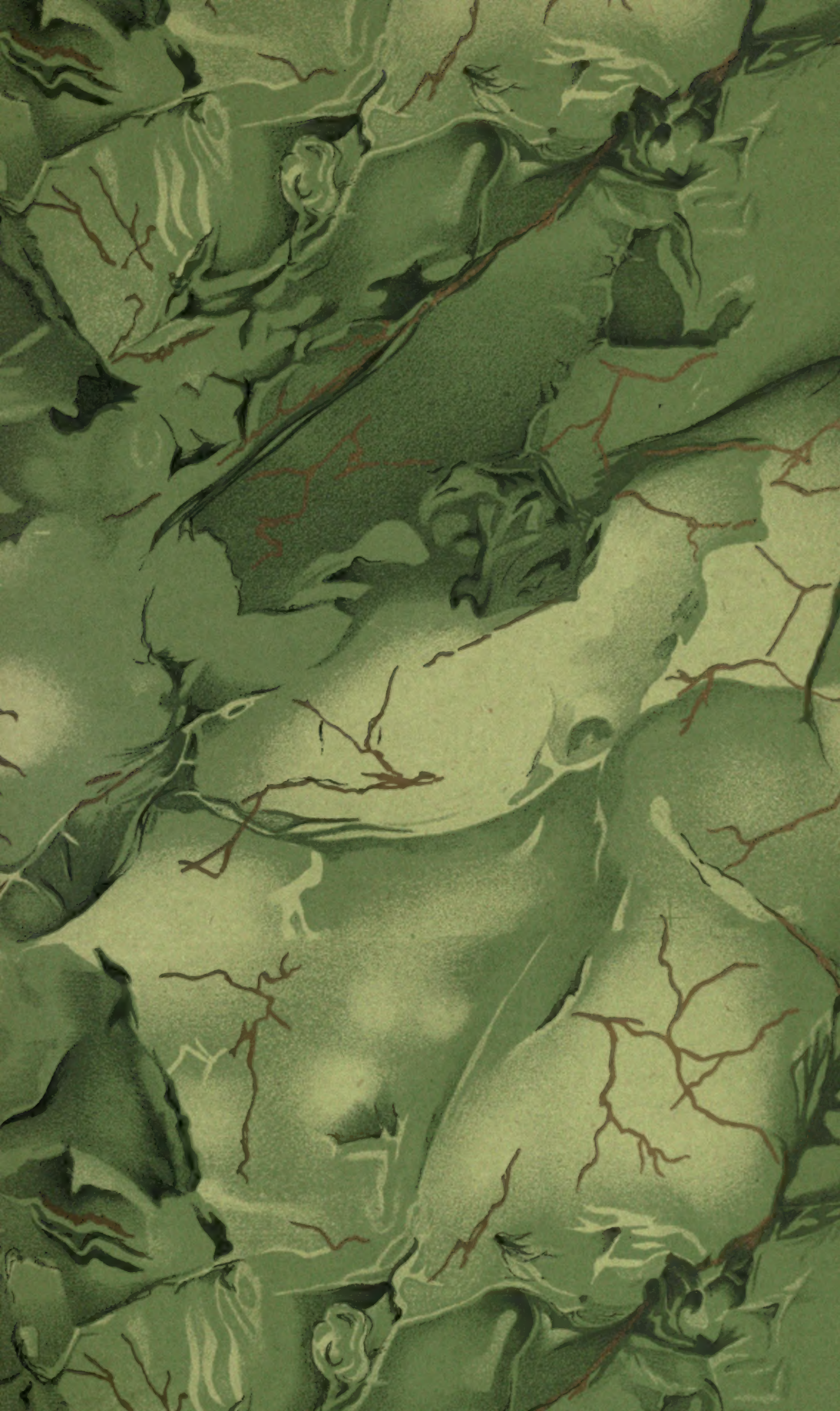


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HISTORY
OF
IDAHO

The Gem of the Mountains

ILLUSTRATED

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HISTORY

IDAHO

THE GREAT WESTERN

ILLUSTRATED

BY J. M. SMITH

Biographical

HON. JAMES H. HAWLEY.

Hon. James H. Hawley, Idaho pioneer in many parts of the state, a distinguished member of the bar, governor from 1910 until 1912, his record has ever been such as has reflected credit and honor upon the state that has honored him. Born in Dubuque, Iowa, January 17, 1847, he is a son of Thomas and Annie (Carr) Hawley, who were natives of Brooklyn and of Cooperstown, New York, respectively. In the paternal line he comes of English ancestry with an Irish strain, while on the distaff side he is of Irish, Holland and English lineage. One of his great-grandfathers in the maternal line was a soldier of the war of the Revolution, while his grandfather was a soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Hawley's mother died when he was an infant, and his father went to California in 1849, leaving the boy with relatives. His father resided in California until 1856, when he removed to Texas and lived there until his death a number of years later.

James H. Hawley acquired a common and high school education in Dubuque, Iowa, being there graduated with the class of 1861. He became a resident of Idaho in 1862 and in October, 1864, left Placerville, Boise county, for California to pursue a college course, and was a student in the City College of San Francisco for three years, taking a scientific course. In the meantime he had engaged in mining and prospecting in Idaho from April, 1862, until October, 1864, save for the winter of 1863-4, when he acted as agent and distributor at Placerville, Idaho, for the Boise News, the first paper published in the state. While pursuing his college course in San Francisco he also read law under the direction of the firm of Sharpstien & Hastings of that city, having previously familiarized himself to some extent with law principles before going to San Francisco. Following his return to Idaho in 1868 he resumed mining but incidentally continued his law reading and was admitted to the supreme court of Idaho on the 14th of February, 1871. Mr. Hawley has pioneered in every part of the state. He was among the first to reach nearly all of the placer camps and was identified with mines and their operation in many sections of Idaho in early times. Since becoming a member of the bar he has practiced law throughout the state, devoting most of his efforts to mining, irrigation and criminal law; has had an extensive practice in all these lines; and has the reputation of having tried more murder cases than any other member of the bar in the United States. Soon after his admission he was appointed deputy district attorney for the second district of Idaho and attended to the duties of that office in the western part of Boise county in connection with the mining enterprises in which he was engaged. In 1878 he removed to Idaho City and since that time has practiced law exclusive of other business. He has been interested in a great many mining enterprises in Idaho and other western states and has also been interested in several townsites and additions to townsites and various other business activities in which he has made financial investment, but the practice of law has been his real life work. He was one of the promoters, became a member of the board of directors and the vice president of the Bank of Commerce of Burley, Idaho, so continuing in 1909 and 1910. He was chosen president of the Beet Growers Sugar Company of Rigby, Idaho, and has been connected with several other matters quasi-public in character.

In addition to the usual experiences of pioneers in the Indian fighting of early days in Idaho, Governor Hawley was second lieutenant of a mounted company in the service of the state, organized in the Nez Perce war, but was not actually engaged in the hostilities. He was also commander of a company in the Bannock war but saw very little actual service.

In politics Governor Hawley has always been a supporter of the democratic party. He made his first campaign for the party in 1870 and has been active in every political campaign in Idaho since that time, stumping the state on each occasion save in 1918, when there was no speaking campaign on account of influenza. Also on that occasion he refused to support the major part of the democratic state ticket because it was nominated by the Non-Partisan League followers who had taken possession of the party. He has been elected to attend five national conventions of the democratic party and has attended all congressional and state conventions of the party since 1870. He was elected a member of the lower house of the Idaho legislature in 1870 and in 1872 served as chief clerk in the house of representatives. In 1874 he was a member of the state senate and in 1876 was made chief clerk of the upper house. In the same year he was elected county commissioner of Boise county and in 1878 was elected district attorney of the second judicial district of Idaho, being reelected to that position in 1880, and was compelled to attend to most of the criminal work of the territory. In 1884 he was a candidate for delegate to congress on the democratic ticket but was defeated by one vote at the convention. In 1885 he was United States district attorney for the district of Idaho and occupied that position for four years. In 1889 he was the democratic candidate for delegate to congress but was defeated by a few votes by the Hon. Fred L. Dubois. In 1902 his fellow townsmen elected him mayor of Boise, in which position he served for two years, and in 1910 he was elected governor of Idaho, filling the office of chief executive of the state for two years. In 1912 he was defeated for a second term as governor by less than one thousand votes by the Hon. John M. Haines. He was several times selected as candidate for the United States senate by the democrats in the legislature and in 1914 was democratic candidate before the people for the United States senate, being defeated by J. H. Brady. Since leaving the office of governor he has occupied no public position save in connection with the war activities. He had charge of the first Red Cross drive in Idaho and was state director of War Savings Stamps drives and engaged in several other matters of that kind. Upon the conclusion of his term as governor he again resumed the private practice of his profession, in which he is actively engaged as a member of the firm of Hawley & Hawley, having an extensive clientage throughout southern Idaho. He was selected by the state authorities in 1906 to manage in behalf of the state the prosecution growing out of the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, his chief associate in these cases being the present Senator Borah. For the past forty years he has been connected with nearly all the important water litigation in Idaho and has done much to formulate and settle the law on this important subject. In this matter, as upon other subjects to which his attention has been directed in the courts, he has sought not only to win the case being tried but also to better conditions in the future. Since his admission to practice he has always occupied a commanding position at the bar and has twice been president of the State Bar Association of Idaho.

On the 4th of July, 1875, at Quartzburg, Boise county, Idaho, Governor Hawley was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bullock, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bullock, who were pioneers of Idaho, arriving in Boise county in the early '60s and residing there throughout the period of early development in the state. Mrs. Hawley was born in New York city, and passed away in Boise in 1916. At the time of their marriage they took up their residence at Quartzburg but in 1878 removed to Idaho City, then the county seat, following Governor Hawley's election as district attorney for the second district. In 1884 a further removal was made to Hailey and from that city to Boise in 1886. Mrs. Hawley was a member of the Catholic church and their children were reared in that faith and are now communicants of that church. The eldest son, Edgar T. Hawley, married Jessie Williams, of Spokane. Jess B., who is now practicing law in partnership with his father, married Genevieve Smith, of Boise. Emma C. became the wife of Reilley Atkinson, of Boise. Elizabeth is the wife of E. W. Tucker, of Boise. James H., Jr., married Miss Mary Dunn, of Portland, Oregon. Harry R., the youngest of the family, is now a student in the George Washington University at Washington, D. C. The other children are all residents of Boise. Governor Hawley now has eight living grandchildren, four being the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jess B. Hawley, three the children of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, while Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have one child. That patriotism has ever been a marked character-

istic of the family is indicated in the fact that the eldest son, Edgar T. Hawley, served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war as lieutenant of the First Idaho Regiment and became a captain in the aviation service of the World war. The second son, Jess B. Hawley, was prominently identified with the war work in Idaho and the third son, James H., Jr., was a first lieutenant of infantry in the conflict with Germany, while the youngest son, Harry R. Hawley, was a sergeant in the field hospital service. The sons had an inspiring example in the record of their father, whose patriotism and loyal support of the country was manifested not only in the early days of Indian fighting but throughout his entire career in his unfaltering support of all those interests which have had to do with the welfare of the commonwealth.

Governor Hawley is a well known representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was exalted ruler of Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E., in 1902 and 1903 and has taken a prominent part in the work of the organization since that time. He is also a past grand of the Odd Fellows lodge and has membership in the University, Country, Commercial and Boise Rotary Clubs of Boise and in the Rocky Mountain Club of New York city. By reason of his long connection with the state, his active participation in the public life of Idaho and in many of the most important business enterprises of the state for many years, Governor Alexander when called upon by the managers of the great San Francisco Exposition to name the foremost citizen of Idaho, unhesitatingly selected Governor Hawley for that honor.

VERY REV. ALWARD CHAMBERLAINE.

The Very Rev. Alward Chamberlaine, dean of St. Michael's Cathedral in Boise, was born in Maryland, December 17, 1870, a son of Henry and Henrietta Maria (White) Chamberlaine. After the death of his father he entered into business life at an early age and later began the study of civil engineering. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Chamberlaine made an extensive trip to Europe and spent many months in travel and study. He had always been interested in religious affairs, having served as choir boy at old St. Paul's church in Baltimore and later as lay reader in the parish and superintendent of the Sunday school. It was his work along these lines which directed his mind to the ministry and led him ultimately to give his life entirely to the service of the church. He became a postulant under Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's in Baltimore, and was enrolled a candidate for holy orders by the Rt. Rev. William Paret, bishop of Maryland. Mr. Chamberlaine entered the Virginia Theological Seminary at Alexandria and in 1903 came to Idaho as missionary of the Episcopal church and was located by Bishop Funsten at Montpelier, with missions at various other places in Idaho and southwestern Wyoming.

On the 1st of July, 1905, Mr. Chamberlaine married Miss South Williams, of Maryland, and brought her to Idaho as his bride. On June 3, 1906, he was ordained deacon in St. Michael's Cathedral of Boise, and on March 15, 1908, was ordained priest in St. Paul's church, Blackfoot, Idaho. While rector of St. Paul's in Blackfoot, Rev. Chamberlaine also had charge of the Episcopal Indian Mission School at Fort Hall, St. James church in St. Anthony, Ascension church at Twin Falls and other points.

In 1908 the bishop placed Rev. Chamberlaine as rector of the growing work in Twin Falls and surrounding towns. Here he remained for two years, improving the property, building up the strength of the parish and acquiring further gains. In the summer of 1910 he received an urgent call from Holy Trinity parish of Wallace, Idaho. After a visit to that city he decided to accept the call. He began his ministry at Wallace in November, 1910, and extended it to all the surrounding points in the Coeur d'Alenes. A fine, new church at Wallace was built to supplant the old one established twenty years before, the work at Wardner was revived, the parish of Emmanuel was organized at Kellogg and a beautiful frame church erected, and the work at Mullan and Murray was strengthened.

In March, 1914, Rev. Chamberlaine was appointed archdeacon of Boise, with supervision of all the missions in southwestern Idaho, which position he held until he was called to be dean of St. Michael's Cathedral.

At the seventh annual convocation in April, 1914, Archdeacon Chamberlaine was

elected secretary of the district of Idaho and reelected each year until 1918, when he declined further election. He served on all the important committees, such as finance, missionary, state of the church, Sunday school, etc., and was chairman of most of them. In 1916 he became president of the Council of Advice, which position he still holds. In October, 1915, he was elected dean of St. Michael's Cathedral and experienced the joy of raising all debt upon that historic structure and assisting Bishop Funsten and Bishop Tuttle in the service of consecration on the 15th of September, 1918. At the convocation of 1918 the bishop appointed him to the position of examining chaplain for the district of Idaho.

Dean Chamberlaine has represented the church in Idaho at several meetings of the provincial synod and as alternate and deputy at the general convention. He is the author of the Canons of the District of Idaho, A Catechism of Church History, Sermons, and Addresses.

Dean Chamberlaine was president of the Ministerial Association of Boise during the year 1917-1918; was a member of the executive committee of the Idaho food administration during the war with Germany, and served on all the Liberty Loan drives. He has recently been appointed president of the Idaho committee of the nation-wide survey and campaign organized by the Episcopal church.

TIMOTHY REGAN.

In the historic canvas painted by the hand of time the harsher lines of the past are softened, the hardships and privations are in a degree blotted out and events and incidents blend into a harmonious whole, creating the annals of a community or the record of an individual. The historian writes of the picturesque pioneer days, but one who has lived through the period of early development and progress knows that back of the steady advancement resulting in successful accomplishment there were days of most earnest and unrelenting toil when the individual was denied the comforts and conveniences of the older east and had to summon all his resolution and courage to meet existing conditions. Through this period passed Timothy Regan, and starting upon his career in the northwest empty handed, he through the inherent force of his character, his indomitable energy, his unflinching perseverance and his keen sagacity reached a place among Boise's wealthiest, most prominent and influential men. The story of what he accomplished should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be done through individual effort. He reached an honored old age, passing away October 7, 1919.

Timothy Regan was born near Rochester, New York, on the 14th of November, 1843, a son of Morgan and Mary (Burke) Regan, natives of Ireland, the former having been born in Cork and the latter in Dublin. The two eldest of their family of ten children, Helen and Mary, were born in Ireland prior to the year 1831, when the parents emigrated with their little family to the United States. The elder daughter, now Mrs. Helen Partridge, is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two years and makes her home in Waukegan, Illinois. Eight children were added to the family circle after the arrival in the United States and three of these are still living, namely: Mrs. Katharine Edwards, of Seattle; Mathias J., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Nona Lauderdale, of Tacoma, Washington. The parents lived for a time in Maine but afterward removed to New York and thence to Chicago, from which point they made their way to a farm in Wisconsin. There the father passed away in 1878, while the mother survived until 1897. They were consistent members of the Catholic church and people of the highest respectability.

Amid the environment of the Wisconsin farm Timothy Regan was reared, attending the district schools, at which time the curriculum was most limited, and spending the summer months in the work of the fields. He started out independently when a youth of nineteen and, determining to try his fortune in the west, he sailed from New York in 1864 with California as his destination. He traveled by the Isthmus route, reaching Aspinwall, now Colon, whence he crossed Panama by rail and thence proceeded by steamer to San Francisco. He then went up the river by steamer to Sacramento, traveled by rail to Folsom over the only railroad line in California and by stage proceeded to Hangtown, now Placerville. From that point he walked to Virginia City, Nevada, and on to Dun Glen, where he spent six weeks and then started with a wagon train of ox teams, loaded with flour, fruit and salt, for the mines of Owyhee



TIMOTHY REGAN

county, Idaho. Mr. Regan walked all the way, accompanied by four or five members of Price's army. Each night they had to stand guard owing to possible attacks from the Plute or the Bannock Indians. On one occasion they had to march all night in order to get away from the red men. On arriving at Jordan Valley, Oregon, in early November of 1864, they felt that danger was over and all of the party went to bed to enjoy a good night's rest. Before morning dawned, however, the Indians had stolen their entire bunch of cattle, which they never recovered.

The following morning Mr. Regan started to walk to Silver City. A soft snow lay upon the ground, making progress difficult. At length he reached Wagontown, which contained but one shack, the lone occupant of which was a jack that had been left there because it could go no further through the snow. Mr. Regan felt unable to travel a greater distance that day and there camped for the night, going to bed without supper. At dawn the next morning he set out for Booneville, where he arrived in the afternoon. In speaking of this trip he said he always recalled the plaintive call of distress of the jack as it echoed through the canyon when he proceeded on his way. A two dollar and a half gold piece constituted his entire capital when he reached Booneville, rendering immediate employment a necessity, and he began chopping wood on War Eagle mountain, receiving six dollars per day for his work, the wood being furnished to the Oro Fino mine. From that period forward Mr. Regan was for many years actively connected with the mining interests of the state. He accepted the work of timbering the Oro Fino mine, and when that mine became insolvent in the fall of 1866, its owners were indebted to Mr. Regan in the sum of nearly twenty-five hundred dollars, no cent of which he ever collected. Civilization in the northwest was somewhat chaotic in those days, as in the absence of courts and lawyers men took affairs into their own hands and more than one fight was staged in the mining districts. In one of these a cannon was used that is now doing duty as a historical relic in Silver City, where it is known as "Old Grover." Mr. Regan was employed for some time in the Poorman mine and when it was closed down in fall of 1866 he joined with five others in organizing a wood chopping outfit, being employed in that connection during the succeeding winter. In the winter of 1868 he was in Salt Lake City and with the discovery of the Ida Elmore mine at Silver City he resumed his activities in the mining region. By the fall of that year, however, he decided that he wished to engage in business on his own account and entered into partnership with John Callon in hauling quartz and lumber for the mines. They also operated a sawmill, whipsawing the lumber, which sold for three hundred and seventy-five dollars per thousand, and the two men could easily saw two hundred feet a day. Mr. Regan also engaged in teaming, being thus employed until 1875, when he purchased a half interest in the Idaho Hotel at Silver City, becoming a partner of Hosea Eastman, whose interest in the business he bought in 1877, remaining as the popular proprietor of that hotel until 1889. In the meantime events were shaping themselves in connection with the mining developments of the northwest that brought Mr. Regan again into active connection with mining interests. In 1875 the failure of the Bank of California caused heavy losses to the miners of Silver City and vicinity, and with the adjustment of the claims of the creditors the Oro Fino finally came into possession of Mr. Regan. Careful management and wise investment at length made him the owner of the Ida Elmore, the Golden Chariot, the Minnesota, the South Chariot and the Mahogany mines, which he afterward sold to a Philadelphia company, and he also had a two-fifths interest in the Stoddard mine, which eventually he sold to the Delamar company for eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. He held valuable mining interests in Owyhee county, while his business interests at Boise were extensive and important. He was the president of the Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company and the treasurer and general manager of the Overland Company, Limited. He was likewise a large stockholder in the Boise City National Bank and was one of the officers and stockholders of the Weiser Land & Improvement Company. In all these connections he displayed sound business judgment that made his co-operation of the utmost value in the successful management of the corporations indicated.

In 1878 Mr. Regan was married to Miss Rose Blackinger, a native of Buffalo, New York, who came with her parents by wagon across the plains in 1862, living for a time in Oregon and then removing to Ruby City, Idaho, where she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Regan, who sought her hand in marriage. They became the parents of four children: Lily and Harold, deceased; William V., a prominent business man of Boise; and Lieutenant John M. Regan, who gave his life in the cause

of world democracy in the recent great European war and who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. The Regan home, a palatial residence built in colonial style, is one of the finest in Boise. It is finished throughout in hardwood and is surrounded by a broad lawn adorned with beautiful flowers and stately trees.

One of the local papers, writing of Mr. Regan, said: "Timothy Regan is the ripe flower and fruitage of Idaho pioneer days. He is one of the Argonauts who have blazed the trails and helped lay here the foundations of an empire. Simple as a child in his tastes, easily approached, bearing his honors and the prestige his well earned wealth give him, meekly, a firm and unfailing friend, a generous but vigilant enemy, in charities abundant, he passes down the golden slope towards the sunset, and when, at last, he goes over the 'Great Divide,' he will leave behind the memory of a life well and nobly lived and his name will be carved high on the marble shaft of Idaho's heroic pioneers."

A little time after those words were written, on the 7th of October, 1919, Timothy Regan passed away, having reached the age of seventy-five years, his death undoubtedly being hastened through the deep grief which he felt over the death of his son on one of the battlefields of Europe. When the final summons came there were hundreds who paid tribute to his memory, commenting on the integrity of his character, his high purposes, his generosity and his loyalty to the ideals which he ever kept before him. Abraham Lincoln said: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." While Timothy Regan won wealth, it was only one aim of his career, for he never forgot his obligations to his fellowmen, his country or his church. He indeed "made a life" that should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to all who knew him and an example for those who follow.

SAMUEL W. DENNIS.

Samuel W. Dennis is a well known representative of journalism in Idaho, being a member of the firm of Dennis & Snyder, publishers of the Idaho Falls Times. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in January, 1867, a son of O. H. and Ardella (Fogleman) Dennis, the former a native of Indiana, while the latter was born in North Carolina. Her parents made the journey across the country to the Hoosier state by team and in the midst of the wilderness hewed out a farm, experiencing all of the hardships of pioneer life and spending their remaining days in that locality. It was the father of O. H. Dennis who built the second cabin on White river, near Indianapolis. He had journeyed across the country by team from Pennsylvania and there in the midst of a large tract of heavily timbered land he too developed a farm and made his home thereon. He was a direct descendant of William Henry Harrison. O. H. Dennis likewise followed agricultural pursuits but at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted as a member of Company H, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry. He served under two enlistments, for on one occasion he was obliged to return home on account of sickness. He later reenlisted and served until he was injured at Lookout Mountain in the battle above the clouds. He then returned to his home in Plainfield, Indiana, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in August, 1904. He had for several years survived his wife, who passed away in 1900.

Samuel W. Dennis was reared and educated in Indianapolis and Plainfield, Indiana, a suburb of the capital city. He there learned the printer's trade and in February, 1890, he sought the opportunities of the west, making his way to Eagle Rock in the territory of Idaho, which town afterward became Idaho Falls. There he established the Idaho Falls Times and still has one of the old presses as a relic of his first printing venture. He continued the publication of the paper for two years but at the end of that time suffered losses that caused him to direct his efforts into other channels. He filed on land, securing a quarter section a mile from the city, and has since greatly developed and improved this property, which was a tract of sagebrush when it came into his possession, the brush growing to such a height that a horse would be hidden in passing through it. Mr. Dennis continued the development and operation of his farm until 1915, when he rented the ranch and returned to Idaho Falls, where he entered into partnership with W. S. Snyder in the purchase of the paper which he had some years before established. The firm of Dennis & Snyder has since continued the publication of the Idaho Falls Times and have made it a most attractive journal,

devoted to local interests and to the dissemination of general news. Moreover, Mr. Dennis is the owner of one of the finest and best improved ranches in this county.

On the 25th of April, 1896, Mr. Dennis was married to Miss Sarah F. Smith, a native of Macedon, New York, and they have become the parents of eleven children. Samuel J., who has recently been discharged from the United States navy, enlisted in April, 1917, and the government put him through an electrical school at Mare island. He afterward entered the Westinghouse Electrical School at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from which school he hopes to graduate. Harrison is attending the University of Washington at Seattle, to which city he went to enter the naval training school, but the plan for instruction of that character fell through and he entered upon a five year law course. The other children of the family are Burr, Joseph, Betsey, William and Charles, twins, John, Thomas, Dossie and Seth.

Mr. Dennis has devoted considerable time to political activity and has been a member of the state democratic central committee for the past four years. His opinions carry weight in the councils of his party in Idaho and he has done not a little to shape public thought and action along political lines. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, being now a member of the Mystic Shrine. He stands for progress and improvement in all that has to do with the public life of the community and has made his paper the champion of every plan and measure for the general good. At the same time he is a most enterprising and progressive business man and is now the owner of a modern newspaper plant and a fine ranch, on which he makes a specialty of raising Duroc-Jersey and Poland China hogs.

LUCIEN P. MCCALLA, M. D.

Dr. Lucien P. McCalla, physician and surgeon of Boise, was born in Alcorn county, Mississippi, August 23, 1865, his parents being James Moore and Anne Eliza (Irion) McCalla. The father, a native of South Carolina, was graduated from the University of Virginia, and later completed the courses both in medicine and in law at the same university. Ill health, however, largely prevented his active practice of either profession and influenced him to devote his attention more largely to interests that would keep him out-of-doors. He therefore took up stock raising and the last days of his life were spent in the vicinity of Corinth, Mississippi, where he passed away in 1878, at the age of sixty-six years. He was not only well versed in the professions of law and of medicine but was also a distinguished linguist. He exerted, too, a strongly marked influence over political thought and action in the south but would never consent to become a candidate for office, although frequently urged to enter the race for congressional honors. At the time of growing disquiet in the south over the subject of secession he strongly opposed the attitude of the southern states and was most earnest in his advocacy of the Union cause and heartily approved of the vigorous policies of President Lincoln, of whom he was a most ardent admirer. This made for a certain degree of unpopularity with him among his friends and neighbors, but he never faltered in a course which he believed to be right. His wife was greatly loved for her many acts of kindness and benevolence during that trying period. Born in western Tennessee, her last days were spent in Texas, where she passed away in 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Dr. McCalla was the tenth in order of birth in a family that numbered seven sons and four daughters, most of whom reached adult age. After attending the public schools of his native state he spent two years as a student in Tulane University of New Orleans and, having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he then began preparation for the profession in the medical department of Washington University at St. Louis. Upon his graduation in 1888 he received his professional degree and at once entered upon active practice in central Texas, where he remained for five years. At later periods he did post-graduate work in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, which he attended for two years, and in leading medical universities of England, Austria and Germany. On leaving central Texas he removed to Trinidad, Colorado, where he spent two years in active practice, while through an equal period he followed his profession in Salt Lake City.

In April, 1898, Dr. McCalla became a resident of Boise, where he has since practiced, and he readily became recognized as one of the eminent surgeons of the northwest, displaying marked ability in that branch of professional activity. He has always

kept abreast with the trend of modern scientific thought and investigation and has greatly broadened his knowledge through the interchange of ideas in the Ada County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Of the second and third mentioned he has been honored with the presidency and for six years he was a member of the Idaho state board of medical examiners, while for thirteen years he served on the pension examining board for Ada county and was also chosen president thereof.

Dr. McCalla was married August 23, 1894, in Taylor, Texas, to Miss Cecelia McDonald, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of the late Michael McDonald. Dr. and Mrs. McCalla have a son, Randolph, who spent two years at Harvard and was graduated from the Georgetown University of the District of Columbia and the medical department of Columbia University; and a daughter, Eileen, who attended St. Theresa Academy in Boise and was graduated from the Georgetown convent, Washington, D. C., and later studied music in New York, being an exceptional harpist and vocalist. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and fraternally the Doctor is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, with ready recognition of the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship. Public honors and emoluments, however, have had no attraction for him, as he has ever felt that there is no higher service which an individual can render mankind than through the capable and conscientious practice of medicine and surgery, and in his professional work he has ever held to the highest ideals.

HOSEA B. EASTMAN.

Before Idaho was organized as a territory Hosea B. Eastman took up his abode within its borders and for many years he remained a most active and prominent factor in the upbuilding of the capital city. Every phase of pioneer life is familiar to him. All of the hardships and privations occasioned by remoteness from the advantages of the older civilization of the east, also the Indian fighting in an effort to plant the seeds of civilization on the western frontier and in fact every form of activity that led at length to the establishment of the great empire of the northwest, are to him not a matter of hearsay or of history but a matter of actual experience. He came to be one of the most forceful factors in the financial and commercial development of Boise, where he took up his abode in 1863, and just as his ancestors aided in the establishment of civilization upon the Atlantic coast, he has borne his full share in the work of development upon the Pacific coast.

Mr. Eastman is a native of Whitefield, New Hampshire. He was born in the year 1835 and is descended from a family that was founded on American soil in early colonial days, when this country was still numbered among the possessions of Great Britain. His grandfather, Ebenezer Eastman, was numbered among the colonial troops that fought for the independence of the nation. Following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis he returned to his home and devoted his attention to the occupation of farming. Among his children was Caleb Eastman, father of Hosea B. Eastman.

The last named spent his youthful days upon a New England farm and attended the public schools of the neighborhood, but the opportunities of the west attracted him when he was a young man and in 1862, he crossed the continent, taking up his abode in Idaho, although the territory was not yet created. The following year, however, Idaho came into existence and at that time embraced the greater part of the states of Montana and Wyoming. It was on the 21st of October, 1862, that Mr. Eastman, accompanied by his brother, Benjamin Manson, sailed from New York city and at Aspinwall they started across the Isthmus of Panama and thence made their way up the Pacific coast to California. For a brief period they were connected with ranching in that state and in 1862, with a thirty mule pack train, started for Canyon City, Oregon. A few months later Hosea B. Eastman was at Silver City, Idaho, where he gave his attention to mining for a number of years, mining and milling some of the first gold quartz ever sold in the state. The journey to Idaho had been made with a company of adventurous miners, who traveled on snowshoes from Canyon City, Oregon, to Auburn. While en route they lost their way and for several days Mr. Eastman had no food save bacon rinds that had been retained to rub on the bottoms of the snowshoes to keep them free from packed snow. At Silver City the brothers, H. B. and



HOSEA B. EASTMAN

B. M. Eastman, owned and conducted the old Idaho Hotel for a number of years and on disposing of that property came to Boise, where they purchased the old-time Overland Hotel, long one of the best known hostleries of the west.

Before coming to Boise, however, Mr. Eastman had taken part in various fights with the Indians and on one occasion, at the time of the South Mountain fight, he was wounded. He felt that the bullet should be removed, but there was no one to undertake this task. He insisted that a hospital steward, who knew nothing of surgery, should do it. The man at first refused, but Mr. Eastman insisted, placed himself on a small table and without any anaesthetic permitted the crude probing by means of which the bullet was finally extracted. He and four companions had stood out against a band of more than three hundred Indians. It was in such ways that the courage and valor of Mr. Eastman and other heroic pioneers was continually manifest.

Removing to Boise, Mr. Eastman became a prominent factor in the development and upbuilding of the city, with which he has been connected in many ways and through many years. He took up his abode in the city when it was a small and inconsequential village. He aided its advancement in every possible way and as the years passed became a dominant figure in its business circles, connected with many commercial and financial enterprises which have had to do with the upbuilding of the capital and the establishment of its high civic standards. He became the president of the Pacific National Bank of Boise and was also one of the organizers of the Boise City National Bank. When the old Overland Hotel, which was long a popular hostelry under the management of Mr. Eastman, was torn down he erected upon that site the Overland office building, one of the fine structures of the city, and remained president of the company owning the building for an extended period. He was the general manager of the Boise Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company and installed the first water system in the old Overland Hotel. It was this company that also built the great Natatorium on Warm Springs avenue in Boise. He became a prominent factor in the ownership and conduct of an extensive hardware business conducted under the name of the Eastman & Teller Hardware Company, of which he was vice president and a member of the board of directors until the business was sold on the 1st of August, 1912.

While a resident of Silver City, Mr. Eastman was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Ann Blackinger, who shared with him in all of the privations and hardships incident to the struggles of the early days and also lived to enjoy the fruits of their later prosperity. To them were born two sons. Frank M., who was born May 30, 1878, attended the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and afterward completed the full literary course in Yale University, where he won the Bachelor's degree. He passed away May 5, 1912. The younger son, Ben Sherman Eastman, was born in Boise and, like his brother, attended the Phillips Academy at Andover, while later he entered Yale and completed the scientific course in that institution, being graduated as a member of the class of 1902, on which occasion the Bachelor of Philosophy degree was bestowed upon him.

Such in brief is the life history of Hosea B. Eastman, a man whom to know is to esteem and honor. For much more than half a century he has resided in Boise and there is no phase of development and progress in the northwest with which he is not thoroughly familiar. At all times he has borne his share in the work of development and improvement and has met the changing conditions, ready for any emergency and for any opportunity. There are no esoteric phases in his entire career, nothing sinister and nothing to conceal. He has been straightforward in all of his business relations, has stood loyally by his honest convictions and in the development of his business affairs has employed constructive methods that have made his efforts a feature in the upbuilding and progress of the community as well as a factor in the promotion of his own fortunes.

GUY Q. SUNDBERG.

Guy Q. Sundberg, now a deputy examiner in the state department of finance, to which he was appointed on March 1, 1920, by Commissioner C. B. Walker, was formerly deputy county clerk, recorder and auditor of Madison county and makes his home at Rexburg. He was born at Pleasant Grove, Utah, March 13, 1894, his parents being Andrew F. and Hannah M. (Broberg) Sundberg, who were natives of Sweden. They came to America with their respective parents in childhood, crossing the Atlantic about 1865.

The Sundberg family settled first in Chicago, where they lived for a number of years. The father was a carpenter by trade and followed that business in Chicago in the employ of the McCormick Company for a considerable period. He afterward went to Utah and settled at Pleasant Grove after a short residence in Salt Lake. He purchased property at Pleasant Grove, where he has since worked at his trade, thus being actively identified with building operations in that locality. His wife is also living.

Guy Q. Sundberg was reared and educated in Pleasant Grove, Utah, where he attended high school, and later he became a student in Ricks Academy at Rexburg, Idaho. He then took up bookkeeping and clerical work and for six months was connected with the railway mail service. After finishing his education he remained in Rexburg and on the 18th of September, 1917, he joined the United States army. On the 6th of July, 1918, he was sent to France, whence he returned on the 28th of April, 1919. His service was of a most active character, for he was in the St. Mihiel, Ypres-Lys and Argonne offensives, but while he had several narrow escapes he was never injured, although on one occasion his field glasses were smashed by a piece of shell. The glasses were hanging against his stomach, showing how narrow was his escape. Twice the pack on his back was pierced by enemy bullets, so that he had several close calls. He was cited for cool and courageous conduct under heavy shell fire. At the beginning of his service he was made mess sergeant, later became platoon sergeant, subsequently first sergeant, and during the last three months of his military experience was battalion sergeant major. He was mustered out May 13, 1919, at Camp Lewis, Washington. He then returned to Rexburg and on the 15th of May was appointed deputy county clerk, recorder and auditor.

On the 21st of June, 1917, Mr. Sundberg was married to Miss Wanda Ovard and one child was born to them just before Mr. Sundberg sailed for France—Guy W., whose birth occurred May 15, 1918. He was the first child born in Madison county whose father was a soldier in the World war.

In religious faith Mr. Sundberg is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His political endorsement is given the republican party. He is a progressive and energetic young man, alert and enterprising, and in civic office is making the same excellent record which distinguished him as a soldier in some of the fiercest struggles of the great World war.

HON. WILLIAM McKENDREE MORGAN.

Hon. William McKendree Morgan, who in January, 1919, became chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Idaho, was born in Adams county, Illinois, December 2, 1869, a son of John Milton and Mary (Gooding) Morgan. The father, a farmer by occupation, is now living retired in Los Angeles, California, at the age of eighty-two years. He was born in Kentucky, June 15, 1837, and is a veteran of the Civil war. His wife was born at Warsaw, Illinois, May 12, 1840, and their marriage was celebrated on the 22d of August, 1862. Mrs. Morgan's ancestors had also been residents of Kentucky, so that in both the paternal and maternal lines the Judge is descended from old families of that state. His mother passed away in 1907, survived by her husband, a daughter and two sons. The daughter, Belle, is now the wife of John Russell, of Van Nuys, California. The sons, William M. and Albert L., have both become members of the bar, the latter practicing at Moscow, Idaho. He is five years the junior of Judge Morgan, who is a stalwart democrat, while the younger brother is equally strong in his advocacy of republican principles. The brothers were law partners until January 1, 1915, when the older brother was elected to the supreme bench. But although closely associated in their professional and social interests, they held to extremely opposite political views and during campaigns each worked earnestly to support the principles in which he had avowed his belief, making many campaign addresses throughout the state.

When Judge Morgan was but nine months old his parents, in 1870, removed to Crawford county, Kansas, locating on a farm near the present site of Pittsburg, that state, although the city had not then come into existence. In 1881 the family removed to Bourbon county, Kansas, and the Judge spent his early life upon Kansas farms. His preliminary education was acquired in the country schools and later he attended the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott. In 1890, when twenty years of age, he set out to win a fortune in the far west. Making his way to Idaho, he located at Moscow

and secured employment on ranches in that vicinity. During the winter of 1890-91 he took up the study of law and on the 9th of October, 1894, was admitted to the bar. In the meantime he had been called to the office of deputy sheriff of Latah county, serving in that position from the 1st of January, 1893, until 1895, when he began practice and has since given his attention to his legal work. At various times, however, he has been called upon for important public service. He was from 1897 until 1899 a member of the Idaho legislature and in 1906 was elected mayor of Moscow for a two years' term. In 1911 he was again called upon for legislative work and as a democrat was the minority leader in the house until 1913. In 1897 he was appointed private secretary to Henry Heitfeld, United States senator, and continued in that position for five years or until 1902, spending most of the period in Washington, D. C. While thus engaged he pursued a course in the law department of Georgetown University of the District of Columbia and in 1899 the degree of Master of Laws was conferred upon him. That he has won prominence and distinguished honors at the bar is indicated in the fact that in 1914 he was elected a justice of the Idaho supreme court and by natural rotation became chief justice on the 1st of January, 1919. He is a member of the American Bar Association and is recognized as one of the eminent attorneys and jurists of the northwest.

On the 22d of July, 1895, Judge Morgan was married to Miss Emma May Friedline, then a resident of Moscow, Idaho, and they have two daughters, Pearl and Grace. The former is a senior in the Idaho State University, while the latter is attending high school. The second child of the family was a son, Arthur Percival, who died at the age of seventeen months.

Fraternally Judge Morgan is connected with Moscow Lodge, No. 249, B. P. O. E., of which he is a past exalted ruler, and he likewise belongs to the Woodmen of the World. Such interests, however, have always been subsidiary to his law practice and his important public service. He wears his honors with becoming modesty, but his position is established by the consensus of public opinion, which accords him high rank as a representative of the Idaho bench and bar.

MISS BERTHA L. ATKIN.

Miss Bertha L. Atkin, of Pocatello, superintendent of schools, was born in Petoskey, Michigan, in 1884. Her parents, who were natives of the state of New York, have both passed away. Their family numbered thirteen children, ten of whom are yet living: Edith I., now a teacher of mathematics in the Normal University of Normal, Illinois; Albert S.; Ina E.; Louis H.; Bertha L.; Charles W.; Mabel G., deceased; Leon R.; Walter K.; Arthur William; and Marjorie E.

Miss Atkin of this review pursued her early education in the public schools of her native city and passed through consecutive grades to her graduation from the high school. She then taught in the country schools for two years, after which she became a pupil in the normal school at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and then devoted three years to teaching in Petoskey. Hearing of the greater possibilities of the west and especially of Idaho, she came to this state in order to fulfill her ambition and desire for greater things. She arrived in Pocatello in 1909 and immediately began teaching in the graded schools of this city. At the expiration of five years, or in 1914, she was elected to the office of district superintendent of schools of the state of Idaho. Upon election she filled out the unexpired term of her predecessor and was returned to office in 1916. She had as an assistant Miss Della Cooper, who has been a teacher in Bannock and Oneida counties and is a graduate of the Agricultural College of Utah at Logan. She is a representative of one of the old and distinguished families of Idaho, her father having been for two terms sheriff of Bannock county and a well known pioneer settler.

Notwithstanding the fact that Miss Atkin has had the assistance of Miss Cooper in her work, most heavy responsibilities and duties have devolved upon her. She has had one hundred and sixty teachers under her supervision and besides it has been her duty to disseminate various forms of knowledge and information throughout the country schools and also to have the country school children furnish a census of the agricultural districts and report to her. Because of added duties and responsibilities she found it impossible to give the proper attention to the visiting of country schools and teachers which is a part of the work of a school superintendent of the state of

Idaho. Miss Atkin feels that these conditions will no doubt be changed in the future, for the work as at present outlined is more than can be successfully accomplished by any one incumbent. On the expiration of her term she took over the Atkin Floral Store, which had been conducted by her sister, Mabel G., until her death. Her work has indeed been of great benefit to the district which she has served as superintendent and to the schools in which she has been a teacher.

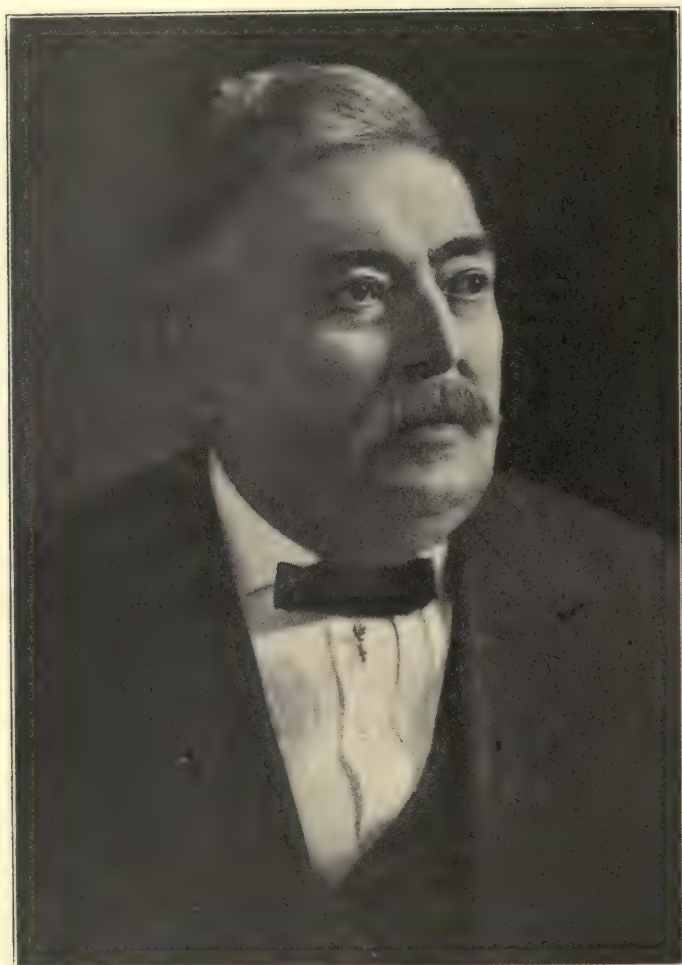
Miss Atkin is a lady of dignified but of genial manner who easily wins the co-operation of teachers and pupils. She was chairman of the Junior Red Cross, an association formed for the purpose of sending out tracts, booklets, pamphlets and bulletins in relation to the war and the many problems incident thereto. She keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and especially with all that has to do with educational interests, and her life has been one of great activity and usefulness.

JOHN LEMP.

John Lemp, winning his initial success in Boise in the brewery business, extended his efforts into other fields and became a most successful investor in real estate and the promoter of irrigation interests of great value to the district in which he operated. While he started out in the business world empty-handed, he came to be known as one of the men of affluence in Boise and, moreover, at the time of his death had resided for a continuous period in the city longer than any other of its residents. Many phases of Idaho's development and progress were perfectly familiar to him and in substantial measure he contributed to the work of upbuilding along material lines.

John Lemp was born in Neiderweisel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 21, 1838, his parents being John Jacob and Anna Elizabeth (Jung) Lemp. He pursued his education in the public schools of his native place until he reached the age of fourteen years. He was a lad of twelve when his father died and his mother, at the age of seventy-five years, came to Boise, where she passed away at the age of eighty-six. John Lemp, on reaching the age of fourteen, started for the new world, having determined to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic. It was in 1852 that he landed at New York, whence he made his way to Louisville, Kentucky, where he resided for seven years, largely devoting that time to clerking in one of the leading mercantile establishments of the city. Attracted by gold discoveries in California, he started for Pike's Peak in 1859 and there engaged in prospecting and mining but without any large measure of success. With the discovery of gold in Montana, then a part of Idaho territory, he traveled to that state in a company of which William A. Clark, afterward United States senator from Montana and one of America's most prominent capitalists, was of the number. After they had reached a point within the present boundaries of Idaho Mr. Clark and his companions proceeded to Bannock, Montana, while Mr. Lemp and others continued the journey to West Branch, now Boise, Idaho, where they arrived July 8, 1863. They found a little frontier settlement composed of a postoffice and a few dwellings, together with a smaller group of business houses of most primitive character. Mr. Lemp soon went from Boise to Idaho City but after a brief period there passed, returned to the future capital of the state and remained a resident thereof until his demise. In the early '70s he established a brewery in South Mountain, then a mining camp, and for a teacup of gold dust purchased a small and thoroughly equipped brewery in Boise. He built what was then considered an extensive brewery and from time to time remodeled the plant and increased its facilities in order to meet the growing demands of the trade. As he prospered in this undertaking he made investments in Idaho real estate, his judgment proving most sound in the placing of his purchases. It was largely the increase in real estate values that made him one of the wealthy men of his adopted state. His land holdings included more than five thousand acres and he also had extensive and valuable properties in Boise, adding to the development and beauty of the city through the improvements which he placed upon his land. He erected and owned the Capitol Hotel building and the Shainwald block, also built many residences and business blocks and transformed unsightly vacancies into beautiful residential sections. He took great delight in Boise's growth and improvement, for from the time when he settled within the borders of the little frontier town his interests centered here.

Mr. Lemp did a most important work in connection with the promotion of irrigation projects. He was one of the most active and influential supporters of the Settlers



JOHN LEMP



MRS. CATHERINE LEMP



canal, one of the first and most important irrigating systems of the state. The work was scarcely under way when others associated with him lost heart and became discouraged concerning the prospect, but Mr. Lemp never faltered and largely financed the undertaking, which cost him a fortune. He encountered many difficulties in the way of slides, quicksands and breaks, but at length the canal was completed and proved of the greatest value and importance to the district, supplying an abundance of water for the irrigation of extensive tracts in the Boise valley. Mr. Lemp also figured in banking circles, becoming an extensive stockholder in the First National Bank of Boise and served for a number of years as its president. He was also one of the promoters and large stockholders of the Boise Rapid Transit Company, which built the first electric street car line in the capital, now the property of the Boise Railroad Company.

On the 7th of May, 1865, Mr. Lemp was married to Miss Catherine Kohlhepp, a native of Marburg, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, born November 20, 1850, and a daughter of William Kohlhepp, who brought his family to America during the early girlhood of his daughter Catherine, so that she was reared in Muscatine, Iowa. In 1864 the family started across the plains for the northwest. An immigrant party that had preceded them had been massacred by the red men and there was much danger attendant upon the trip, for the party took with them a fine herd of cattle, always an attraction to the Indians. Mrs. Lemp, however, was largely instrumental in preventing any hostilities, for she would invite the Indians to partake of meals with the party of immigrants and before breaking camp she always contrived to make delicious biscuits for them and thus gained their goodwill. It was after the Kohlhepp home was established in Boise that she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Lemp, who sought her hand in marriage, and for about forty-three years they traveled life's journey happily together, being separated by the death of Mrs. Lemp, which occurred on the 7th of January, 1908, while Mr. Lemp survived until July 18, 1912. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are yet living, namely: Elizabeth, who married William B. Conner; Augusta, the wife of A. Roderick Grant, of Portland, Oregon; Ada, now Mrs. Edwin G. Hurd; Louise, who married Marshall C. Simonson; Albert C.; Herbert F.; and Bernard L.

Mr. Lemp gave his political support to the republican party, of which he was a staunch advocate, and he was at all times an interested student of the problems of vital import to the government. For twenty years he served as a member of the city council of Boise and in 1874 was elected mayor, giving to the city a progressive and liberal administration. He belonged to the Masonic lodge, in which he filled all of the offices, including that of worshipful master, and he was also a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he served as treasurer for ten years, and was past grand patriarch at the time of his death. He belonged to the Boise Commercial Club and the Boise Turn Verein and he was a devoted member of the Lutheran church. He was a man of firm friendships, of undoubted loyalty to his convictions and of most charitable and benevolent spirit. At the time of his demise the Boise Evening News said of him: "Many of the early pioneers visited the Lemp home this morning and informed the bereaved children of good deeds which their father had done and many of which were previously unknown to them. One of the visitors who had known and been close to Mr. Lemp for years stated that the deceased had done more for charity than any other man in the state, as he was always lending a helping hand to those who were down, giving generously and helping them onward, and he here provided for a number of men for several years after their day of work was done and they were without the means with which to live."

JOHN S. HICKEY.

Among those who were the real promoters of Nampa's development and contributed in substantial manner to her upbuilding was numbered John S. Hickey, whose personal worth and business ability, whose progressive citizenship and high standards were attested by the large circle of warm friends whom he left behind when death called him. Mr. Hickey was born at Peekskill, New York, April 8, 1845, and was a lad of but nine years when in 1854 the family removed to Illinois. He pursued his education in the schools of the two states and in 1868, when a young man of twenty-three years, made his way westward, settling at Rawlins, Wyoming, there taking up his abode during the days when the Union Pacific was being completed as the first

transcontinental line. From that time until 1890 he remained in the employ of the Union Pacific in various executive positions. From 1884 until 1890 he was located at Pocatello, Idaho, as master mechanic for the Oregon Short Line Railroad and in October of the latter year he accepted the superintendency of the foundry department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Anaconda, Montana, where he resided until the fall of 1906.

At that date he became a resident of Nampa. While absent from the state for a brief period in Montana, Mr. Hickey regarded Idaho as his home from 1884, at which time he settled at Eagle Rock. It was in 1887 that he took up a homestead at Nampa, securing land that is now the center of the city, and in the intervening period between that date and his death he contributed in notable measure to the industrial development and the financial and moral progress of Nampa. He was the builder of the first brick block in the city and it stood until the fire of 1908, since which time it has been replaced by a modern brick structure. He was likewise the builder of the Commercial building, in which the Nampa postoffice is housed, and at Pocatello he erected four brick blocks after the Indian reservation lands were opened to the public. His activities were ever of a character that contributed in marked measure to general advancement and improvement.

In 1871 Mr. Hickey was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rockwell, and they became the parents of three children: C. R., who is one of the leading real estate and insurance men of southern Idaho, with offices at Nampa; Cora, deceased; and Juliet. The family circle was again broken by the hand of death when on the 19th of January, 1913, John S. Hickey was called to his final rest. Some time prior to his death he erected a beautiful residence in Nampa that is still occupied by his widow.

Mr. Hickey belonged to the Masonic Lodge at Laramie, Wyoming, having become a member during his early residence in that section. The universality of his friendships indicated the breadth of his intellectual vision and spirit. Every pioneer citizen of southern Idaho was glad to call him friend and in all circles of life he enjoyed the warm regard and confidence of those who knew him. Coming to Idaho in pioneer times, he recognized the possibilities and opportunities of the state and took advantage of conditions to upbuild his fortunes and provide a comfortable competence for his family. At the same time his activities were ever of a character which contributed to the general welfare as well as to individual advancement. His worth was recognized by all and there are few names on the pages of Nampa's history which are spoken of with more honor and respect than that of John S. Hickey.

The following tribute has been written in memory of John S. Hickey by F. G. Mock, a former business associate and long time friend. It was written Wednesday, during the hour of the funeral, while Mr. Mock was confined to his bed, unable to be in attendance:

"His sun has gone down at noontime,

When the shadows had just begun to lengthen."

"Up from the habitation of poverty, as down from the dwellings of the rich, came an unison of sincere regret, for none knew John S. Hickey but to honor, and none were ever closely associated with him, but loved him. In all his social relations he was true as steel, and his business relations were marked by an undeviating course of integrity and honor.

"In the business enterprises of the city, his purse was ever open beyond his means, and he stood at the front of everything that pertained to the advancement and well being of his beloved Nampa. We do not claim that he was perfect, but we can, with perfect consistency claim that his sins of omission as well as commission, were more often directed against himself than any other human being. To his enemies he was open, bold and aggressive, but to his friends he was true as the needle to the north.

"Yes, 'His sun has gone down at noontime, when the shadows had just begun to lengthen.'

"His rebuke was sharp and pointed. I have felt it many a time, but realizing his great love, I knew it was intended for my good, and loved him all the more.

"But in his family relations he shone most conspicuously. As a husband, father and brother, he may be taken as a model of earnest devotion and filial regard. And while the grief of a sorrowing community is mingled over his remains, the universal sentiment is to repay the loyalty and devotion that he has manifested toward Nampa and its citizens.

"But always in the passing, the living are wounded, and always consolation is found. Even in a case like ours today, the palliation is concealed beneath the pain.

'This world at best is only a little journey towards the Infinite.' The paths of some lie in pleasant places, beneath a sky of clearest blue—a land flooded with sunshine. But into most lives must stalk the grim figure of tragedy. With some it is a constant companion, with others only a chance acquaintance. No human being lives long without it, whether he is called at 'noontime' or 'journeys on unafraid into the lengthening shadows.' But for him, there will be no more tears, no more suffering. The grief of his family and friends is too great today to allow of any thoughts, except their sorrow, but this is because they do not understand. Other days will come, soothe our grief—not in forgetfulness—but in the knowledge that the 'Good God doeth all things well.'

"Yes, our friend is gone and will greet us here no more. But we are all better for having known John S. Hickey, and can only say, alas! alas!! a good man has gone.

"His sun has gone down at noontime, when the shadows had just begun to lengthen.'"

HON. JOHN CAMPBELL RICE.

Hon. John Campbell Rice, of Boise, a justice of the Idaho supreme court since 1916, was born upon a farm in Cass county, Illinois, January 27, 1864, a son of Elbert G. and Mary Ann (Camp) Rice, both of whom have passed away. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1823, and was a son of Ebenezer and Katie (Baldrige) Rice. Having arrived at years of maturity, he was married in 1847 to Mary Ann Camp, whose birth occurred in Scott county, Illinois, in 1825. She was a descendant of William Putnam, who was a brother of General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary war fame. Mr. and Mrs. Elbert G. Rice became the parents of eleven children, ten of whom reached adult age, while nine are still living. One son, W. P. Rice, is a farmer of Lincoln county, Idaho.

Judge Rice, the only other representative of the family in this state, was but four years of age when his parents removed to a farm near Jacksonville, Illinois, upon which he spent his youthful days, dividing his time between the work of the fields and the duties of the schoolroom. He attended a country school until he reached the age of twelve years and later he had the benefit of instruction in the Illinois College of Jacksonville, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. He afterward engaged in teaching in the public schools of Chapin, Illinois, during 1885 and 1886 and through the following school year was instructor in mathematics in his alma mater—Illinois College. In 1888 he became a law student in the University of Michigan and in 1889 resumed his law studies at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, where he was graduated in 1890 with the LL. B. degree.

In the fall of the same year Judge Rice came to Idaho, settling at Caldwell, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he continued successfully at that place for twenty-six years. His seems to be a natural discrimination as to legal ethics and his analytical mind enables him to readily determine the most salient points in his case, which he presents with a clearness and cogency that never failed to impress court or jury. While practicing at Caldwell he also served as a member of the state legislature, to which he was elected on the democratic ticket in 1897 for a two years' term, and during that period he served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1901 he was elected to the mayoralty of Caldwell for a year's term. In 1916 he was elected a member of the Idaho supreme court and has since sat upon the bench of the highest tribunal of the state. He has also been active in business outside the strict path of his profession, being well known in financial circles, for he was one of the organizers of the Caldwell Commercial Bank and has served continuously as its president since 1894 save for the period from 1903 until 1907, still remaining at the head of the institution.

Judge Rice was married on the 2d of October, 1895, to Maude M. Beshears, a native of Missouri, and they have five children, two sons and three daughters: Elbert G., Homer B., Martha B., Mary Lois and Josephine Eva. Both Elbert and Homer are now in the military service of the country, being members of the Second Idaho Regiment, on active duty in France. The second daughter, Mary Lois, is the wife of John L. Heathcote, who is a member of the United States Navy.

Judge Rice is a member of the Christian church, in the work and support of which he has taken a most active and helpful part. He is also a trustee of the College of Idaho at Caldwell. He belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M., of

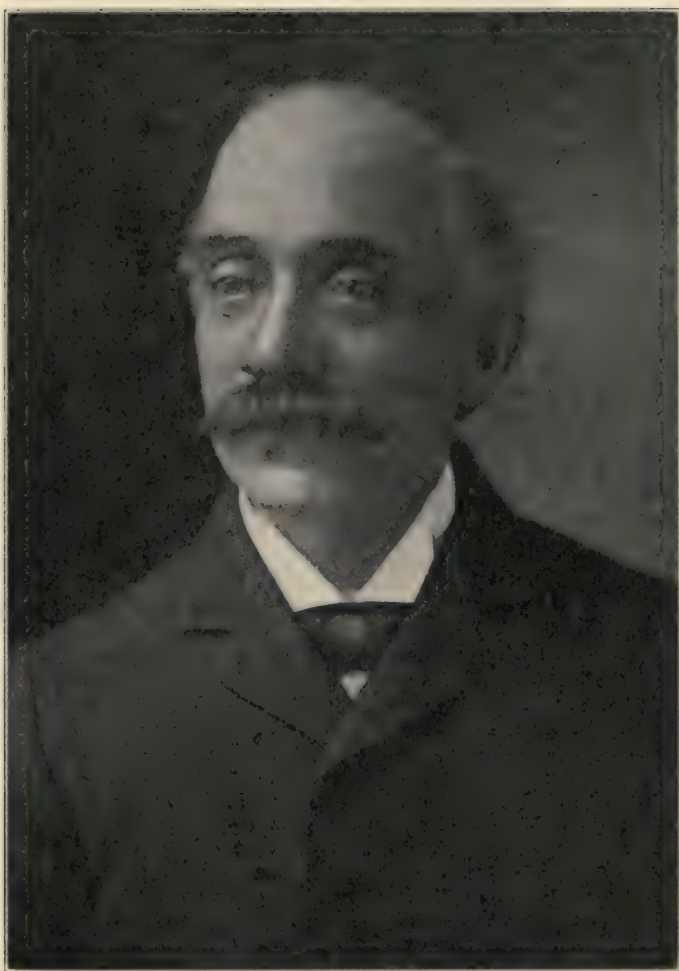
Caldwell, of which he is a past master, and he is likewise identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His life work, directed in the line of his native powers and acquired ability, has made his career one of signal service and benefit to the state and his name is written high on the roll of Idaho's distinguished attorneys and jurists.

NATHAN FALK.

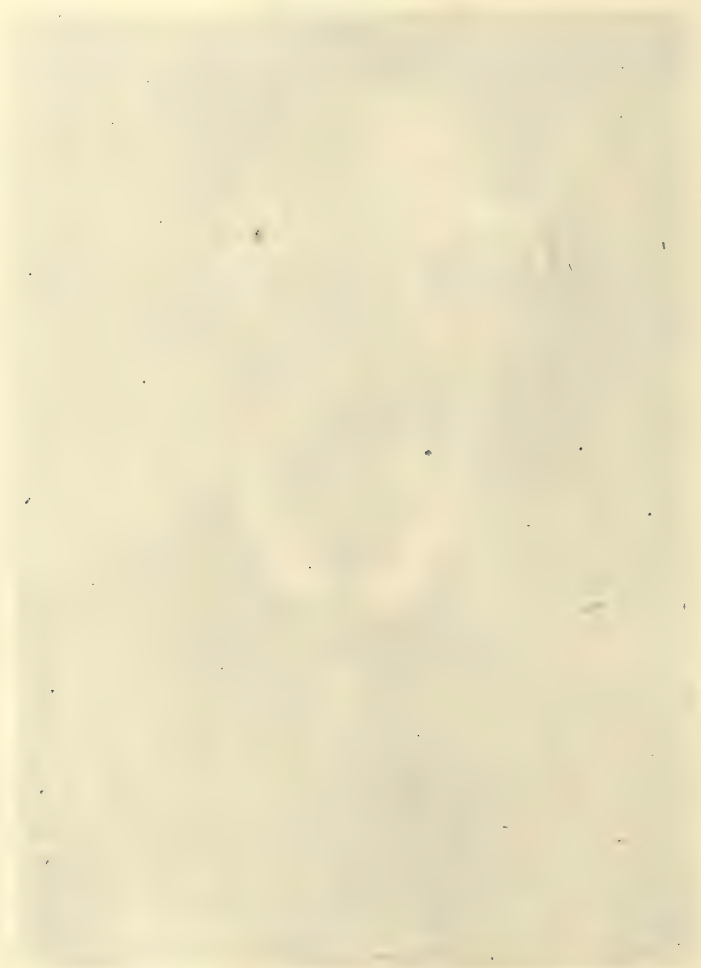
Boise's history could not be written without extended mention of Nathan Falk. For thirty-nine years a citizen of the capital, he was for a quarter of a century its leading merchant. But not only was he a successful business man, he was as well a prominent and representative citizen who ever felt and manifested the keenest interest in the welfare and progress of Boise, who stood as the champion of its school system, a promoter of its civic development and a leader in many of its lines of activity that have constituted sources of its growth and greatness. It is no wonder then that Nathan Falk with his marked ability, his sympathy and his generosity was termed "the best beloved citizen of Boise."

A native of Bavaria, Nathan Falk was born in Egenhausen, July 12, 1847, and pursued his education in the schools of Germany and France. When fifteen years of age he left the schoolroom to take passage on a westward bound steamer with America as his destination, crossing the Atlantic in 1862. After a brief period passed in New York city, he sailed for San Francisco, making the voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He spent a short time in San Francisco, in Portland, Oregon, and at The Dalles, but the spring of 1864 found him a resident of Boise, where he continued to make his home until death called him in 1903. He entered upon his business career here as bookkeeper for the firm of Hessberg & Company, with whom he remained for two years, and in 1868 he engaged in business on his own account in partnership with his brother David, opening a little mercantile establishment in a small building on Main street, a few feet from the corner of Eighth street, under the firm style of David Falk & Brother, on the 19th of September. The beginning was a very modest one, the stock being limited, while Boise at that time was a little frontier town. The firm used a wheelbarrow for the delivery of goods and there was little to foreshadow the greatness which the establishment was to reach in the future. The methods of the Falk Brothers, however, were most progressive and they catered to the public through honorable dealing and an earnest desire to please their patrons. The business steadily grew and after fifteen years, or in 1873, they were joined by their brother, Sigmund Falk, who was admitted to a partnership. From the beginning the firm maintained a most enterprising and progressive policy, and by 1891 the trade had increased to such an extent that a corporation was formed to carry on the business under the style of the Falk-Bloch Mercantile Company with Nathan Falk as the president. Another change in the personnel occurred in 1900, when Mr. Bloch disposed of his interest to the other active members of the firm, and the name of the Falk Mercantile Company was then adopted. For many years Nathan Falk directed the course of the enterprise which he had established and developed it into one of the important and extensive commercial interests of the northwest. The indelible impress of his personality today still dominates the policy pursued by the company which bears his name. His was a simple creed: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you and do it now." His sterling integrity, keen foresight and executive ability made hosts of friends for him, and his advice was eagerly sought by rich and poor alike and given as freely and honestly to one as to the other.

Mr. Falk's life was one of unselfish devotion to his family. On the 22d of August, 1878, in Bavaria, having returned on a visit to his native country from the United States, Mr. Falk was married to Miss Rosa Steinmeier, a native of Munich and a daughter of Ignatz and Emalie Steinmeier. For a number of years Mrs. Falk was a semi-invalid and her husband's devotion to her welfare, comfort and happiness was ideal. They became the parents of six children: Bella, now the wife of Stanley Gordon Smith; Anne, the wife of Samuel M. Rothchild; Leo, who married Helen Friendly, of Elmira, New York; Ralph, a practicing physician, who married Marion Citron, of Portland, Oregon; Harry N., who married Eleanor Walker White, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Theodore. The sons have all located in Boise



NATHAN FALK



and are emulating the characteristics and virtues of their father in his relation to the commercial and civic interests of the city.

It was while visiting in his native land at the time of his marriage that Mr. Falk was arrested by the military authorities for having left the country at the age of fifteen years without having served in the army. Germany even at that time was most militaristic and the people feared the enmity of the military power. Mr. Falk's friends and relatives begged him to pay his fine and let the matter drop, but he was obdurate and refused. He stood for his rights as an American citizen and fought the matter out to a complete victory. He was always most bitter in his feeling against imperial Germany and foresaw years ago where such a policy would finally end.

Mr. Falk was both a Mason and Odd Fellow and was a most prominent representative of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. He had no ambition along political lines, yet he served as a member of the school board and in various other positions of honor and trust in Boise at the request of his fellow townsmen. To his devotion to the schools is largely due the upbuilding of the educational system of Boise and its attainment to its present high standard of excellence. The hand of his genius was visible in many other directions. For many years he served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and as such his name was closely associated with the good work accomplished by that body for advancing the growth and prosperity of Idaho's capital. At his death one wrote of him as "a man who was peculiarly dear to the hearts of our whole people and chiefly because public spirit, probity and kindness were ingrained in his nature. Mr. Falk always took the initiative in steps of enterprise and magnitude and invariably embarked his whole soul in every cause dedicated to the betterment of Boise, a city largely the child of his enterprise and the object of his almost paternal devotion. He was indeed a man with great breadth of mind and reach of vision, one who could make his way through many difficulties and win and hold the respect of any community; a man who was morally brave, the soul of integrity, and whose influence and presence broadened and ennobled his fellows. Splendid are the material monuments Mr. Falk's industry and integrity have erected to perpetuate his memory, but the place he filled in the minds and hearts of those who knew him best is his most enviable monument and encomium."

The death of Mr. Falk occurred in Hailey, July 22, 1903. He had gone to join two of his sons in an outing near Ketchum, and becoming ill, was taken to Hailey, where the best possible medical aid was summoned, but all to no avail. At the request of the board of directors of the Boise Chamber of Commerce all the business houses of the city closed at the time of his funeral and the Chamber of Commerce, the city council, the school board and every fraternal and civic organization with which he was identified passed resolutions of respect which were memorials to his high personal worth and his valuable contribution to the city's development and growth. From the poorest and the humblest to the highest and the greatest of Boise's population there were heard expressions of the deepest sorrow and regret. The news of his demise carried with it a sense of personal bereavement to every resident of Boise and all who knew him throughout the state. Perhaps no better expression of the character, ability and valuable life work of Mr. Falk can be given than by quoting those who were long associated with him. Frank R. Coffin, who for forty years was a friend of Mr. Falk, associated with him in many important enterprises, said: "I feel that I should not let my old friend, Nathan Falk, go to his last home without paying at least a brief tribute to his memory. Our acquaintance dates back forty years and we were, I am proud to say, always friends.

"We came to Boise in the same year, 1865. He was in the employ of Hessberg & Company, whose business was on the corner where the First National Bank is located. I went to work in the tin shop of George H. Chick, who was where the Telephone building now stands.

"Mr. Falk went into business for himself in 1868 and I followed him in 1870, and nearly, if not the last time we met—indulging in reminiscences of our young days—we discovered that we were the only two of the old-time merchants of Boise left who were yet in business.

"The passing of Nathan Falk is to me a loss and bereavement which I deeply feel. He was a noble and generous friend, a public-spirited and unselfish citizen."

Of Nathan Falk Mayor Hawley said: "During all the many years of my acquaintance with Nathan Falk I never knew him to have anything to do with what was wrong, nor fail to be interested in what was right. He was a loyal, progressive citizen, a man whose personality appealed to all classes and whose purse was ever

open when money was needed for a good purpose. His loyalty to Boise and the city's interests grew with every hour of his residence among us and he was always a safe man to appeal to in emergencies. In serving the public in what were often thankless positions, he bestowed that careful attention to the interests of the people that he did to his own and not a detail ever escaped him.

"In commercial circles and private business transactions his word was as good as United States bonds. I never heard of his doing a mean act in his life. He was a public benefactor in every sense of the word and by his death every citizen of Boise has lost a friend."

"I have known Nathan Falk for thirty-six years," said Peter Sonna, "and in my opinion his death is a serious loss to the community. I became acquainted with him in 1867, when I moved here from Idaho City, and during all the years that have elapsed I have had many business dealings with him. I have always found him to be a man of fine honor in his business relations. His word was as good as his bond; whatever he said he would do, he has always fulfilled. In every way he has been very prompt and honorable in all his business engagements.

"He was one of the most enterprising men that I have ever met in this section. He was a leader in everything tending to the advancement of the community in which he lived. He has been in the lead in all the public movements of all the years he has lived here.

"He was wonderfully well liked for a man who had the extensive business dealings he had. Everyone seemed to love him. He was universally respected and esteemed, and I take a great deal of pleasure in telling what I can of his character to honor his memory.

"I can only repeat that in the death of Mr. Falk, Boise has suffered an almost irreparable loss. It was a great loss to the town, to the community and to this part of Idaho."

Bishop Glorieux, on learning of the death of the deceased merchant, said: "I had the honor to serve on committees with Nathan Falk for sixteen years and we had not worked together long before I grew to respect the man and value his judgment. While at all times an optimist, there was nothing bombastic about Mr. Falk. He had a way of sifting everything and getting all the facts. When he differed with you he presented his side of the case in a nice, manly way and was never arbitrary. He was a man of sound judgment and the very soul of honor. Boise can ill afford to lose such a citizen. I feel that I have lost a dear friend and counselor and I sympathize most deeply with his family in their bereavement."

Editorially the Daily Statesman wrote: "In the untimely death of Nathan Falk this city and the state of Idaho sustain a loss so great that it seems almost irreparable. He was one of the foremost business men of the state and occupied a very large place in the commercial and social affairs of the capital city. His interests here were very large, but still larger was the influence that he exerted upon the development of the city and its trade interests, upon its business methods and upon its character as a municipality.

"No city can afford to lose such a man and The Statesman voices a universal sentiment in saying there are few if any others whose death could create such a void. Yesterday was a day of mourning throughout the entire city, for all our people honored the dead merchant and all feel a sense of personal loss in his taking off.

"Nathan Falk was a model man of business, a model husband and father, a model member of society. There is no point at which one can touch his character and disclose a flaw. He was keen, alert and masterful in his business dealings, and, above all, he was guided by the spirit of honesty and kept his escutcheon so bright that no rival could ever challenge his methods or his purposes. He had the great virtue of doing well what he had to do for himself and those dependent upon him; he had the equally great virtue of doing vigorously and with wise discretion what he was called upon to do in the interest of the public; and he had the still greater virtues of honesty and truth and charity. He was diligent in all things; he was effective in all things; he was above reproach in all things and thus not only won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, but commanded their affection in a remarkable degree.

"It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Falk was beloved by this people to an extent that is seldom enjoyed by any member of a community. His friends were found everywhere, embracing the entire list of those who had any degree of acquaintance with him, and among those who enjoyed a measure of close acquaintance this friend-

ship ripened into deep affection for him. Thus it comes about that, in addition to the universal feeling that the city has lost one who cannot be replaced easily, there exists in hundreds of breasts today a sense of personal bereavement that cannot be lightly dismissed.

"In the hour of their deep affliction the members of the family have the tender sympathy of a great multitude who enjoyed the friendship of the departed. While nothing can assuage their grief, they have the satisfaction of knowing that his work was well done; that he was prepared for the summons, and that he has left a record in which they and those to come after them in the family line will have cause to feel abounding pride. He was one who did not live in vain. His example is set before the people of this city as a shining light, and, though his body be consigned to the dark and silent grave, those who shed the bitter tear over the casket as they take their last look upon those familiar features may console themselves with the thought that he has gone to the reward that is the heritage of those whose lives are guided by the light of duty, who do justice, who love honesty, who practice charity and forbearance, who are faithful in all things and who strive, while shaping their own lives aright, to assist others in securing a firm grasp upon those virtues that constitute the foundations of character."

E. CURTIS WARREN.

Among the substantial moneyed institutions of Idaho is numbered the First National Bank of Burley, of which E. Curtis Warren is the president. To his onerous and responsible duties in this position he brings broad experience gleaned from previous service in connection with banking interests, and in the conduct of the First National Bank he is displaying keen sagacity combined with a progressiveness that is tempered by a wise conservatism.

He was born in Lincoln county, Nevada, December 28, 1884, and is a son of George V. and Maud (Newman) Warren. His boyhood days were passed in his native state and his early education was there acquired, while later he attended the University of Utah at Salt Lake City, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1905. His early business training was received in the Walker Brothers Bank, in which he occupied a clerical position, and after leaving Salt Lake City in 1912 he removed to Burley, Idaho, and has since been identified with the interests of Cassia county. In 1913 he organized the First National Bank with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. The bank was established in the Terhune building and in 1915 the present bank building was erected, the first floor being used for the bank, while the upper floor serves as a hotel. Mr. Warren remains as the president of the First National Bank and is also vice president of the Warren-Thompson Furniture Company of Burley, so that he is closely associated with the business development and enterprise of the town.

Mr. Warren is a western man by birth and training and imbued with the spirit of western enterprise and progress that has been the dominant factor in the wonderful development of this section of the great west. His plans are at all times carefully made and promptly executed and the results achieved constitute factors not only in the upbuilding of his personal fortunes but in the advancement of public prosperity as well.

ETHEL EMILY REDFIELD.

Ethel Emily Redfield, state superintendent of public instruction in Idaho and a resident of Lewiston, was born in Kamiah, Idaho, April 22, 1877, a daughter of Francis M. and Elizabeth A. (Farrell) Redfield, who came from Oregon to Idaho in 1872. The father was born in Vermont, September 6, 1842, but became one of the pioneers on the Pacific coast and is now living in Oregon. He was in the United States federal service on the Nez Perce Indian reservation. The Redfield family comes of New England ancestry that was represented in the Revolutionary war.

Ethel E. Redfield was reared in Albany, Oregon, and attended the public schools there, after which she won the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the completion of the classical course in the Albany College in 1897. The following year the B. S. D. degree

was conferred upon her by the normal department of Albany College. Taking up the profession of teaching, she was identified with rural and town schools in Oregon for five years and for eight and a half years was at the head of the Latin department of the high schools of Albany, Oregon, and of Lewiston, Idaho, spending three years at the former place and five and a half years at the latter. In the fall of 1912 she was elected county superintendent of Nez Perce county, in which position she served for two terms, and in November, 1916, public franchise called her to the office of state superintendent of public instruction in Idaho. She is one of the eight women state superintendents in the United States and the first native daughter of Idaho to be so honored. She belongs to the National Education Association and has been identified with many movements and projects of far-reaching importance and benefit. She is a member of the state board of land commissioners of Idaho, is national secretary of the Women's Executive League and is one of the vice presidents of the National Federation of College Women's Clubs. During the year 1918-1919 she was president of the Inland Empire Teachers Association, an association embracing the states of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. Her father is a prominent Mason and Miss Redfield has become a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Her religious faith is indicated by her membership in the Presbyterian church. She is a close student of all the vital questions which have to do with the welfare of state and nation and particularly along the line of educational development. Her work as state superintendent of public instruction is giving marked satisfaction, for she is actuated by the highest ideals, while at the same time her methods are most practical and resultant.

HON. JOHN W. HART.

One of the most prominent citizens of Rigby and of this section of the state is the Hon. John W. Hart, who has served in the general assembly of Idaho, first as representative and then as state senator, and who takes a prominent part in the important business, political and religious activities of Jefferson and neighboring counties. He was born in Ogden, Utah, November 14, 1866, the son of John I. and Martha (Barton) Hart, natives of England, who on coming to America in 1853, went directly to Ogden, Utah, and there settled. The father immediately engaged in farming and stock raising, which he carried on steadily until 1899, when he began his well earned retirement. He resides now at Hooper, Utah, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. The mother, however, is not living, her death occurring in November, 1904, when she was 54 years of age.

Until he was twenty-six years of age, John W. Hart lived in Utah and it was in the city of Ogden that he received his early schooling. After he had reached man's estate he started out on his own account, engaging in farming and stock raising, in which he has been more or less interested ever since. It was not until 1895 that he decided to cast his lot with the people of Idaho, and in that year he left his native state and with his family located in that part of Fremont county which later became a part of Jefferson county. Here he bought a farm which he still operates, carrying on general farming and stock raising.

Since his coming to Jefferson county, Mr. Hart has not devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits, a fact which is shown in one way by the deep interest he has taken and is taking in the development of the business activities of this section, especially banking. In 1913, he, with other men of the community, purchased the Rigby State bank, which they operated under the same charter until 1919. For some time it seemed to Senator Hart and his associates that the economic development of this section demanded that the credit facilities of the Rigby State bank be extended; accordingly the capital was increased and the bank converted from a state to a national bank in 1919 under the national banking laws of the United States and it now does business under the name of the First National Bank of Rigby with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars and surplus of twenty thousand dollars. Especially marked has been the growth of the bank in the last six years since its purchase, at which time its deposits were fifty-three thousand dollars while opposite the same item on the bank's most recent financial statement is four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Besides Mr. Hart, who is president, the other officers of the bank are Josiah Call, vice president; F. B. Ellsworth, cashier, and Clarence Hart, assistant cashier. In November, 1918, Senator Hart with others organized the Jefferson State Bank at Menan, Jefferson county, and



JOHN W. HART

of this he is also president. In addition to his banking interests in Jefferson county he is a director of the Farmers & Merchants bank at Idaho Falls.

Aside from banking, Mr. Hart has business interests of a more general and varied nature. He is president of the C. A. Smith Mercantile Company of Menan; president of the City Pharmacy of Rigby; president of the Hart-Ellsworth Auto Company of Rigby and Rexburg, Idaho; and general superintendent of the Woods Live Stock Company of Jefferson and Clark counties. The last mentioned is the largest of the kind in the state, and, in addition to raising cattle, horses and sheep, they also carry on general farming on an extensive scale.

For a number of years Mr. Hart has taken a very prominent part in the public and political affairs of his state and community. He is a staunch republican and has devoted much of his time and talents to furthering the interests of that party both locally and nationally, having served for the past seven years as a member of the republican national committee. He has twice had the honor of nominating Senator Borah for the United States Senate and Senator Heyburn once. He was chosen to represent his district in the sixth session of the lower house of the state legislature and on the expiration of his term, his constituents were so fully satisfied with the quality of his work that he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate during the eighth session, serving continuously until the fourteenth session with the exception of the eleventh. An interesting sidelight of his senatorial experience occurred when Mr. Hart who, for two sessions was president pro tempore of the upper body, served as governor of the state for thirty days during the absence of the governor and lieutenant governor.

On December 2, 1886, Senator Hart was united in marriage to Elizabeth J. Hogue and to this union have been born thirteen children, of whom two are deceased, namely: Vera, who died in 1911, and Martha, whose death occurred in 1898. The others are as follows: John W., Jr., a rancher in Jefferson county; Elizabeth E., the wife of Alvin S. Green, who is cashier of the Jefferson State bank at Menan; Clarence, the assistant cashier of the First National bank of Rigby; Charles O. and George L., both farmers living near Menan; Sarah Z., the wife of David H. Manwaring, a resident of Rexburg, Idaho; and Veda, David F., Cecil E., Joseph I., and Ivey Katherine, all of whom are living at home.

Both the senator and his wife are staunch and valued members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Rigby, and Mrs. Hart has served as state president of the Woman's Relief Society. Mr. Hart has also served the church for a number of years in official capacity. Under his administration the splendid stake tabernacle was erected in Rigby, and in 1886-87, he did missionary work in the southern states. For several years he was bishop of the ward of Menan, which position he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Rigby stake, in which capacity he has served for the last five years. All during the World war Mr. Hart devoted a large portion of his time to the government war activities, being chairman of each Liberty Loan drive in Jefferson county, which exceeded its quota each time and that without one penny's cost to the government.

WILLIAM HARRY HOLDEN.

William Harry Holden, attorney at law practicing at Idaho Falls, was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, February 14, 1868, a son of William C. and Louise (Ross) Holden, who were natives of Indiana and of Iowa respectively. The father's people were of English lineage, while the mother was of Scotch descent. William C. Holden was a newspaper man throughout his entire life save for the period of the Civil war, when he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting as a member of Company K, Second Iowa Infantry. He served for four years and six months and was twice wounded, having participated in some of the most hotly contested engagements which led up to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. When the war was over he returned to Iowa and again engaged in newspaper publication at Ottumwa, while later he was a newspaper man of Red Oak. He resided in Iowa until 1869, when he removed to Nebraska and conducted a paper at Melrose for a number of years. Later he established his home at Kearney, where he conducted the Central Nebraska Press for several years. He next went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he published a paper for a long time, and then went to Hutchinson, Kansas, to visit a daughter. While there

he passed away in the summer of 1900 at the age of fifty-two years. His widow survives and now lives at Idaho Falls.

William H. Holden, whose name introduces this review, was reared and educated largely at Kearney, Nebraska, and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools began reading law in the office of Thompson & Oldham of that place. That firm of well known attorneys directed his studies for a year and a half, at the end of which time he entered the State University at Lincoln, Nebraska, and was graduated on the completion of a law course with the class of 1893. In 1895 he came to Idaho Falls, where he entered into partnership with H. K. Linger, with whom he was associated for a time, but afterward practiced independently. He has since had several partners, however, during the past twenty-five years and is now associated with his brother, E. M. Holden. There were eleven children in his father's family, of whom four died in infancy. The four sons who reached adult age are all lawyers in Idaho Falls, these being William H., Edward M., Arthur and Wesley. Some years ago all four were associated in a law partnership. The daughters of the family were: Cora, who became the wife of Marion Lloyd and died in October, 1905, leaving two children: Catherine, the wife of Charles Eckhart, of Boise, Idaho; and Nellie L. The family name has become a prominent and honored one in Idaho Falls and is especially well known in legal circles.

On the 19th of August, 1896, Mr. Holden was married to Miss Mary L. Clark, and they have become the parents of seven children: Geraldine, twenty-one years of age, who is attending the University of California; Harriet L., nineteen years of age, who has just completed the freshman year in the University of California; W. Harold, Jr., a lad of fifteen, also attending school at Berkeley, California; Robert, who died at the age of four years and four months; John, who died at the age of two years and eight months; Richard, who passed away March 30, 1918, when eight years of age; and Mary, who is in her first year. Mr. Holden's family has resided in Berkeley, California, for the past four years.

Mr. Holden, however, maintains his connection with the bar of Idaho Falls and has a most elegantly appointed law office, containing a fine library, with the contents of which he is largely familiar. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, and has become identified with the Mystic Shrine. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is independent, and his religious belief is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Through the period of his residence in Idaho he has become widely and favorably known, his ability in the practice of law having gained him high standing at the Idaho bar.

GEORGE RUSSEL HITT.

George Russel Hitt, cashier of the Overland National Bank of Boise and formerly state bank commissioner, was born on a farm in Missouri, November 12, 1870. His father, J. S. Hitt, a farmer by occupation, has now passed away, but the mother, who bore the maiden name of Phoebe Moore, is living in Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of seventy-seven years. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for among her ancestors were those who fought for the independence of the nation. Her immediate ancestors were residents of Illinois and those of a more remote period lived in New Hampshire. Both the father and mother of George R. Hitt were natives of Illinois. The father was born in Scott county, Illinois, June 13, 1842, while the mother's birth occurred in Brown county, that state, on the 24th of August, 1841. They were married in Pike county, Illinois, December 19, 1865, and became parents of five children but only two are now living, the daughter being Mrs. Cynthia Roberts, of Kansas City, Missouri. The father's death occurred in April, 1912.

George R. Hitt was reared to the age of nineteen years upon a farm in Saline county, Missouri, and the district schools afforded him his educational opportunities. He afterward completed a course in Brown's Business College of Jacksonville, Illinois, and subsequently spent a year with a large lumber concern in Arkansas. In 1891 he arrived in Idaho, settling at Idaho Falls. For four years he occupied the position of deputy postmaster there, covering the period from 1893 until 1897, and in the latter year he became deputy state treasurer under George H. Storer and filled the position until 1899. During the succeeding four years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery

business at Boise but on the expiration of that period returned to Idaho Falls, where he successfully conducted a lumberyard for four years. He was then made assistant cashier of the Anderson Brothers Bank at Idaho Falls and occupied that position most acceptably for eight years. In February, 1915, he was appointed state bank commissioner by Governor Moses Alexander and the duties of that position he most promptly, systematically and efficiently discharged until January 27, 1919, when he became cashier of the Overland National Bank of Boise.

On the 6th of October, 1896, Mr. Hitt was married to Miss Susan Clark, a native of Oregon and a daughter of Robert F. and Elizabeth (Enderby) Clark, who were pioneers of that state. They removed to Oregon from Illinois in early life, Mrs. Clark, then in her maidenhood, accompanying her parents to the northwest in 1850. She was then but nine years of age and the journey was made with team and wagon.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitt are members of the Presbyterian church and in social circles occupy an enviable position, having many warm friends in Idaho Falls, in Boise and in fact throughout the state. Mr. Hitt has always voted with the democratic party and has ever been a loyal supporter of the principles in which he believes. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, an Elk and an Odd Fellow and in the first named he has attained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is truly a self-made man and one who deserves all the credit which that term implies. He has wisely used his time, talents and opportunities and the recognition of his ability on the part of his fellowmen has for a number of years continued him in important public positions.

JUDGE OTIS M. VAN TASSEL.

Judge Otis M. Van Tassel, of St. Anthony, a member of the Idaho bar since 1914 and also connected with the Home Realty Company and furthermore widely known in political circles of the state as a stalwart republican, was born at Kingston, Michigan, August 19, 1875, his parents being James M. and Etta (Van Tassel) Van Tassel, who are natives of Ohio and New York respectively and come of Holland ancestry. The first of the family in the new world emigrated to New York city two hundred and fifty years ago. The father went to Michigan as a pioneer and filled various political positions in that state. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Cavalry and after serving for three months reenlisted for the three-year period. He was wounded, his injury occasioning the loss of his right eye. He went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and was ever a most faithful defender of the Union cause. The paternal grandfather, Otis H. Van Tassel, for whom Judge Van Tassel of this review was named, also served throughout the entire war and for six months was incarcerated in Andersonville prison. The paternal and maternal grandfathers of Judge Van Tassel were brothers. Since the establishment of the family on American soil patriotism and loyalty to this country have been numbered among their marked characteristics. Following the Civil war James M. Van Tassel, the father of Judge Van Tassel, removed to Tuscola county, Michigan, where he was called upon to serve in various positions of public honor and trust. He was elected county treasurer and removed to Caro, the county seat, where he filled the office for four years. He was then elected probate judge and occupied that position for four years. He was later in several different lines of business but finally retired and removed to Flint, Michigan, where he and his wife still make their home.

Judge Van Tassel was reared and educated in Michigan. Following his graduation from the high school at Ann Arbor with the class of 1894 he attended the University of Michigan in that city for one year and afterward entered the Detroit College of Law, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. On the 24th of April of that year he was admitted to the Michigan bar, after which he engaged in several different lines of business until 1905. He then came west to Idaho and took up his abode at Sugar, where he followed mercantile pursuits until 1909. He then accepted a position as attorney for an implement company at Rexburg and in November, 1912, was elected probate judge of the county. In 1913 he removed to St. Anthony and acted as probate judge for two years. He was admitted to the Idaho bar on the 11th of May, 1914, and he has since engaged in practice, in addition to which he is connected with the Home Realty Company, which he organized and incorporated in January, 1917. He

is likewise the secretary and treasurer of the Lemhi Union, a lead and silver mining company in the Spring Mountain district near Gilmore, Idaho.

On the 11th of April, 1901, Judge Van Tassel was married to Miss Maude Hess and they have two children: Hazel M., who was born March 27, 1903; and Iris A., whose birth occurred April 16, 1914.

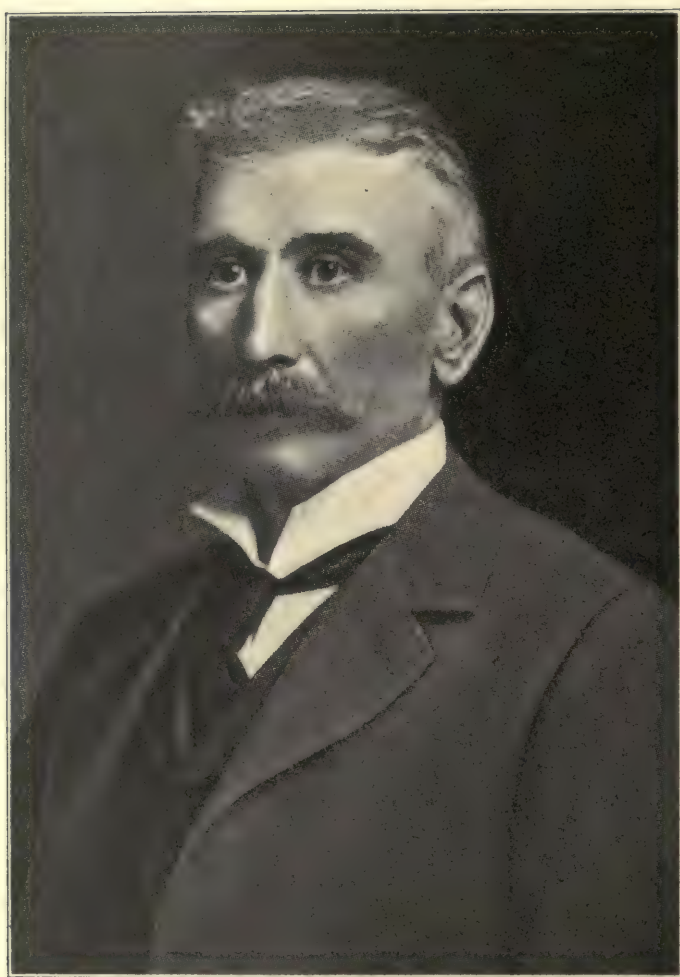
In his political views Judge Van Tassel has always been a stalwart republican and at Sugar he filled the office of justice of the peace. He was named as a candidate of his party for secretary of state in the primary election. In 1916 he was chosen an alternate to the republican national convention, held in Chicago. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been chief of staff on the staff of the brigadier general of the Patriarch Militant of Odd Fellows in Idaho, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is a man of progressive spirit, keenly interested in the vital questions of the day, and at all times keeps thoroughly informed concerning those interests which have to do with the welfare and progress of his community.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Several months prior to the establishment of Fort Boise, Thomas Jefferson Davis had pitched his tent and taken a homestead upon the banks of the Boise river for land which is all within the present townsite of Boise and a part of which was in the original townsite. For the irrigation of this land he constructed the first irrigation ditch from the Boise river, and under the decree of the district court, establishing priorities for irrigation purposes, he was given the first right to the waters of that river, and this right is today the property of his children, who hold jointly the estate left by the father, having incorporated the same under the laws of the state of Idaho under the name of the Thomas Davis Estate. The United States land office was first opened at Boise in January, 1868, and on the opening day Thomas Davis made the first proof and received cash certificate No. 1, of which he was always justly proud, and the government records today testify that, by five months, he was the first agricultural settler in the Boise land district. Assisted by George D. Ellis, who was at the time a business partner, about six months after his first settlement, he built the first house in Boise. A few years afterward and just prior to his marriage, he built another house, upon his homestead, and it was in this house that all of his children were born.

Mr. Davis was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 2, 1838, and, having lost his father in boyhood, was, under the custom of that time, "bound out," and labored on the farm of Alexander Claycomb, near Monmouth, Illinois, and attended winter school. At the age of twenty-three, he and his brother Francis joined a party of seventy-five, which was bound for Florence, the great gold camp. He and his brother were outfitted with mule teams, wagons and supplies by Alexander Claycomb before leaving Illinois. After a hard trip across the country this band of pioneers were lured by men who had designs on their property, to go by way of a most inaccessible route over the Coeur d'Alene mountains, which necessitated the abandonment of their sun-bonneted wagons, in which they had spent two months creeping along the Indian trail, and most of their provisions, or the sale of these at a shameful sacrifice to their traitorous guides, who offered five dollars for outfits that cost from three hundred to five hundred dollars. Mr. Davis determined not to be made a victim of such intrigue and, after advising with the others, their supplies were piled together and burned with the wagons, the party completing its journey to Elk City, Idaho, on horseback carrying a few supplies on pack horses. Upon their arrival in Elk City, owing to depressing reports from Florence, they abandoned the trip to that place and went to Walla Walla. From Walla Walla, Mr. Davis went to Auburn, Oregon, and then to Idaho City, where he mined with fair results, and in December, 1862, came to what is now Boise, where he made his home continuously until his death, June 10, 1908.

During the forty-six years in which he resided in Boise, Thomas Davis was a careful business man and one of the city's most substantially progressive citizens. He was a pioneer horticulturist and, as early as 1864, planted an orchard of seven thousand apple trees, which he purchased at a dollar and a quarter each, this being the pioneer apple orchard of Idaho, and, in later years he planted addi-



THOMAS J. DAVIS, SR.



MRS. JULIA DAVIS



tional orchards of pears, peaches, prunes and cherries, and built a dryer, where he prepared a portion of his fruit crop for the trade in the interior, where fresh fruit could not be delivered. During the growth of his orchards to maturity he successfully engaged in gardening and marketed vegetables over the country as far as the mining camps in the Owyhees, having regular days for his wagons to visit the various camps. In addition to being a pioneer horticulturist and gardener, Mr. Davis was a pioneer in every line of commercial and business activity of Idaho, except that ever present pioneer, the saloon. He was engaged in the cattle and horse business, ranging horses from the Snake river into Nevada, with his ranch headquarters on the Bruneau; and ranging cattle on Smith's Prairie and later in Long valley. His range cattle were of the highest type, all being "white faces," and being for many years the only herd of Hereford cattle in Idaho. In connection with his cattle business, he acquired large land holdings in Long valley, and in the Boise valley what is known as the "Government Island Ranch," the latter being for a number of years withheld from settlement as a hay reserve for Fort Boise. This ranch, which is located just across the river from the city of Boise, contains about eight hundred acres and a large portion of it is today in vegetable gardens, which are quite pleasing to the eye of the traveler entering or leaving the city by train or trolley. He was engaged for a number of years, as a partner of the late Charles Himrod in the mercantile business, their establishment occupying the building which today houses the Delano-Thompson Shoe Company, and in connection with this enterprise they operated freight teams between Boise and Kelton. He was a stockholder in the old Bank of Commerce and one of the reorganizers of the Boise City National Bank of which he became one of the largest stockholders.

During all the years of his life in Boise and Idaho, Mr. Davis never sought political office, but he was a faithful and conscientious elector, taking sufficient activity in public affairs to assert himself in favor of everything that went for the best interest of the city, state and nation. He was a firm believer in and cast his vote with the republican party, standing firm with a handful of personal friends when Boise and Idaho became free-silver mad. He cared absolutely nothing for public opinion of himself. He desired but few friends and these he wanted constantly with him.

In 1869, Julia McCrum came from her home in Gault, Ontario, Canada, to visit with her uncle, who was an army surgeon stationed at Fort Boise, and on April 26, 1871, she became the wife of Thomas Davis. They had a family of three sons and three daughters: Marion, who died at the age of four years; Harry, who was engaged in the cattle business, and died September 28, 1910; Edwin Horace, now president of the Thomas Davis Estate, incorporated; Thomas Jefferson, manager of the Davis Meat Company; Etta Davis Quinn, wife of W. L. Quinn, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Hazel Davis Taylor, wife of Rowland C. Taylor, of Boise, Idaho.

Julia Davis was one of the active pioneer women of Boise. She took great pleasure in making the women in the families of the new arrivals in the great west feel welcome and was generally the first to call upon a new family arriving in Boise, going at times to greet them where their tents were pitched beside the wagon trains and before they were definitely located. She was, until her death, which occurred September 19, 1907, active and prominent in the social life of Boise. She was a member of the Episcopal Church and always loyally followed its teachings and liberally contributed to its support.

Her death so greatly affected Mr. Davis, because of his advanced age, that he followed her in less than a year and during that time there was coupled with his great love for her memory a desire to perpetuate her name in Boise—the city which he loved and knew he must soon leave, after having watched it grow from a sagebrush wilderness. As a memorial to this much loved pioneer woman he gave to the city a tract of forty-three acres extending along the water-front from Eighth street to Broadway, to be always known as Julia Davis Park. This today is Boise's chief park and has been developed with vast acres of velvety lawns, plentifully supplied with shade trees, with flowers, walks and driveways winding in and out, forming attractive landscape features. There is also a menagerie of wild animals and the park affords pleasure for thousands of visitors year by year, and band concerts are given there on Sundays during the summer season.

It would have been a great pleasure to Thomas Davis to have lived to witness a crowd at a Sunday band concert in Julia Davis Park. He was passionately fond of

music. was a violinist, and in the early days was a member of the Boise band. He never missed an opportunity of hearing good music and on the evening of June 9, 1908, he could not deny himself the pleasure of hearing the Damrosch orchestra, although he had not been out of the house for two weeks, and on the morning after attending this concert he was found in his bed, as though quietly sleeping, but life had fled.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Thomas Jefferson Davis is the manager of the Davis Meat Company of Boise and has other important business interests in Idaho, while for ten years he was a resident of Alaska. He is the eldest son and second child of Thomas Jefferson and Julia Davis, who are mentioned above. Born in Boise on the 7th of March, 1875, he was reared and educated in his native city and was graduated from the Boise high school, after which he went to New England, where he attended the Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire. Later he attended the King's high school in Dresden, Germany, for more than three years. He has been an active business man through much of his life and spent about a decade in Alaska, where he was active along various business lines. One of his ventures in Alaska is a farm on Fairmount island, where he is engaged in raising the blue fox, and the place is known as the Fairmount Fox Farm. He is yet interested in that business, having a partner, who manages the farm. In the fall of 1918 he returned to Boise, since which time he has been the manager of the Davis Meat Company, one of the principal packing interests of the city, while in Alaska he also has oil and mining interests. He is watchful of every opportunity pointing to success and his activities have been an element in the commercial development of this section of the state.

In Seattle, Washington, on the 20th of December, 1912, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Roberts, who was born in Illinois. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias and he has many friends in those organizations. His experiences by reason of his sojourn in Alaska have been broad and varied. In going to the northwest he manifested the same qualities which brought his honored father as a pioneer to Idaho. He displays the same splendid business characteristics and is making the Davis meat plant one of the most important industries of this section of the state.

EDWIN H. DAVIS.

Edwin H. Davis is the president of the Thomas J. Davis Estate, Inc., and is thus active in the management of real estate interests of large value. He is a young man of marked business ability and enterprise whom Boise is proud to number among her native sons. He was here born on the 21st of November, 1882, and is the fifth child and third son of the late Thomas Jefferson and Julia Davis, who were Boise pioneers, very prominent in the business, industrial and social life of the community, where they remained until death called them. The wife and mother passed away September 19, 1907, and the father died on the 10th of June 1908. They are mentioned at length on another page of this work.

Their son, Edwin H. Davis, was born and reared in Boise and in the acquirement of his education passed through consecutive grades in the public schools, becoming a high school pupil. He afterward entered Notre Dame University of Indiana and later studied in the Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire. From early manhood he has been an active factor in business life and since his father's death has been manager and president of the Thomas J. Davis Estate, Inc., which is one of the largest in this section of Idaho. He was the chief organizer of the Davis Meat Company, which is an important and prosperous packing industry, constituting one of the leading productive industries of Boise. The plant is located on the left bank of the Boise river about a mile west of Boise, on property which the father owned. The plant consists of one large main building of solid concrete and various smaller buildings and pens for live stock, together with several cottages that are occupied by those conducting the plant. The entire plant is fashioned and designed along the most modern scientific lines and is fully equipped with the latest improved machinery such

as is found in every modern packing house. It is supplied with electric lights and a water system and its product is chiefly sold in Boise. The Thomas J. Davis Estate also embraces large realty interests both within and outside of Boise, the realty outside including about seven hundred acres of fine lands in the Boise valley along the river just west of the city—lands that are most fertile and productive and which include the beautiful and famous Chinese gardens, visible to and admired by all travelers on the Nampa Interurban Railway line, which follows the crest of the hill above the gardens, and they are seen as well by all who travel the public highway along the hillcrest. These Chinese gardens are all on the Thomas J. Davis estate and constitute one of the most beautiful sights in the valley of Boise through the summer seasons.

On the 31st of December, 1907, Edwin H. Davis was married to Miss Marcella Torrance, who was born in Denver, Colorado, November 25, 1882, a daughter of the late Samuel and Anna (Shepard) Torrance. She was reared chiefly in Boise, where her father established and conducted the first foundry of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have four children: Julia, who was born May 10, 1913, and was named for her grandmother; Thomas Jefferson, who was born August 4, 1915, and was named for his grandfather; Marcella, who was born February 11, 1917, and was named for her mother; and Mary, born September 18, 1918. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Catholic church.

Mr. Davis is a Mason of high degree, having become connected with the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a most progressive business man who, thoroughly trained by his father in business methods, has become a most active factor in the care and conduct of important interests. Opportunities that others pass heedlessly by win his recognition and in the utilization of these he has steadily advanced the business interests which are controlled by the estate. His life work has added new laurels to an untarnished family name.

HON. ALBERTUS L. FREEHAFFER.

Hon. Albertus L. Freehafer, president of the state public utilities commission and a resident of Council, Idaho, was appointed to his present position by Governor Moses Alexander in January, 1915, and has displayed marked faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of his duties. His entire career has been marked by a steady progress that indicates the fit utilization of his time, talents and opportunities. He was born in a log cabin in Richland county, Ohio, February 12, 1868, a son of Andrew and Martha (Kinton) Freehafer, both of whom were natives of the same county. The father died in Idaho in 1915, while the mother's death occurred in Ohio in 1911. Two sons of the family survive, the brother being William E. Freehafer, also a resident of Council, Idaho.

Albertus L. Freehafer was reared upon a farm in his native county to the age of twenty-one years and pursued his education in the district schools until he reached the age of seventeen, when he entered the high school at Bellville, Ohio, in which he pursued his studies for two years. When eighteen years of age he became a country school teacher and followed the profession for three years. With the money thus earned and supplemented by money acquired through labor as a farm hand during vacations he paid his tuition at the Ohio Northern University of Ada, Ohio, which he entered when twenty-three years of age. There he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. Following the completion of his course he accepted the superintendency of the high school at Lucas, Ohio, where he remained for three years in that position. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for it was his earnest desire to become a member of the bar and in 1896 he began the study of law in the office of an attorney at Mansfield, Ohio. Not long afterward he was appointed deputy county clerk of Richland county and held that position until 1900, at the same time keeping up his law studies. In May, 1900, he removed to Scofield, Utah, where he was principal of the public schools for two years, and his wife was also one of the teachers there.

It was on the 18th of August, 1897, in Mansfield, Ohio, that Mr. Freehafer was married to Miss Olive Robinson, who was born and reared on a farm in the same neighborhood in which her husband's youth was passed. In fact they were school-mates. She also is a graduate of the Ohio Northern University and, like him, she became a teacher. In August, 1902, they removed to Council, Idaho, and Mr. Freehafer

was principal of the schools of that place for three years, his wife teaching during the same time. In the meantime he had continued his law studies and in June, 1905, successfully passed the required examination that secured him admission to the bar. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession in Council, where he remained from 1905 until 1915, when he was appointed a member of the public utilities commission by Governor Alexander and is still continuing in that office, in which he is making an excellent record. This is not his first public service in Idaho, however. He was for one term, from 1907 until 1909, a member of the house of representatives and was the democratic minority leader in the assembly. He afterward served for two terms in the state senate, from 1909 until 1913, representing Washington county. During that period he was the author of the bill which created Adams county from a portion of Washington county and was connected with other important legislation. Mr. Freehafer had taken up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Council in 1905 and is still the owner of that property.

Mr. and Mrs. Freehafer have become the parents of two living children, Marie and Paul, the former now a graduate of Idaho State University. The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest, Mr. Freehafer serving at the present time as superintendent of the Sunday school in the First Congregational church at Boise. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while along the strict path of his profession he has membership with the Idaho State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

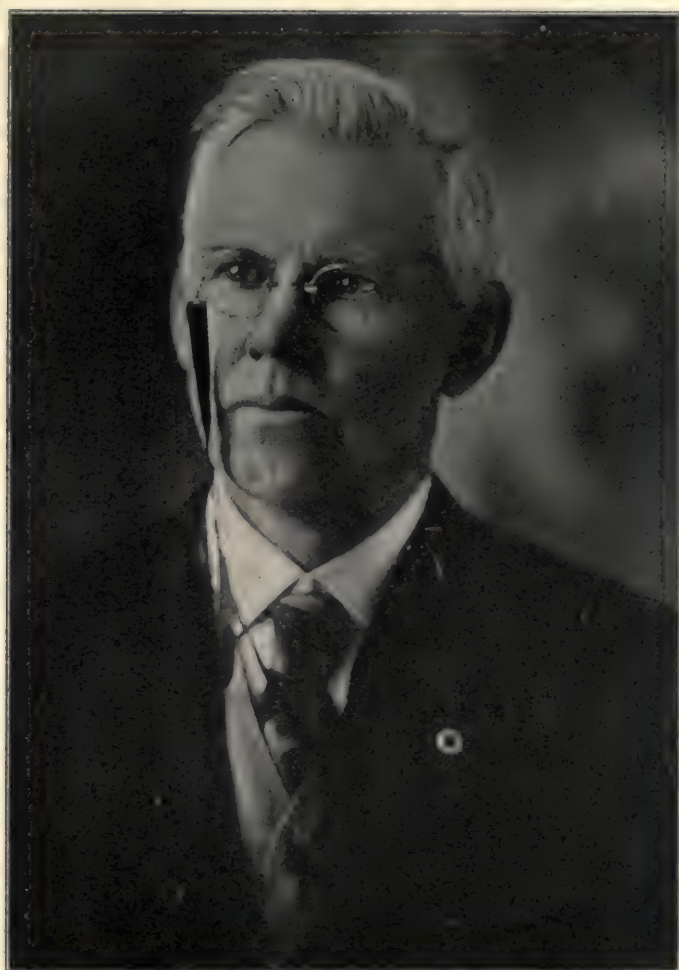
ALBERT JASON KNOLLIN.

Albert Jason Knollin is a man of fine physical proportions whose physique is but the index of his character. He is a big man in the fullest sense of the term—broad-minded, progressive, enterprising, who is not only a leader in local affairs but is recognized as one of the most prominent sheepmen of the entire west. There are perhaps few others who have contributed so largely to the development of the sheep industry in America as Albert Jason Knollin, who is still a prominent stockman of Idaho.

He was born in Montgomery county, New York, April 21, 1862, and is a son of James and Cornelia Knollin. His father, a native of New Brunswick, born in 1831, came to the United States when twenty-one years of age and assisted in preparing the first ties for railroad use in Canada. After crossing the boundary into this country he engaged in farming and in the raising of live stock. His wife was born in New York in 1832 and after residing for some time in that state they removed to Macoupin county, Illinois, where Mr. Knollin engaged in the live stock business. Later he became a well known live stock man of St. Louis, Missouri.

Albert J. Knollin, previous to the completion of his public school education at the age of seventeen years, had served an apprenticeship at farming, taking up active work along that line when a little lad of eleven. When seventeen years of age he began dealing in live stock, largely handling sheep and butchering in St. Louis. In 1883 he established a butchering business in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1888 sold a half interest in his business to Swift & Company of Chicago. From 1885 until 1890 he bought sheep for the Swift corporation on a commission basis and in 1890 assumed charge of their entire sheep interests, having disposed of his remaining interest in the Kansas City butchering business to them. During his association with Swift & Company at Kansas City they established feed yards in both Kansas and Nebraska so as to insure a supply of sheep at all times. Mr. Knollin bought the first sheep ever brought from Texas for northern consumption. To stock the feed yards he found it necessary to ship sheep from the Lone Star state, also from Arizona and New Mexico. In many instances the sheep had to be driven many miles before reaching the nearest railroad point. On one occasion he drove his sheep from the south as far as Hutchinson, Kansas, to be fed and later shipped on by rail. This was in 1890. In 1888 and 1889 the company bought hay at from a dollar and a half to two dollars per ton to feed the sheep, also paid twelve and a half cents per bushel for corn and from twelve to fifteen cents per bushel for oats, delivered at the feed yards. Mr. Knollin remained with Swift & Company until 1891, his headquarters being in Chicago the last year.

He then returned to Kansas City, where he engaged in farming and sheep raising, and in the fall of 1891 he again began sheep buying on his own account, following



ALBERT J. KNOLLIN

this throughout Utah. It was during the winter of that year that he established the present method, which later became universal, of feeding lambs and yearlings. In 1894 he entered into partnership with Edward F. Swift under the firm name of A. J. Knollin & Company and they built up a very large business, handling over eight hundred thousand head of sheep per year, buying in Montana, Washington, Idaho, California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, trailing and shipping from those states to the corn belt in Kansas and Nebraska and owning at one time as many as four hundred thousand head of sheep in ten different states and territories. At the same time they engaged in farming operations in Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois and owned ranches in Utah, Idaho and New Mexico, their wool clipping running as high as two million pounds per year. In 1899 it was almost impossible to sell their wool clip at any price. Some of the wool was freighted by wagon from the Little Lost River country to Dubois, Idaho, at a cost of one cent per pound, netting them but eight cents per pound. During this period on his visit to Idaho, Mr. Knollin became convinced that the state possessed advantages over other states for the raising of sheep and lambs, so the firm centered its business in Idaho, with ranches throughout the state and with the main office at Soda Springs, while ranch headquarters were maintained at Rexburg, Dubois, Lost River, Emmett, Bruneau and Raft River. At the same time the firm owned other ranches in New Mexico and Utah. In 1902 Mr. Knollin dissolved his partnership with Mr. Swift but continued in the sheep business in New Mexico and Idaho. In 1912 he disposed of his New Mexico interests but still owns a fifteen hundred acre farm located about eight miles from the city limits of Kansas City, Kansas, which he purchased in 1885.

In 1898 Mr. Knollin turned his attention to the raising of thoroughbred stock, for which he has a demand from all parts of the United States. In 1919 he shipped breeding stock, including Shropshires, Hampshires, Oxfords, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Rambouillets and Romneys, the latter being imported from New Zealand, the shipments being made to California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Colorado, Tennessee, Louisiana, New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, Illinois and Virginia, as well as a great number being distributed in the state of Idaho. He also had inquiries from every state in the Union but could not supply the stock, although he is the largest breeder of pure bred sheep in the entire country. He also has the pure bred Belgian horse on his farm in Kansas and shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs in Idaho. He has repeatedly captured the first prizes at state and national expositions and has never lost the trophy for carload lots of fat lambs bred and fed in Idaho. In exhibiting his prizes, ribbons and cups at the various expositions he has done more to advertise Idaho than perhaps any other individual. There is not a road or path in this state that he has not either ridden or driven over, and he has done more for sheep raising in the states of Idaho, New Mexico, Texas and Utah than any one individual. Many of the most successful sheepmen of the present day in Idaho were at one time his employes. In 1894 he established the first exclusive commission sheep business in Kansas City with C. J. Booth. This business prospered so well that in 1900 the firm established commission houses in South St. Joseph, Missouri, and Omaha, Nebraska. In 1903 Mr. Knollin purchased Mr. Booth's interest and opened a house in Chicago in 1904 and one in Denver in 1905 but in 1916 discontinued those houses. The business was conducted under the name of the Knollin Sheep Commission Company. They were the largest handlers of sheep on a commission basis, averaging about eight thousand double deck cars, or two million sheep, per year. Mr. Knollin estimates that he has probably handled as many sheep during his career as there are in the United States today, during which time he has had many trials to contend with but persistency of purpose has enabled him to overcome all obstacles and reach a foremost position of leadership in connection with the sheep industry in America.

Mr. Knollin first came to Idaho in 1894, making his home at Soda Springs. In 1917 he returned to this state and is now a resident of Pocatello. He owns eight thousand acres of agricultural land in Bannock, Butte and Caribou counties, on which he raises all his own feed and hay, last year harvesting forty-four hundred tons of hay and two and a half million pounds of grain. He employs one hundred and twenty-five men in this state alone. During the last few years he has been locating farmers on his land on the Little Lost river, where he maintains a school with an attendance of twenty-five pupils, all living upon his ranch. The Child Welfare League reported seventeen children five years of age and under. The value of his service in the development of Idaho cannot be overestimated.

On the 1st of January, 1891, Mr. Knollin was married to Miss Cora Wells, of

Bradford county, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Charles and Almira (Mason) Wells. Her father was born in New York but lived the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania. He was a naval officer under Farragut at New Orleans and in Mobile bay during the Civil war. The mother was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and is a niece of Newton E. Mason, a retired admiral of the United States navy, who was officer in charge of Admiral Schley's flagship in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. Mr. and Mrs. Knollin became the parents of the following children. James Charles, the eldest, is editor of the Orchard & Farm of Los Angeles, California. Loyal C. was a member of the Gas and Flame Corps, serving as corporal with Company A of the First Gas Regiment in France. This work took the company to the front with all the allied armies save that of Italy. Before going to the war Loyal C. Knollin had managed his father's farm in Kansas. His splendid military record is but the expression of the name which he bears. Albert J., Jr., attending the Wisconsin State University, was graduated from the Westport high school of Kansas City in 1918 and is now pursuing a civil engineering course. The youngest child, Mabel Mary, is attending Miss Barstow's School for Girls at Kansas City, Missouri, in which her mother taught before her marriage. This daughter owns a flock of pure bred sheep on the range in Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Knollin also lost two sons: Edgar, who died at the age of ten months; and Robert, when but three years of age.

Mr. Knollin is over six feet in height and of athletic build, appearing much younger than he really is. He is a man of polished manner and his wife is an accomplished lady, their home being one of comfort and refinement. His success is due to no unusual circumstances. He had no special educational training but throughout his life he has been alert to every opportunity for advancement and has used his opportunities wisely and well. Each forward step that he has made has brought him still broader chances—but such as any other man might have won. It has been because he has used his opportunities that Albert Jason Knollin stands today as the foremost raiser of pure bred sheep in the United States.

MRS. STELLA B. BALDERSTON.

Mrs. Stella B. Balderston, state librarian of Boise, has held that position, performing its exacting duties in a most capable manner, since 1914, when she was appointed to the place by the state supreme court. She is the widow of the late William Balderston, who passed away in 1914, at which time he was register of the United States land office. Previously, for eighteen years, he had been editor of the Idaho Daily Statesman. William Balderston was born in Cecil county, Maryland, August 30, 1856, and was a representative of one of the old Quaker families of that state. In the maternal line he was a great-grandson of Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag. William Balderston acquired his education in a Quaker school at West-town, Pennsylvania. Throughout his business career he was identified with newspaper interests and for many years before coming to Idaho was editor of papers in both Colorado and Utah. For several years he was editor of the Aspen Times of Colorado and later of the Salt Lake (Utah) Times. Coming to Boise, he assumed the editorship of the Daily Statesman in the early '90s. He did much to develop that paper and make it the power that it is today. He was an ardent supporter of the woman suffrage cause and was largely responsible for its ultimate victory in Idaho. The first suffrage meeting ever held in the state was at his home in Boise. He stood stanchly for every cause in which he believed and was a fearless supporter of any project or plan which he considered of real value and worth to community or commonwealth.

In Salt Lake City, on the 6th of June, 1891, William Balderston was united in marriage to Miss Stella B. Sain, who at the time was a teacher, having for six years prior to her marriage taught in the public schools of Aspen, Colorado. She was born in Hocking county, Ohio, August 2, 1864, and is a daughter of Isaiah F. Sain, who was born in Vinton county, Ohio, and was of French descent. His life was devoted to the practice of law, for which profession he early qualified. To Mr. and Mrs. Balderston were born four children, a son and three daughters: Elizabeth Canby, who was graduated from Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, and is now the wife of William Water Lindsey; Katharine Canby, who was graduated from Wellesley College, Boston, Massachusetts, and is now a student at Harvard University; William, who during his junior

year at the University of Wisconsin entered the Officers Reserve Training School at Camp Dodge, Iowa; was later commissioned second lieutenant at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, and first lieutenant at Camp Mead, Maryland, being ready to sail when the armistice was signed; and Stella Mari, who was graduated from the Boise high school and is now a student at Wellesley College, Boston, Massachusetts.

The family has long occupied an enviable position in social circles of the city, especially where the individual is rated by personal worth and intellectual force rather than by wealth. Mrs. Balderston, like her husband, has ever been deeply interested in the questions of the day, especially those relating to the upbuilding and progress of her adopted city and state, and her capability led to her selection for the important office which she is now filling after the death of her husband, who was one of the best known citizens of Idaho—a man who in his editorial and official capacity contributed in large measure to the development of the state.

JAMES H. LOWELL.

James H. Lowell has for many years been a prominent figure in banking circles and in connection with the development of the irrigation interests of the state. He has always carefully noted the trend of the times and with marvelous prescience has recognized the opportunities and conditions of the future, laboring to utilize the one and meet the other in a way contributory to the growth and improvement of the state at large.

Mr. Lowell was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, May 4, 1860, and completed his education by graduation from the high school of Bloomington, Illinois, with the class of 1877. He afterward went to California, where he engaged in farm work and also in teaching school in Lassen county. He afterward entered the employ of Andy Miller in Humbug valley, near Susanville, California, where he remained for two years, while later he was teacher of a country school near Chico, California. He next went to Los Angeles and after teaching there for a year turned his attention to the land business, buying and subdividing property. He there continued until 1884, when he removed to Hunter Springs, near Livingston, in Park county, Montana, and was engaged in sheep raising until 1892. He afterward became a resident of Zillah, Yakima county, Washington, and was one of the builders and promoters of the town, in which he sold land for a year. In the spring of 1893 he arrived in Roswell, Idaho, where, in company with A. J. Wiley, W. P. Hard and D. W. Ross, he built the Riverside canal for irrigation purposes covering about fifteen thousand acres. He managed the project until 1904.

It was in the latter year that Mr. Lowell came to Caldwell and in connection with R. S. Madden entered the real estate business, in which he continued until 1909. He then returned to Roswell and became associated with E. M. Kirkpatrick in the irrigation and development of the Roswell Park district. There he made his home until 1918, when he returned to Caldwell and spent a year of active work in the Caldwell Commercial Bank of which he has been vice president since 1907. Mr. Lowell became associated with the late Governor A. K. Steunenberg, with John C. Rice and others, in the incorporation of the Caldwell Banking & Trust Company, the predecessor of the Caldwell Commercial Bank. There was perhaps no other man in Idaho more closely associated with the late Governor Steunenberg or a closer friend than Mr. Lowell, the tragic death of the former executive being a blow to Mr. Lowell greater than words can express. In 1898 he was associated with Governor Steunenberg, I. B. Perrine and S. B. Milner as one of the original incorporators of the Twin Falls Land & Water Company, which made one of the first surveys and obtained the segregation of the Twin Falls tract under the Carey act. An important event in the history of Idaho and one that will ever make the name of Mr. Lowell synonymous with the growth of the state was the saving of the Twin Falls irrigation project, embracing two hundred and fifty thousand acres of what is now the most productive and valuable land of the state from becoming a government preserve under the forestry act. While Mr. Lowell and his associates were making their surveys for the segregation of this tract and had spent thousands of dollars in the work Mr. Glendenning of Utah, supervisor of forestry for the state of Idaho, had submitted a recommendation to congress, in which he had very forcefully recommended the setting aside of this valuable tract of land as a great government preserve. His report had been so favorably received at this juncture

that it looked as though the work of Mr. Lowell and his associates and their great dream of peopling the district and converting it into valuable homes and farm properties would be a failure. At the recommendation of Governor Steunenberg and Senator Shoop, Mr. Lowell and Frank Gooding, afterward governor of Idaho, went to Spokane, Washington, which at that time was the home of Mr. Glendenning, for the purpose of interceding with him to withdraw his recommendation to congress to set aside the Twin Falls tract as a forest preserve, in lieu of which to recommend the segregation of this tract for agricultural pursuits, as outlined under the plans of the Twin Falls Land & Water Company. When Mr. Lowell and Mr. Gooding approached Mr. Glendenning he seemed adamant, determined to carry through his original project, and it was only after long and forceful argument that he was made to see the injustice that would be done to the state of Idaho if his recommendation was carried out. He was finally persuaded to yield and to sign a recommendation to congress which resulted in the setting apart of this land for agricultural purposes and the great Twin Falls irrigation project was thus carried to a successful termination, so that instead of its being to-day a mere playground for the people of the United States it is now a great productive district, supporting thousands of happy homes, with the city of Twin Falls, one of the largest and finest cities of the state, as its distributing center. Mr. Lowell has since disposed of all interests in the Twin Falls project. He was one of the promoters of the Caldwell Building & Loan Association and is interested in some of the best improved property of Caldwell, including the Lowell block and the Commercial block. He was actively interested in the organization of the Boise-Payette Water Users Association, became its first president and active executive officer. In fact, his labors were a most potent element in the development of the association, as he carried on the work until the government became interested through his efforts and put through the project. In this connection he found it necessary to visit Washington and put the matter before Secretary Hitchcock, who approved it. Mr. Lowell remained president of the association until 1909. Another important field of labor which has claimed his attention is that of the Gem irrigation district, comprising about thirty thousand acres of land in Owyhee county. Of this he became manager and his previous experience in the development of irrigation projects made his labors there of direct account.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Lowell was married to Miss Florence E. Hard, a daughter of W. P. Hard, and they are now the parents of an interesting family of four sons: Wade H., Blake J., Douglas W. and Edwin G.

While a resident of Roswell, Mr. Lowell was a director of the school board from 1901 until 1917, during which time the rural high school district was organized. He served as a member of the state legislature from Canyon county in 1902-3 and during that session was chairman of the joint committee on irrigation, at which time the first comprehensive law on irrigation was put through, Mr. Lowell being largely responsible for its passage. Following that session of the general assembly he was appointed state irrigation commissioner by Governor Morrison and was afterward reappointed by Governor Brady, remaining in the office until 1910, when he resigned. From the standpoint of a citizen, however, he still takes a deep interest in politics. He is thoroughly informed concerning the subject of irrigation, and his contributions to magazines on this subject are most interesting and instructive.

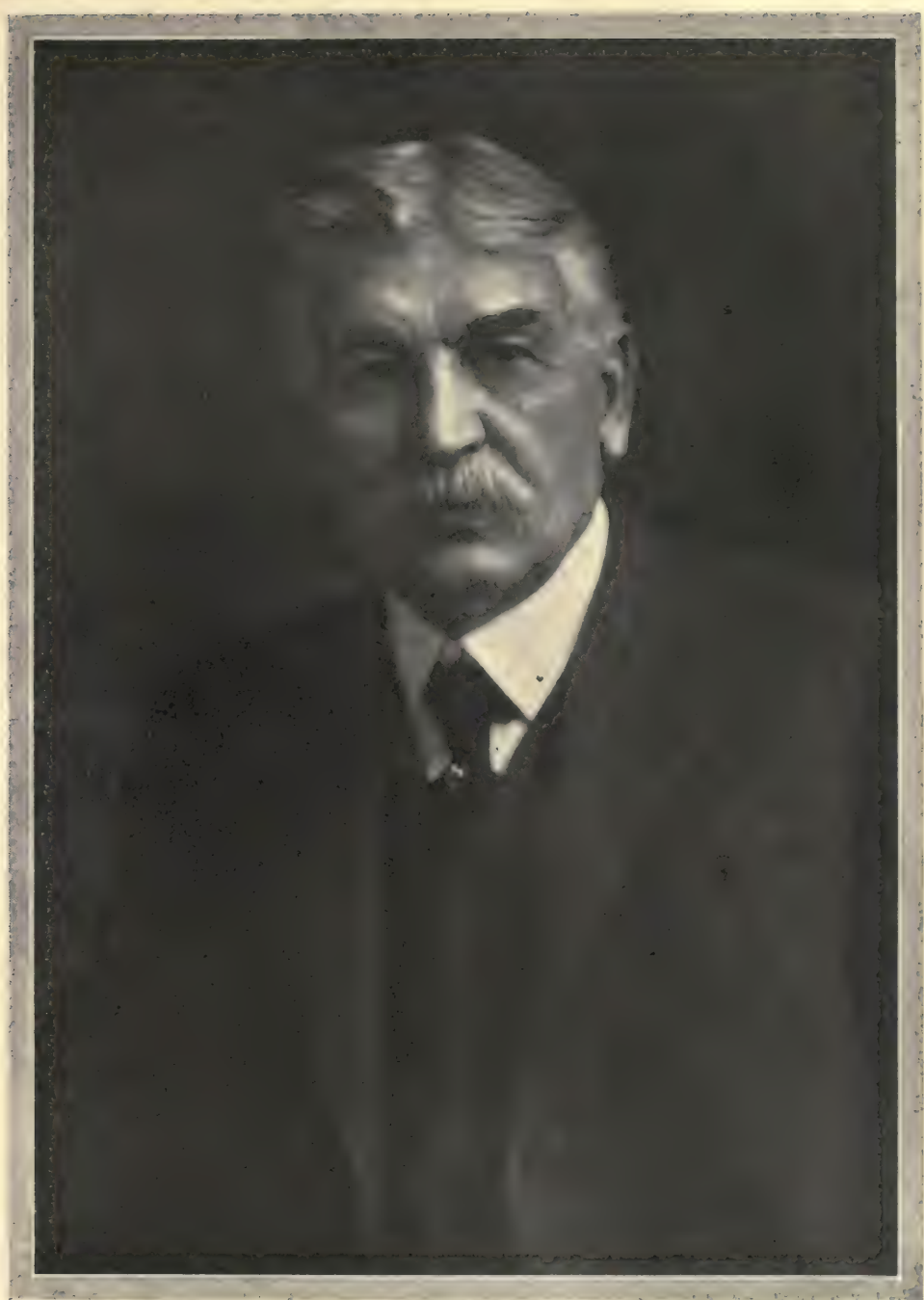
JOSEPH PINKHAM.

A history of Idaho would be incomplete if mention were not made of the subject of this sketch, now in his eighty-seventh year, a former territorial United States marshal and by appointment from President Harrison in 1891 became the first United States marshal of Idaho after statehood, and an Indian fighter, stage-driver and for a number of years in charge of the United States assay office in Boise but now living retired in enjoyment of a well earned rest.

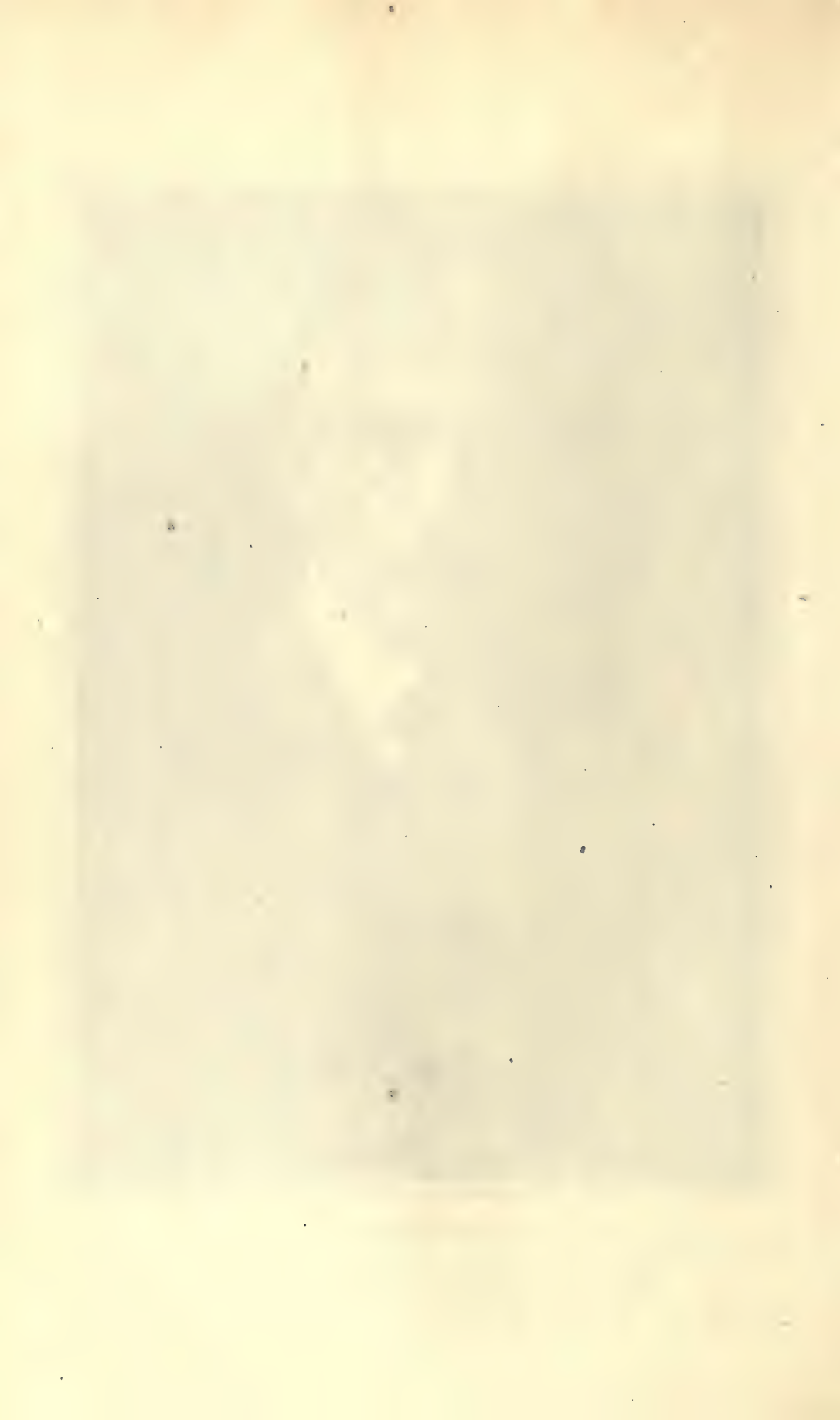
Joseph Pinkham was born in Ontario, Canada, December 15, 1833, a son of Hanson and Rachel (Pickle) Pinkham, both of whom were natives of New Brunswick, Maine. He is a descendant of Richard Pinkham, who came to America in 1633.

The following is taken from the Idaho Magazine, February, 1906:

"In Joseph Pinkham we find a man who has given the best of his life to the service of Idaho. During most of the years he has lived here, both before and since Idaho



JOSEPH PINKHAM



became a state, he has been, in one capacity and another, a servant of the public. He has discharged his duties faithfully and conscientiously. Public criticism has never been able to chalk up a black mark on his record sheet. His every effort has been aimed at the betterment of Idaho, towards the advancement of the interest of her inhabitants, and towards the enforcement of her laws. He has helped to make Idaho a state desirable for homeseekers. When fourteen years of age, his father died, and at seventeen years he left his boyhood home, went to New York, and shipped on board a sailing vessel, bound for San Francisco around Cape Horn. The voyage was an uneventful one and consumed eight months. He arrived at his destination in the fall of 1850 and secured work in a hay market. During the following two or three years he worked as a clerk in the stores and at other employment in Sacramento, Shasta City and Yreka. In 1853 Mr. Pinkham spent several months in mining about Pitt River, California, later returning to Yreka and joining his brother Ebenezer in a trip to Oregon. They arrived at Jacksonville, Oregon, on the very day when the famous Rogue River Indian war began. They remained there during the war, helped subdue the red men and, at intervals, engaged in mining. In 1855 Mr. Pinkham engaged in packing freight from Crescent City, California, to various points in Oregon. In 1856 he became engaged in cattle raising. This venture turned out to be disastrous, for during the severe weather of the spring of 1861, their herd of about five hundred cattle was reduced to thirty-five. In 1863 he went to Umatilla, where for over four years he acted as agent for the Overland Stage Company. He helped out the first stage stock on the Blue Mountains, over the same route now followed by the S. L. Railroad. In 1868 the two Pinkham brothers moved to Idaho City and purchased the stage lines running between Boise and Idaho City, and across the Basin, under the name of the Boise Basin Stage Company. Mr. Pinkham was thus engaged until March 15, 1870, when he received from President Grant his first appointment as United States marshal for Idaho. This office he held for several months over two terms, being reappointed at the beginning of President Grant's second term. During the Bannock Indian war and the Nez Perce Indian uprising, 1877-78, Mr. Pinkham traveled with the regular army, and acted as purchasing agent for the boys in blue. After these disquietudes he engaged in the general mercantile business at Ketchum, a small mining camp in the Wood river country, where he remained until 1888.

"Mr. Pinkham's fearlessness, his executive ability and the grand record he had made during his two terms, eight years, as United States marshal created a demand that he be again entrusted with that important office. He received his third appointment as United States marshal for the district of Idaho, March 3, 1891, from President Harrison, thus becoming the first United States marshal for Idaho after her admission to statehood.

"Many and thrilling are the stories that might be told of the exploits and hair-breadth escapes of Joseph Pinkham during his service as United States marshal, were it not for the fact that he is singularly averse to relating accounts of his own experiences. No fear of personal danger was ever known to deter him from the performance of a duty. The signal achievement of his last term as marshal was his wholesale round-up of the notorious Coxie Army. These hoboos roamed over the state, taking possession of whole trains of cars and committing other depredations, threatening much violence and bloodshed. Marshal Pinkham with his deputies, ran them to Montpelier, and there captured the leader of the gang and put him in irons. The hoboos captured a freight train and escaped to Green River, where the marshal managed to have them coralled by the regular troops. The whole army, numbering two hundred and fifty-seven men, was brought to Boise, given trials, and turned over to the marshal for imprisonment for various periods, according to his discretion, up to six months. This was all accomplished without the loss of a drop of blood. During the A. R. U. strike, shortly afterwards, Marshal Pinkham used such good judgment in handling the crisis in his territory that he was especially commended by the officials over him. Attorney General Olney remarked at one time, before a gathering of senators, that Marshal Pinkham had handled the Coxie Army and the strike affairs with better success than any of the other United States marshals in the other districts.

"After finishing his third term and several extra months as marshal, Mr. Pinkham busied himself with his personal affairs, principally mining investments, until February 17, 1905, when he was deservedly appointed assayer of the United States assay office in Boise," assuming his duties March 3, 1905, which office he continued to fill creditably until his retirement on July 1, 1915, when he was succeeded by Curtis F. Pike; and since his retirement he has spent his summer months at Coeur d'Alene with his nephew, John P. Gray, a prominent attorney there, while his winters are passed

at his home in Boise. "He owns some valuable real estate in Boise and some valuable mining properties, being interested in a group of mines in the Smoky and Wood River countries, which are now being worked on contract by New York parties.

"Mr. Pinkham has always been an aggressive republican, always active in political affairs and a warrior in every campaign since 1870. He has been known as a 'square fighter,' and his clean methods of warfare have made even the most stanch democrats his friends. He has several times been at the head of the republican state central committee, and the present strength of the party in Idaho is largely due to his past efforts.

"Although now eighty-seven years of age, and notwithstanding the fact that not a few of the years of his life were strenuous indeed, Mr. Pinkham is well preserved. His step is firm, his eye is still keen, and his mental faculties are still alert. The spirit of progress is still within him and his patriotism for Idaho is still burning."

Mr. Joseph Pinkham was married January 14, 1858, to Mary Elizabeth Gray, who was born in Jackson, Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, March 24, 1839, and studied in Sharon Academy, Missouri. She was a daughter of John F. Gray, a well known Methodist minister, and of Flora A. Young. She crossed the plains in 1853: "The best woman on earth," who passed away May 3, 1918.

MISS BRITTMART WOLFE.

Educational advancement and a more efficient school system find a warm champion in Miss Brittomart Wolfe, who now holds the important position of county superintendent of schools of Twin Falls county. She is a native of Shelton, Nebraska, and a daughter of Wilson B. Wolfe, who was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, of New Jersey parentage. In early life the father removed to Iowa, where he married Ruth Allan Roberts, a native of that state and a daughter of John Roberts, who was a pioneer of Lucas county, Iowa. Later they removed to Nebraska, thence to Colorado, and subsequently to Idaho. During her childhood Miss Wolfe accompanied her parents on their removal to Greeley, Colorado, and for ten years she made that city her home. She next was for a year in Boise and subsequently took up her residence in Twin Falls. Miss Wolfe received her education in the high school at Greeley, Colorado, and also took special courses at Berkeley and Oakland, California. She received her business education in a commercial school at Boise. In 1916 she was elected to her present position as county superintendent and so well did she discharge her duties that in 1919 she was reelected. In her political affiliations she is a republican, and her religious faith is that of the Christian Science church.

HON. CHARLES P. MCCARTHY.

Hon. Charles P. McCarthy, judge of the third judicial district of Idaho, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 7th of August, 1881, a son of Michael and Mary A. (Penderghast) McCarthy, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in the old Bay state. The Judge obtained his education in the public schools of Massachusetts, in Harvard University and in the Harvard Law School. He won his Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1902 and the degree of LL. B. upon the completion of his law course in 1904. Thus equipped for active professional duties, he came to Idaho in 1905 and opened an office in Boise, where he has since resided. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact and he ever prepared his cases with the utmost thoroughness and care, so that he was ready to present his cause in clear and logical form, his ability being attested by the court records. In 1907 he became assistant city attorney of Boise and in 1908 was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for Ada county; was reelected in 1910 and served until 1912, when he was appointed district judge by Governor J. H. Hawley. In 1914 and 1918 he was elected to the office and has continuously served upon the district bench since 1912. His decisions are characterized by a marked fairness and impartiality in his rulings. He belongs to both the Idaho State and the American Bar associations.

On the 29th of September, 1909, Judge McCarthy was married to Ethel C. Stewart, a daughter of the late Justice George H. Stewart of the Idaho supreme court, and

they have become parents of two daughters, Marion and Elizabeth. The religious faith of Judge and Mrs. McCarthy is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks. He also belongs to the Boise Rotary Club, of which he is the vice president, and his political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party.

THOMAS E. HARPER.

Thomas E. Harper, probate judge of Cassia county and a resident of Burley, was born at Calls Fort, Boxelder county, Utah, August 18, 1857, his parents being Thomas and Hannah (Jones) Harper. While spending his boyhood days in his native state he pursued his education in the public schools and afterward went to southern Utah to assist in the development of a cotton plantation and vineyard for the Brigham City Cooperative Mercantile Institution. There he remained for two years. He afterward returned to his old home in northern Utah, where he followed farming until the spring of 1884, when he removed to Albion, Idaho. He then invested in one hundred and sixty acres of farm land, which he cultivated and improved until 1889. In that year he bought the contract of J. E. Miller to carry the mail from Minidoka to Albion and spent three years at that work.

In November, 1898, after having in the meantime spent a short period upon the farm of Mr. Harper was elected probate judge of Cassia county and has served continuously since save for the period of 1908-9. His frequent reelections are unmistakable proof of the capability and fidelity which he has displayed in office. He is most systematic in his work and has made an excellent probate judge. He has also served as a member of the city council of Albion and at all times gives loyal support to every plan or measure for the general good. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, and he does everything in his power to promote its growth and secure its success.

In 1878 Judge Harper was married to Miss Ellen Van Orden, a native of Utah and a daughter of Peter and Martha (Knight) Van Orden. Mrs. Harper passed away in 1882, when but twenty-seven years of age, leaving three children: Thomas E., Edmond and Albert. In May, 1888, Judge Harper was married to Miss Celia A. Phippen, a daughter of Joseph F. and Mary J. (Hudson) Phippen and a native of Coalville, Summit county, Utah. There are eight children of this marriage: Ella May, Bernice Jane, Joseph Freeman, Leslie T., R. E., Ora C., Loretta and Rulon J.

The religious faith of Judge Harper is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His has been an active and useful life in which he has improved his opportunities wisely and well, not only in the advancement of his individual fortunes but for the benefit of the community at large. He has a wide acquaintance and all who know him speak of him in terms of warm regard.

ALVA D. STANTON.

Alva D. Stanton, a director and the cashier of the Meridian State Bank of Meridian, Idaho, was born at Valley Mills, near Indianapolis, Indiana, September 11, 1876, and is the eldest of the four sons of William S. and Edith (Bowles) Stanton. The father, who in early life followed the occupation of farming and afterward engaged in merchandising, died at Northbranch, Jewell county, Kansas, in 1893, when still under forty years of age. The mother yet survives and is now the wife of William W. Worth, of Wichita, Kansas. The three brothers of Alva D. Stanton are: Irvin J., who is with the United States Steel Corporation at Chicago and is married and has two children; Edwin M., a farmer of Colorado, who is married and has two children; and William L., who was recently graduated from the Friends' University of Wichita, Kansas, and is now a teacher in Guatemala, Central America. The Stantons are a Quaker family, the ancestry long being connected with the people of that faith, as was the Bowles family.

When only eight years of age Alva D. Stanton removed with his parents from Indiana to Jewell county, Kansas, and was there reared upon a farm. He was educated in the public schools of that state and in a Quaker academy at Northbranch, Jewell county. He spent five years as a student and teacher in that academy, being engaged to instruct

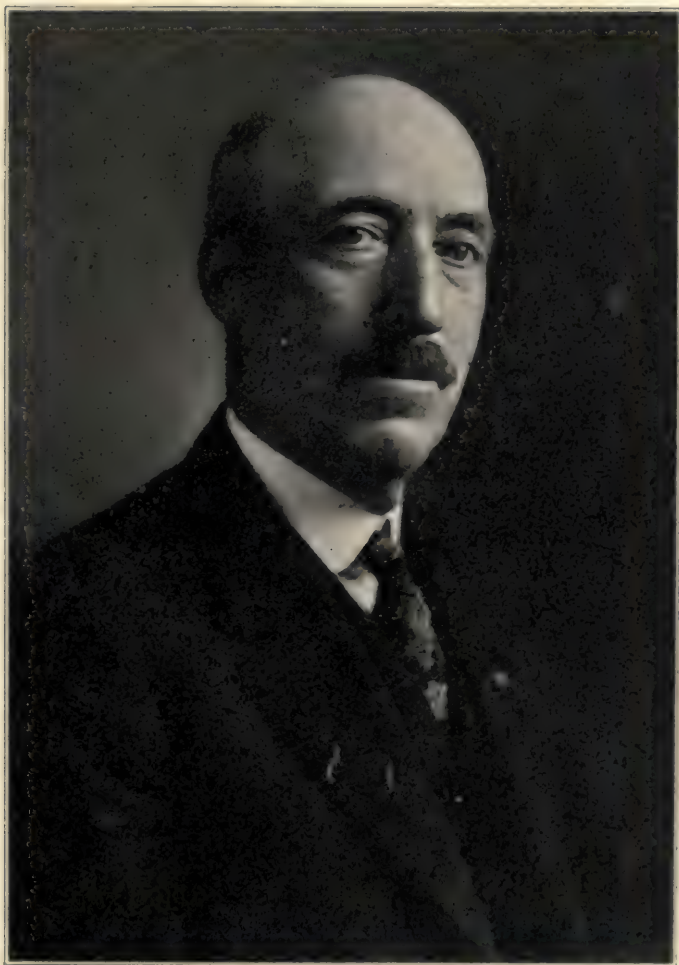
pupils in mathematics. He graduated from that school in 1898 and afterward taught for three years in a Friends' academy at Washington, Kansas, while later he engaged in business at that place. In 1907 he began his banking career as bookkeeper in the Washington National Bank of Washington, Kansas, being thus employed for one year. Later he was cashier of the Hollenberg State Bank of the same county and in 1910 he came to Idaho, first making his way to Boise, where he was bookkeeper in a real estate office. Subsequently he became cashier of the Bank of Sweet at Sweet, Idaho, and thus served for five years. On the 20th of May, 1918, he became one of the organizers of the Meridian State Bank together with Frank I. Newhouse, who was chosen president of the bank and still fills that position, while John W. Hudson, also one of the organizers, remains as vice president, and Mr. Stanton was made cashier and yet continues in that office. The bank is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. Mr. Stanton still retains his interest and stock in the Bank of Sweet, of which he is vice president and one of the directors. The Meridian State Bank is a member of the American Bankers Association and of the Idaho State Bankers Association.

On the 4th of September, 1900, Mr. Stanton was married to Miss Gertrude Perry, a native of Wisconsin and a graduate of the Northbranch Academy of Kansas. She became a teacher in the public schools of that state, teaching for some time prior to her marriage. She and her husband were students in the academy at the same time. To Mr. and Mrs. Stanton has been born a son, Gilbert Lewis, whose birth occurred November 5, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton are members of the Meridian Methodist Episcopal church, although he was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends and she in the Presbyterian church. They are much interested in school work and in all those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community at large. Mrs. Stanton takes a most active and helpful interest in church work. Mr. Stanton is a republican in politics but not an office seeker. He gives the major part of his time and attention to his increasingly important banking interests and has contributed in marked measure to the success of the institution in which he is serving as cashier.

MONTIE B. GWINN.

Intense and well directed energy have brought Montie B. Gwinn to the position of secretary of the Malheur Live Stock & Land Company, to official connection with various banks and, more than that, to a point of leadership in connection with vital problems of war service. He has been a resident of Boise since 1871. He was born in Boone, Boone county, Iowa, September 16, 1857, a son of the Rev. Robert M. Gwinn, a Methodist minister, who was born in Pennsylvania and at the time of the Civil war rendered active service at the front in defense of the Union cause. The mother died during the infancy of her son Montie B., and the father afterward married again, removing to Boise with his family in 1871 to accept the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city, which he thus served for two years. Later he removed to California, where his death occurred.

Montie B. Gwinn, however, remained in Boise and practically his entire life has been spent in Idaho and Oregon, in which states he is widely known as a representative of banking and financial interests, of real estate dealing and the sheep industry. His education has been largely acquired in the school of experience. Removing with the family to Boise when he was a lad of fourteen years, he entered a store, in which he remained as clerk until he attained his majority. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and the years 1879 and 1880 found him actively connected with the lumber trade in Boise as proprietor of a yard. In the latter year he took up merchandising at Caldwell, Idaho, having in the meantime opened a store at Middleton, while later he also became connected with mercantile interests at DeLamar, Idaho, and was thus engaged until 1893. From 1894 until 1898 he was managing director of the New York Life Insurance Company for Idaho and eastern Oregon, with headquarters at Boise, and for the past third of a century he has been prominently identified with the sheep industry and with the banking business in Idaho and Oregon. In 1906 he became the owner of a bank at Pendleton, Oregon, which he nationalized under the name of the American National Bank. He continued its conduct until 1908, when he sold the bank and returned to Boise. While at Pendleton he served for one year as president of the Oregon State Bankers Association, a position



MONTIE B. GWINN



which indicated his high standing in the banking fraternity there. He was likewise chosen president of the Idaho State Bankers Association in 1918, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor Davis from that position. This was another recognition of his business standing and gives him the added distinction of having been at the head of the state banking association of two states. He is now a director of the First National Bank of Boise but at the present time is giving the greater part of his attention and energy to the management of the business of the Malheur Live Stock & Land Company of Boise, of which he is the secretary. This company operates extensively in Malheur county, Oregon, where it has large landed interests. Mr. Gwinn was one of the organizers of the company in 1903 and for many years has made the conduct of the business his chief concern, with offices in the Overland building in Boise. The company owns and controls fifty thousand acres of land in Malheur, Grant and Harney counties of Oregon and its operations are leading to the upbuilding and development of that section of the country.

The live stock feature of the business has made Mr. Gwinn an authority upon the subject of sheep raising and he was called before the Idaho Bankers Association at its convention held in Pocatello in June, 1918, to speak upon the subject of the future of the sheep industry in the state. His figures, gleaned from statistics, indicate a decline in the sheep industry, with an increased consumption of mutton in the United States, while the annual imports of the country were over one-half of the wool consumed. In this connection Mr. Gwinn said: "Recognizing the need for a substantial increase in the sheep industry in Idaho in the future, it occurs to me that one of the most needed things to bring this about is to have a thorough revision of public sentiment. The people of our communities must look upon it with friendly interest and discard absolutely any attitude of suspicion or doubt or antagonism. It must be recognized for what it is, an upbuilder of our state and nation, an industry to be fostered and encouraged, and not as an intruder in our communities or a menace to our farmers and other residents, for that it is not. And here, perhaps as much as anywhere, the banker can serve an important part, not only to the sheep industry but to his community as well. Bankers are really the hub around which everything revolves in the small communities. From time immemorial it has fallen to the lot of the banker to pass upon all matters of importance, not only financially but in most every civic way, in his community. The sheep industry is one of the staple industries of the state of Idaho and should receive the bankers' attention and support, not only because of the opportunities of loaning money on the sheep and the wool, etc., but because he should be interested in the things that will improve and develop any industry that is a material source of revenue, one of the best, to his community. He should, therefore, encourage it, and he can do much, perhaps more than any other, to mould public sentiment and direct it along the right channel and bring about an attitude of interest, encouragement and appreciation of one of Idaho's greatest industries.

"The great ranges, being practically occupied at the present time, could and should be made to yield their maximum, and this could be accomplished by 'range classification.' There was a time in Idaho when the cattle industry occupied the greater part of the range; now the sheep do, for a flock of sheep can go into the nooks and the by-ways, eating weeds and covering a range that has no value for cattle. A thorough classification of ranges, so that they might be utilized scientifically and to their utmost capacity, would increase the sheep industry and be of lasting benefit. The banker can aid in the work of bringing about such classification.

"A plan whereby the banker may help his community in the promotion and advancement of the sheep industry, which has been tried out in other western states is known as 'The Bank Sheep Club.' Our bankers can be of tremendous assistance in encouraging the farm flock idea. A bank may purchase a band of sheep and distribute them in lots of twenty-five, fifty or one hundred to the farmers residing nearby, and these will consume weeds, feed around fence corners, etc., that could not otherwise be utilized. There is no opportunity in this paper to deal extensively with the subject, but every Idaho banker should investigate the matter of a Bank Sheep Club and see if he cannot put it into practical operation in his community.

"I have dealt briefly with but a few of the things that can help the sheep industry of the future, more especially where the banker can be of assistance. The matter of educating the public to understand the sheep grower and know him as a friend, the matters of range classification, of a county agent or adviser, of thoroughbred sheep and of the Sheep Bank Club—these are all things in which you, Mr. Banker, can help the sheep growers of Idaho and increase their production and thereby better serve our

country. And in closing I urge upon you that you not only give these things your thought, but that you likewise take home with you a determination to help carry them out. Our meetings, our conferences such as these, may develop ideas, they may give us new thoughts, but unless we put them into operation they are nothing, and we have gained nothing. So I give you the Idaho Slogan—IDAHOANS, DON'T DEBATE IT! DO IT!"

Mr. Gwinn's address awakened deep interest, for his position as a business man of keen sagacity and sound judgment is well known and, moreover, he is the vice president of the Idaho State Bankers Association, which he was addressing.

Many problems of public moment Mr. Gwinn has studied thoroughly, delving to the root of the matter and taking many an initial progressive step leading to desired results. He early turned his attention to questions of irrigation and was chairman of the executive committee of the Fourteenth National Irrigation Congress, which was held in Boise from the 3d to the 8th of September, 1906. When matters of national concern demanded the attention and cooperation of leading business men of the country he gave of his time and energy as well as his means to support the interests of the government. He was made vice chairman for Idaho during the first, second and third Liberty Loans and chairman of the fourth Liberty Loan, held in October, 1918, and the fifth or Victory Loan in May, 1919. For a third of a century he has been a most earnest and generous supporter of all measures which have had to do with the upbuilding and progress of the state, and his broad vision and sound judgment have enabled him to readily recognize the possibilities of every situation and the value of every opportunity. People like men who do things. They also admire those who are always on the firing line—who make opportunities, not wait for opportunities. In Idaho, as in other states, there are those who have been pathfinders so to speak—who have blazed the way for others who came later. Such pioneering has not been confined to any one line of activity, and it has sometimes fallen to the lot of one person to have been useful and prominent in several lines of constructive work. Such a man is Montie B. Gwinn. Coming to the then territory of Idaho when a mere lad, he did real pioneering from the first, and has never faltered when called upon to help in the development of the state's material resources or to assist in the things pertaining to its civic betterment.

On the 4th of May, 1881, Mr. Gwinn was married to Miss Della Lake, of Portland, Oregon. Matters of personal interest to him cover his connection with several fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and in the first named he is a prominent figure, having served as the fourth grand master in Idaho and as one of the organizers of the order in the state in 1883. His work has been continued, he having served in the position of representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of that order for many years and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows Home, which is soon to be built at Caldwell, the site for which was donated by Mr. Gwinn. He is also one of the board of trustees of the College of Idaho, having given liberally to that institution, and is active in the effort to see it well endowed.

MAJOR ANDREW F. CALDWELL.

Major Andrew F. Caldwell, now living retired in Pocatello, has for thirty-seven years been a resident of Idaho. He was born in Warren county, Illinois, June 2, 1846, a son of Thomas Jackson and Mary (Allen) Caldwell, both of whom were natives of Greene county, Illinois. Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Major Caldwell attended the district schools until he reached the age of sixteen years and then devoted his attention to farming until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he joined the Union army and served for a year as a private in Company A of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was engaged in what was then known as bushwhacking. Mr. Caldwell had responded to President Lincoln's last call and when the country no longer needed his services he returned to his home and again took up the occupation of farming, which he followed until 1882. In that year he came to Idaho on account of his wife's health and on the 1st of May, 1886, took up his abode in Pocatello. He began work in a post trader's store, where he remained for five years and was then made deputy sheriff of the county, which position he filled for a period of four years. When President McKinley was elected he appointed Mr.

Caldwell to the office of postmaster of Pocatello, but after two years spent in that position the latter resigned, at the request of some of the political leaders of the district, to take charge of the Fort Hall Indian reservation, upon which he remained for ten years or until the 1st of October, 1910, when he retired from active business. During his connection with the Indian agency he was instrumental in erecting the fine brick school building there found. He now spends his time between Pocatello and California, giving his attention to the supervision of his investments, which represent valuable property holdings.

On the 3d of November, 1869, Major Caldwell was united in marriage to Miss Cora Gilman, a native of Illinois, and they have become the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: Fred G., who is interested in the Idaho Loan & Investment Company of Pocatello; Orrin A., who died in Mexico eight years ago while engaged in mining in connection with the Guggenheim interests; and Uluetta, the wife of James Prinsen, of Salt Lake City, where he is connected with the Western Powder Company.

Mr. Caldwell has been an earnest republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln while serving with the army. He has been a member of the city council but has never been a politician in the usually accepted sense of seeking office. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he is one of the widely known and highly esteemed residents of Pocatello, where he has made his home since pioneer times. As the years have passed he has taken active interest in the welfare and progress of his state, contributing in large measure to its upbuilding along various lines.

HON. FRANK MARTIN.

Hon. Frank Martin, a prominent attorney of Boise, whose ability is attested in the large and distinctively representative clientage accorded him, first came to Idaho in 1878 and has resided continuously within the borders of the state since 1886, while since 1892 he has successfully followed his profession at the capital. He was born in Arkansas on the 1st of January, 1864, the younger of the two sons of Captain Benjamin Franklin Martin, a native of Virginia, who was killed at the battle of Pilot Knob during the Civil war in the fall of 1864, while commanding a company that was serving in an Arkansas regiment under General Sterling Price.

In 1878 his son, Frank Martin, came to Idaho with his mother, a brother and a sister. The family lived for a year in Ada county and then removed to Oregon, where they resided for three years. Mr. Martin of this review taught school in early life both in Oregon and Idaho but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor. Even while teaching school he devoted his leisure time to the study of law and in 1892 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. On the completion of his course he at once returned to Idaho and entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boise, where his developing powers have brought him notable success. He is now the senior partner of the law firm of Martin & Martin, located in the Idaho building, his partner being his nephew, Thomas L. Martin. The only brother of Frank Martin is Thomas B. Martin, five years his senior, who recently served as United States marshal for the state of Idaho.

Frank Martin has several times been called upon for public service. He has ever been a stalwart democrat and has taken active part in both local and state politics. He served as chairman of the democratic central committee of Ada county for several terms and was chosen chairman of the democratic state convention in 1896 and again in 1918. He also served as presidential elector in 1912 and again in 1916. He has never been defeated for political office and yet he is not an aspirant for political honors and emoluments. In 1901 and 1902, however, he served as attorney general of Idaho, consenting to become a candidate for the position on the solicitation of many friends. He considers the pursuits of private life as in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. Well versed in the learning of his profession and with a deep knowledge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness and sagacity and extraordinary tact, he is in the courts an advocate of great power and influence, and judges and juries always hear him with attention and deep interest. He has been connected with much important litigation heard in the courts of the state and his increasing ability has gained him distinction as one of Boise's most able lawyers. He belongs to the American Bar Association and also to the Idaho State Bar Association, of which he

has been honored with the presidency. In addition to his law practice he is interested in ranching in this state. He owns a fine stock farm of five hundred acres near Meridian, Ada county, nine miles from Boise, and takes the greatest interest in its development and conduct.

In December, 1893, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Ella L. Hall, a native of Vermont and a representative of one of the old New England families that rendered patriotic service to the country in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have become parents of two sons, Frank Jr., and Homer. The former went to camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, as a private in the United States army. He was a student in the University of Michigan when the war broke out and would have graduated in 1918, having finished his junior year at Ann Arbor. The younger son, Homer, is a high school student.

Mr. Martin has always been interested in educational progress and development and was regent of the Idaho State University from 1897 until 1899 inclusive. He is prominently known as an Odd Fellow and is a past grand master of the order in the state. He has also represented Idaho in the Sovereign Grand Lodge for the past ten years. He is a man of high personal worth and of progressive citizenship, and his endorsement of any public measure insures to it a large following.

CHARLES H. WOODMANSEE.

Honored and respected by all, no man occupied a more enviable position in the financial and business circles of Rexburg and Madison county than did Charles H. Woodmansee. His activities covered a broad scope and his efforts were of a character that contributed to general progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. He was for several years the president of the First National Bank of Rexburg, was for some time extensively connected with the sheep industry and was the original promoter of dry farming in this section. He also owned vast tracts of irrigated lands and his extensive farming interests classified him with the leading agriculturists of Idaho. The state therefore lost a valued and prominent citizen when he was called to his final rest.

Mr. Woodmansee was born in Ogden, Utah, June 4, 1867, a son of Charles and Harriet E. (Porter) Woodmansee, the latter a native of Vermont. The father was a merchant in early life and in the pioneer period in the development of Utah became a resident of that state, settling first at Salt Lake, while afterward he removed to Ogden, where he engaged in general merchandising. He remained there for several years as a merchant and then turned his attention to the real estate business and to speculative building. He erected a large number of business houses in the city which are still owned by the estate, and his widow yet remains a resident of Ogden. His death occurred in 1893.

Charles H. Woodmansee was reared and educated in Ogden and remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty years. He worked for his father until 1887, when he came to Idaho, settling in Rexburg, then a part of Oneida county, but now Madison county. He bought land five miles east of Rexburg, on Moody creek, and he owned and farmed six hundred and forty acres of irrigated land, which he improved and continued to cultivate until 1900, when he sold that property and bought dry land. He thus introduced dry farming into the region. He bought a relinquishment, as did James W. Webster, and later on they consolidated their interests and built a thirty thousand dollar canal. They owned twenty-five hundred acres, which they cultivated together for several years. Mr. Woodmansee was the business man of the company and they continued together as partners until his death, which occurred on the 2d of December, 1911, after an illness extending over two or three years, although he attended to his business interests until within three months of his death. Most of their farm land was devoted to the raising of Turkey Red wheat. After the death of her husband Mrs. Woodmansee sold her interest in the farm property to Mr. Webster. Mr. Woodmansee did not confine his attention to agricultural pursuits, however. He helped organize and was made the president of the First National Bank of Rexburg and his sound judgment constituted an important element in the success of every enterprise with which he was connected.

Mr. Woodmansee was married on the 26th of October, 1887, to Miss Vilate Pincock, a daughter of John and Isabella (Douglas) Pincock, who were natives of England and came to America at an early day, settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where the



CHARLES H. WOODMANSEE



father was employed in various ways. Later they went to Utah, establishing their home in Davis county, and afterward they were residents of Ogden, Weber county, Utah. Mr. Pincock was connected with railroading for several years and finally retired. His death occurred December 15, 1905. His wife passed away August 15, 1918. Their daughter, Mrs. Woodmansee, was born in Ogden, August 24, 1867. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children. Grace, the eldest, is the wife of E. A. Beasley, a resident of Rexburg. Charles R. died in May, 1911, in Switzerland, where he was filling a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, being at that time nineteen years of age. Pearl died at the age of one month. Clyde is at home. Glenn married Ruby Johnson and resides in Rexburg. Harvey and Henry are twins. Harvey married Ritta Sherwood of Rigby. Ethel died at the age of five weeks. Marion and John are also with their mother.

Mr. Woodmansee was a very public-spirited citizen and was connected with many enterprises that were of general benefit to the community. He took an active interest in educational affairs and efficiently served as school director. He had charge of the construction of a large part of the Yellowstone branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and also assisted in the building of the sugar factory at Rexburg. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. He was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served as counselor to the president of Fremont stake, Thomas E. Bassett, for several years. His son Glenn filled a mission in the eastern states for twenty-seven months. The sterling personal worth, the business ability and the progressive citizenship of Mr. Woodmansee made him one of Rexburg's valued and honored residents. His widow survives and has recently completed a modern brick bungalow in Rexburg which she is now occupying. She has reared a family of which she has every reason to be proud, and in the social circles of the city they occupy an enviable position.

LE ROY C. JONES.

Le Roy C. Jones, United States marshal for the district of Idaho and a resident of Boise, was born in Beatrice, Nebraska, February 12, 1864, the youngest of the seven sons of Samuel and Rebecca (Pethoud) Jones, both of whom have passed away. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Ohio. They became residents of Nebraska in 1857, and there the father passed away in 1872, while the mother later removed to Idaho, her last days being spent in Gooding, where her death occurred in 1872. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are yet living.

Le Roy C. Jones was reared upon a Nebraska farm and early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. The winter seasons were devoted to the acquirement of a public school education until he reached the age of seventeen years. When a youth of eighteen he left home and soon became a cowboy in western Nebraska. In the spring of 1882 he arrived in Idaho and has since made his home at Gooding. He followed farming and the raising of live stock in that vicinity and still owns his farming interests there. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability and his devotion to the public welfare, elected him to the office of sheriff of Lincoln county in 1898 upon the democratic ticket. He served for one term at that time and again was chosen to the position in 1906 for a two years' term. In 1915 he was appointed by Governor Alexander fish and game warden of the state of Idaho and occupied the position until May 7, 1918, when he resigned to accept the office of United States marshal for the district of Idaho, to which he was appointed by President Wilson. He is now acting in that capacity, being capable and fearless in the discharge of his duties.

In 1885, at the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Jones was married at Halley, Idaho, to Miss Sarah Johnston, who was born in England and was brought to America by her mother during her infancy. She was largely reared in Indiana and Colorado. Her father, Martin Johnston, was a railroad man. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born ten children, eight sons and two daughters, of whom seven sons and two daughters are yet living. Their eldest child was the first white child born in Gooding, at which time the town was called Toponis. The names of the children are Norah, John B., Charles A., Stephen Le Roy, Joseph M., Samuel W., Mary Myrtle, Frank G., Alvin and Jerome and all are living with the exception of Stephen Le Roy, who passed away in childhood.

Charles A., Joseph M. and Samuel W. were in the United States army, the two latter being on active duty in France. The daughter Norah is assistant postmaster of Gooding.

Mr. Jones has long been prominent in democratic politics in Lincoln county, serving as chairman of the democratic central committee for several terms and also as a member of the state central committee. His opinions carry weight in the councils of the party, and he has done much to shape its policy and direct its activities in this state.

HON. ISAAC NEWTON SULLIVAN.

Hon. Isaac Newton Sullivan, whose high professional attainments are attested by the fact that for twenty-six years he was a member of the Idaho supreme court, serving for eleven years of that period as chief justice, is now giving his attention to the private practice of law as a senior partner in the firm of Sullivan & Sullivan of Boise. He was born in Delaware county, Iowa, November 3, 1848, a son of Aaron Sullivan, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, near Urbana, where he was reared, educated and married. He was a representative of one of the old families of New Hampshire and it is believed that from the same ancestry came John Sullivan, who was a delegate from New Hampshire to the first continental congress at Philadelphia in 1774. Aaron Sullivan devoted his life to farming and stock raising. He married Jane Lippincott, who was also a native of Logan county, Ohio, the wedding being celebrated in 1838. They began their domestic life in their native county but in 1844 removed westward to Delaware county, Iowa, where their remaining days were passed. They were early settlers of that locality and for many years were rated among its most substantial and valued citizens. The mother passed away in 1887 and the father, who was born February 21, 1811, died in 1894 at the venerable age of eighty-three years. He was a well-to-do farmer of Delaware county and at one time owned about a section of land. The close connection of the family with the representatives of that name in New Hampshire comes through John Sullivan, the paternal grandfather, who was born in the Old Granite state, while his parents came to the new world from the north of Ireland and were of Scotch-Irish descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Sullivan were born nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Mary Rebecca, Samuel Parker, Sarah Ellen, Andrew Jackson, Isaac Newton, Jane A., Aaron Rudolphus, Benjamin Franklin and Lucius Matlack. Singular to state, the six sons all survive, while the three daughters have passed away. Two of the sons are residents of Iowa, two of Idaho, one of Montana and one of California. The brother of the Judge living in Idaho is Andrew Jackson Sullivan, of Emmett, Idaho, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising.

Judge Sullivan was reared upon the old homestead farm in Delaware county, Iowa, with the usual experiences of the farmer boy. He attended the country schools to the age of fifteen years and afterward had the advantage of instruction in a select school. When seventeen years of age he took up the profession of teaching in the public schools of his native county, his object being to thus acquire the necessary means for a college education. He received his collegiate training in Adrian College of Michigan, which thereafter conferred upon him the Master of Laws degree.

Judge Sullivan was but twenty-one years of age when on the 14th of February, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Christine Josephine Moore, a native of Ohio, and they have since traveled life's journey happily together. Mrs. Sullivan took a most helpful interest in Red Cross work and other war activities.

Judge Sullivan continued to engage in teaching both before and after his marriage and in 1872 and 1873 was principal of the public schools of Coffeyville, Kansas. Returning to Delaware county, Iowa, he served at Delhi as deputy county clerk for a year or more and also taught school until 1875. In the meantime he had been studying law, devoting every leisure hour to that task for several years, and in 1875 he successfully passed the required examination at Delhi that secured him admission to the Iowa bar. He did not settle down to the actual practice of law, however, until 1880, although for a brief period he followed his profession at Delhi.

In 1881 Judge Sullivan arrived in Idaho, taking up his abode at Halley, where he formed a law partnership with Texas Angel, who had come to Idaho from Wisconsin. The firm of Angel & Sullivan was maintained until November 3, 1890, when the junior partner was elected a justice of the Idaho supreme court. He not only became a member of the first supreme court of the state but, drawing the short term

of office, also became the first chief justice. With the expiration of his term he was reelected and later reelections continued him upon the bench for twenty-six consecutive years, with eleven years' service as chief justice. He has been associated with many of the strongest and most capable men of the Idaho bar and is the peer of any who have sat in the court of last resort. In two decades he participated in the consideration and disposition of about three thousand cases, nearly all of which are written opinions and may be found in volumes III to XXX of the Idaho Reports. He has displayed a rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry, and his decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. He retired from the supreme court bench January 1, 1917, enjoying the distinction of serving thereon for a much longer period than any other jurist of Idaho, his nearest competitor having been James F. Ailshie, who served for about eleven and a half years. With his retirement he formed the law firm of Sullivan & Sullivan and is now engaged in private practice.

The sons, Willis Eugene and La Verne Latimer, the only children of Judge and Mrs. Sullivan, are graduates of the Columbian University of Washington, D. C., where they completed their course in law, and both are now well known members of the Idaho bar. They have offices in both Boise and Halley and their clientage is of a most extensive and important character.

While Judge Sullivan has ever been a most discriminating student of the law, he has also kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and research along scientific and literary lines. Those who meet him find him a man of very broad learning, liberal in his judgment and clear in his reasoning. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican, but as a contemporary biographer has expressed it, "He is more than a republican—he is a broad-minded, sincere, capable, honest and incorruptible American citizen."

WILLIS E. SULLIVAN.

Willis E. Sullivan, attorney at law of Boise, whose professional standing is indicated in the fact that he is now president of the Idaho State Bar Association, is practicing as a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Sullivan, the senior partner of which firm is his father, the Hon. Isaac N. Sullivan, the other partners being the two sons, Willis E. and La Verne L. The birthplace of Willis E. Sullivan was Coffeyville, Kansas, and his natal day, August 24, 1874. He came to Idaho with his parents in July, 1883, the family home being established at Halley. There he attended the high school until 1891, in which year he entered Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, where he studied for a year. He next became a student in the Portland University, at Portland, Oregon, where he remained for two years or until his graduation with the class of 1894. He had completed the scientific and Latin courses and he afterward spent a year in study at the Valparaiso University of Indiana. In 1896 he matriculated in the law department of the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., now the George Washington University, and spent three years in that institution, winning the LL. B. degree upon his graduation with the class of 1898. The following year he received the LL. M. degree from his alma mater, and during that year was president of his class. For three years he engaged in the practice of law at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and for one year was a member of the Chicago bar. In 1903 he returned to Halley, Idaho, and the firm of Sullivan & Sullivan was formed. The father was at that time chief justice of the state. The law office at Halley is still maintained in charge of La Verne L. Sullivan. The Boise office was opened in 1907 and with the father's retirement from the state supreme bench in 1917 he joined his two sons as a member of the firm, which occupies a place in the front ranks of the profession in the state. Willis E. Sullivan is strictly a lawyer, devoting the greater part of his time and attention to his professional interests, yet he has made judicious investments along other lines, being now the owner of farm and orchard lands and of banking interests. He is a director of the Pacific National Bank, for which the firm of Sullivan & Sullivan acts as attorneys.

On the 9th of June, 1910, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Helen T. Ford, her father being Charles P. Ford, a coal operator of Scranton. They have become parents of two children: Willis E., Jr., who is eight years of age; and Helen Ford, aged one.

Fraternally Mr. Sullivan is an Elk. His political allegiance is given to the re-

publican party and he keeps well versed on the vital questions and issues of the day, nor does he hesitate to express his honest convictions, but he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to concentrate his efforts and energies upon his professional duties, and his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial.

FRANK FISK JOHNSON.

Frank Fisk Johnson, whose active connection with the business interests and development of Boise is best stated in the fact that he is the vice president of the Boise City National Bank and the president of the Idaho Power Company, comes to the west from Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Shawano, that state, on the 15th of November, 1862. His father, Albert Johnson, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 4, 1837, a son of Benjamin F. Johnson and a representative of one of the old New England families. Albert Johnson was a civil and mining engineer who removed to Wisconsin in 1860 and in 1864 became a resident of Colorado, where he was later appointed surveyor general of the state. His last days were passed in the home of a daughter in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where his death occurred November 11, 1912. On the 17th of October, 1861, he had wedded Elizabeth S. Fisk, of Fort Howard, Wisconsin, who was born at Green Bay, that state, on the 9th of October, 1841, and died May 21, 1906, at which time she and her husband were making their home in Spokane, Washington. She was a daughter of Joel S. Fisk, a very prominent citizen of Green Bay and of Fort Howard, Wisconsin. By her marriage she became the mother of two children, the younger being a daughter, Mrs. Annie R. Jones, now living in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Frank F. Johnson, the elder, was reared at Georgetown, Colorado, and his education, largely acquired in the schools of that state, included a course in the Denver high school, which, however, was supplemented by a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which he pursued the studies of chemistry and mining. Returning to Colorado, he took part as a civil engineer in government survey work and also gave some attention to cattle raising in that state. In 1887 he removed to Idaho, arriving at Murray on the 21st of March of that year. There he engaged in the banking business, serving as assistant cashier of the Bank of Murray. In 1891 he founded the Bank of North Idaho at Murray and has been continuously, actively and successfully identified with the banking business in this state throughout the period of his residence within its borders. He sold the Bank of North Idaho in 1895. In the meantime, or in 1892, he had removed to Wallace, Idaho, where he organized the First National Bank, of which he became president, remaining an active factor in the financial circles of that city until 1910, when he disposed of his interests in the bank of Wallace and removed to Boise. Here he became cashier of the Boise City National Bank and in 1915 was elected to the vice presidency, in which capacity he has since served, his opinions and activities being an influencing factor in shaping the policy of the institution, which is one of the strong financial concerns of the state. He has also been the president of the Idaho Power Company since 1916 and is thus identified with another of the important corporate interests of the state. He is likewise the president of the First National Bank of Twin Falls, Idaho, which he organized in March, 1905, and associated with him in the founding of that bank was John M. Maxwell, who has continuously served as its cashier and manager. Another associate in the establishment of the Twin Falls bank was Samuel H. Hays, now mayor of Boise, also Philip Weisner, now deceased, and I. B. Perrine. Mr. Johnson was also one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank of Nez Perce, Idaho, in which undertaking he was associated with L. N. Swift, who has continuously been its president, and F. W. Katenbaugh. In large measure, as indicated, Mr. Johnson has contributed to the establishment and development of the banking interests of the state, recognizing at all times that the bank is most worthy of credit and support that most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors. His progressiveness therefore has been tempered by a safe conservatism and results achieved have been most satisfactory to the general public as well as to the stockholders.

On the 17th of April, 1888, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Marie L. Gleson, a native of Wisconsin, and they have three children: Albert Donnan, who was born October 14, 1889, and became a second lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth



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Engineers, on duty in France; Clara Louise, who was born March 16, 1891, and is the wife of Pasco B. Carter, of Boise; and Ellsworth Egbert, who was born January 14, 1896. Both sons are graduates of Harvard College and the only daughter is a graduate of the Dana Hall School for Young Ladies at Wellesley, Massachusetts.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a republican but not bound by party ties. He served as treasurer of Shoshone county, Idaho, in 1891 and 1892 but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. However, in 1904 he served as chairman of the republican county committee of Shoshone county. He is a member and ex-president of the Boise Commercial Club and a trustee of the Children's Home Finding Association. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and he is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a past exalted ruler of the lodge at Wallace. During the period of the war he has been very active in support of all interests upholding national plans, was the state chairman of the first Liberty Loan campaign in Idaho and was state treasurer of the American Red Cross for three years or until the office was abolished. His life work has reached out along many lines of usefulness which have been highly resultant and as a business man and citizen he stands among the foremost representatives of Idaho.

WALTER S. BRUCE.

Walter S. Bruce, president of the Bruce & Fuld Loan & Trust Company of Boise and until recently a member of the Idaho state board of education, was born in San Francisco, California, March 28, 1865. His father, Captain James H. Bruce, was a native of Maine, who went to California by way of Cape Horn in 1850 and made his home in that sunny state throughout the remainder of his days. He was a sea captain on the Pacific for many years and after retiring from the sea was prominent in shipping circles of San Francisco for thirty years preceding his death, which occurred in Berkeley, California, in 1908. The name of "Jim" Bruce is still a familiar one among men most prominently identified with the shipping industry of the Pacific coast. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Sarah Louise Cookingham, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, and is still living, now making her home in Alameda, California. Both parents were representatives of old Revolutionary stock, and Walter S. Bruce has membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. His ancestry can be traced back to Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts, and therefore one of the earliest of New England's settlers.

Walter S. Bruce, reared and educated in San Francisco, supplemented his public school training by a business course and at the age of sixteen years secured the position of bookkeeper in a wholesale dry goods house in his native city. Two years afterward he entered the employ of a wholesale hardware firm in San Francisco as a clerk and thus continued for four years. In 1887, or when twenty-two years of age, he came to Idaho, and Boise has since been his home. During the first twenty years of his residence in this city he was assistant cashier of the Boise City National Bank, having removed to Idaho in order to assume the duties of that office. He resigned in 1907 to engage in business on his own account. He first became general agent of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland for the state of Idaho and acted in that capacity while at the same time he conducted a general insurance and loan business. He divided his time and attention between the two interests for several years, or until 1911, when he formed a partnership with Sidney C. Fuld in organizing and incorporating the Bruce & Fuld Loan & Trust Company, of which Mr. Bruce has since been the president, with Mr. Fuld as the secretary and treasurer. The firm has its home office in Boise, and aside from the business indicated by the title they conduct a general insurance business. They also continue to represent the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland as general agents in Idaho and eastern Oregon and their clientage is extensive and important.

On the 7th of August, 1890, Mr. Bruce was married in San Francisco to Miss Elizabeth M. Bibbins, a native of that city, and they have become parents of three children: Helen Louise, the wife of Irving W. Stoddard; Warren Richardson; and James Stewart. The two sons are twenty-four and fifteen years of age respectively. The former served in the United States army during the great war as a first lieutenant in the aviation service in France.

Mr. Bruce is a stalwart republican in his political views and served for four

years as a member of the state board of education, from April, 1913, until April, 1917, by appointment of Governor Haines. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rotary Club, and aside from holding membership with the Sons of the American Revolution he is a member and one of the trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boise.

CHARLES W. POMEROY.

Charles W. Pomeroy, filling the office of county clerk of Bannock county and residing at Pocatello, was born in Virginia on the 17th of November, 1876, his birthplace being a farm near the village of Potomac Mills, on the banks of the Potomac river. His parents were John and Teresa Ann (Trew) Pomeroy, both now deceased. In the family were four sons, one of the brothers of Charles W. Pomeroy residing at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, while two are yet living in Virginia. The ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines can be traced back through four generations of Virginians.

Charles W. Pomeroy pursued his education in the Oak Grove Academy of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1898. He also pursued a course in the Bethlehem (Pa.) Business College, after which he was employed at the Bethlehem steel works, while later he entered the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with which he continued until 1903. That year witnessed his arrival in Pocatello, Idaho, where he entered the service of the Oregon Short Line Railroad as chief clerk in the engineering department. He remained until 1913, when he was elected to the position of county clerk, in which capacity he has since served, covering a period of almost a decade. That he has made a most commendable record is indicated in the fact that he has been so frequently reelected to the office. He has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and is a stalwart advocate and supporter of its principles, being recognized as one of the local leaders of the party in Idaho. Mr. Pomeroy has also been admitted to the bar, for he devoted his leisure hours for many years to the reading of law and thus qualified for the profession, which he expects soon to take up as an active life work.

On the 1st of June, 1904, Mr. Pomeroy was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Frances McConkay, of Iowa. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. He is fond of tennis and other outdoor sports and is a very versatile young man of pleasing appearance and a most interesting talker. His wide acquaintance and his personal qualifications are such as seem to insure success at the bar when he enters upon the practice of law. In the meantime he is proving a most capable official in the office of county clerk and strong endorsement of his administration is given in the fact that he has so frequently been called to the position.

CHRISTOPHER W. MOORE.

In the year 1862 Christopher W. Moore became a resident of northern Idaho and the following year removed to Boise. Through the intervening period to the time of his death he figured most actively and prominently in connection with the business upbuilding and substantial development of the capital city and of the state at large. He was identified with various mercantile interests in different cities of the state and for many years was the president of the First National Bank of Idaho at Boise. He was ever a forceful representative of the community, strong in his ability to plan and perform, strong in his honor and his good name. He was born in Toronto, Canada, November 30, 1835, a son of Christopher and Eliza (Crawford) Moore and of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents spent the greater part of their lives in or near Toronto, the father devoting his attention to farming and merchandising. The father passed away in the seventieth year of his age, while the mother was sixty-six at the time of her demise.

Christopher W. Moore, one of a family of six children, was a young lad when his parents removed from Toronto to Wisconsin and his education was acquired in the schools of both districts in which the family lived. On the 5th of May, 1852, when a youth of sixteen, he started for the Pacific coast in company with his parents and others of the family, who traveled with a party that made the long and arduous journey

across the plains with teams, experiencing many of the privations and hardships incident to travel according to that method and in that period. There was always danger of Indian attack and it behooved the travelers to be cautious and on the alert at all times. It is said that on one occasion Mr. Moore and his companion, who were in charge of the live stock, found it necessary to go forty miles in search of feed and water. At length they reached Snake river and across the stream they could see an abundance of luxuriant grass. Mr. Moore and another young man of about his age undertook the task of swimming the river in order to learn the possibilities on the other side, but his companion and his horse were caught in a whirlpool, and although the young man was an excellent swimmer, he was hampered by his heavy boots and clothing and could make little headway against the stream. Before Mr. Moore could reach him, he sank from view. Such were some of the hardships and sorrows which came to the settlers as they journeyed westward, and after reaching their destination there were many difficulties to be encountered, as they established homes upon the western frontier. They bravely faced all hardships and privations, however, and laid broad and deep the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the state.

Christopher W. Moore took a most active and helpful part in promoting the development of the northwest throughout the years of his residence in Idaho and before coming to this state he engaged in buying, selling and raising live stock, which he shipped principally to Puget Sound and Victoria, B. C. It was in that way that he gained his financial start in life. The year 1862 witnessed his arrival in northern Idaho and a year later he took up his abode in Boise, although the present beautiful capital city was then entirely a thing of the future. However, he camped on the site of the city, having at the time no intention of remaining, but events caused him to continue his residence here and as the years passed he became one of the foremost merchants in his part of the state. He not only conducted a large and profitable store in Boise, but extended his efforts into other fields, becoming connected with stores at Booneville, Ruby City and Silver City. He was the first merchant in Owyhee county and thus he left his name indelibly impressed upon its history. He recognized not only the possibilities of the moment but the opportunities of the future and in the conduct of his business affairs worked always toward a greater Boise. In 1867 he became associated with B. M. DuRell, William Roberts and D. W. Ballard in the organization of the First National Bank of Idaho at Boise, Mr. DuRell becoming the first president, while Mr. Moore was elected the first cashier, and he remained the last of the survivors among the organizers of the bank. For nine years he filled the position of cashier and then withdrew from that office, remaining until 1890 as a member of the board of directors. He was afterward elected to the presidency of the bank, in which position he continued until his death, and by reason of his constructive effort, his administrative direction and executive ability he contributed in large measure to the success and growth of the institution, making it one of the strongest moneyed concerns of the state. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. His plans were carefully formed and were promptly executed. From the time of its organization until his death he served as president of the Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company, supplying hot and cold water to the best residential districts of Boise, and it was Mr. Moore who established the hot water heating system in Boise, his own home having the first heating plant of the kind in the city. For a long period he represented the directorate of the Capital Electric Light and Power Company and for an extended period he was also connected with agricultural interests and stock raising. Every concern with which he became connected profited by his cooperation. He was a man of sound business judgment and his keen sagacity and enterprise proved salient features in the attainment of success with every concern with which he was associated.

On the 3d of July, 1865, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Minear, of West Virginia, and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters: Alice, the wife of Dr. H. L. Bettis; Laura B., the wife of J. W. Cunningham; Crawford; Anna L., the wife of F. H. Parsons; Marion P.; and Raymond H. The wife and mother passed away March 26, 1911. She was one of the earliest members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Boise and was a lady of many splendid traits of heart and mind, so that her loss was deeply deplored. It was in 1916 that Mr. Moore was called to the home beyond and in his passing Boise mourned the loss of one of her most prominent and representative citizens and pioneers. He contributed in most substantial and extensive measure to the development and upbuilding of the city, cooperating heartily in every movement that was calculated to advance the public welfare. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party, and while he never

sought or desired office, he ever stood loyally in support of measures for the general good. He belonged to the Pioneer Society of Idaho and for many years was honored with its presidency. His support of any public measure was sure to secure for it a large following because of the confidence which his fellow townsmen had in his judgment and in his integrity. Coming to the Pacific northwest in young manhood, he recognized its opportunities and advantages and as the years passed on so directed his efforts that he gained the substantial rewards of labor and at the same time bore an unsullied name. The most envious could not grudge him his success, so worthily was it won and so honorably used.

ROBERT NOBLE.

Robert Noble had reached the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten when on the 5th of November, 1914, death called him. He had been for many years a most prominent, honored and valued resident of Idaho and within the borders of the state had advanced from a humble position in the business world to one of masterful leadership, being a leading figure in financial circles as the president of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank of Boise. He was likewise the promoter of many other important business interests which contributed to the welfare and development of the state in notable manner, so that his name is indelibly impressed upon the annals of the commonwealth.

A native of England, Robert Noble was born in Cumberland on the 19th of October, 1844, being a son of John and Mary Noble, who were also natives of that country, where was born to them a family of four sons and four daughters, Robert being the fourth of those who reached adult age. Robert Noble was ten years of age when in 1854 his parents left England for the new world, making their way to Kingston, Ontario, where the mother died, being a victim to the cholera epidemic. The family continued their journey to a point near Niagara Falls, Canada, but in 1857 crossed the border into the United States, settling at Tonawanda, New York, where they lived for many years.

Robert Noble received somewhat meager educational advantages as he accompanied his father from point to point and at an early age he started out to provide for his own support. It was in 1870, when twenty-six years of age, that he came to Idaho a stranger and practically without money. A few years later his eldest brother, John, and his sister, Mrs. Eleanor Williams, also came to Idaho but afterward removed to California. At a still later period Robert Noble was joined at his home on Reynolds creek in Owyhee county by his aged father, who there remained until his death in January, 1905, being then in the one hundredth year of his age.

Ambitious to gain a start, Robert Noble scorned no honest employment that would yield him a living and his first year in Idaho was spent as tender of a ferry on the Snake river. He then secured a position on the Davis ranch near Boise, where he remained for four seasons, carefully saving his earnings until his untiring industry and strict economy enabled him to begin sheep raising in a small way in 1875. He continued the business in the neighborhood of Reynolds creek until 1906, when he disposed of his ranch and removed to Boise. In the meantime his close application, indefatigable energy and sound business judgment had enabled him to steadily develop his flocks and he had become one of the prominent and successful sheepmen of the state.

With his removal to Boise, Mr. Noble became a prominent factor in the business life of the city and of the state. He purchased stock in the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank and appreciation of his ability led to his election to the office of president on the 2d of January, 1912. He continued at the head of the institution until his demise. He largely financed the construction of the Boise Valley Railroad and electric lines from Boise to Nampa and Meridian, the line being completed and put in operation in 1909, with Mr. Noble as manager until 1911. He became also the owner of seven thousand acres of fine land in the Boise valley and two hundred and forty acres was planted to fruit, making him one of the foremost orchardists of the state. His real estate holdings in Boise were most extensive and his property interests also included much valuable realty at Nampa and Caldwell. He always did much to increase the value of his property and thus promoted the prosperity of the community in which he had placed his investments.



ROBERT NOBLE



In 1876, on Reynolds creek, Mr. Noble was united in marriage to Miss Anna Peters. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are yet living. Nellie is the mother of two children, Thelma Louise Handy and Dorothy McDonald, the former by her first husband and the latter by her second husband, Angus McDonald. Robert is the vice president of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank. Frank looks after the Noble buildings and realty in Boise, Nampa and Caldwell and all other interests lying outside of the capital city. Ernest, who is assistant cashier in the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank, is married and has two children, Margaret Eleanor and Elizabeth Lauretta. Lillian May is the wife of Scott M. Banbury and the mother of one child, Bernice Noble Banbury. Rasella Noble is at home.

Mr. Noble displayed the democratic spirit characteristic of the western pioneer. He was always ready to recognize true worth in others and he judged men by their personal worth and not by their wealth. He left to his family the priceless heritage of a good name and to the state the inspiration of a noble character whose labors were crowned with successful achievement. The members of his family were reared in the faith of the Episcopal church. He attained thirty-two degrees of Masonry, taking his blue lodge degrees at Silver City and being initiated in the chapter and the Shrine at Boise. He also joined the Odd Fellows lodge at Silver City. Politically he was a republican but never sought office. The family residence is a handsome home at No. 317 North Ninth street in Boise.

CARL J. HAHN.

Carl J. Hahn, vice president of the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company at Twin Falls, Idaho, was born at Hanover, Germany, April 21, 1865, and is a son of L. C. and Martha Hahn. He came to the United States in 1881, when a youth of sixteen years, becoming a resident of Fremont, Nebraska. He started out in the business world in connection with the lumber and grain trade and after receiving his preliminary training in that direction he turned his attention to banking, becoming cashier of the State Bank of Hooper, Nebraska, in which capacity he served until 1898. He then removed to Salt Lake, Utah, where he held various positions with the McCormick Company, bankers. In 1905 he removed to Twin Falls, Idaho, to accept his present position as vice president of the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company, which is a branch bank of the McCormick interests of Salt Lake, and was established by W. S. McCormick at Twin Falls in 1905. The bank was opened on lot No. 10, block No. 103. In 1908 the bank was incorporated for one hundred thousand dollars and at the same time was purchased the site on which has been erected the present fine bank building, one of the most modern in construction and equipment in the state. Mr. Hahn is active in the control and management of the business, which has steadily grown, his efforts constituting an important element in the success of the undertaking. He has also become interested in farm lands in this section of the country and in city real estate and has negotiated a number of important realty transfers.

In 1902 Mr. Hahn was married to Miss Minnie Matgen, a native of Moline, Illinois, who became a resident of Dodge county, Nebraska. They are the parents of three children, Carl, Lewis and John.

Fraternally Mr. Hahn is an Elk and also a Knight of Pythias. His political allegiance is given the republican party and while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day he neither seeks nor desires office. He is a loyal supporter, however, of all those interests which make for the development and upbuilding of the community, giving his aid and influence at all times on the side of progress and improvement.

MONTFORD PARR MEHOLIN.

The business career of Montford Parr Meholin has been characterized by constructive measures in which sound judgment has constituted an even balance for progressiveness. He is now the president of the Pacific National Bank of Boise, bringing to his present connection with the banking interests of Idaho broad practical experience when he removed to this city in 1903.

He was born upon a farm in Jefferson county, Ohio, February 14, 1864, the only son of James J. and Melissa (Parr) Meholin, both of whom were also natives of Jefferson county, the former born in 1832 and the latter in 1837. The father devoted his life to the occupation of farming. He was a son of Thomas Meholin, who came from Ireland in 1791 and took up his abode in Jefferson county, Ohio, casting in his lot with its first settlers. He built what is known as the Old Stone Spring House, an historic landmark of Jefferson county. It is located on a sixty-acre tract of land about twelve miles from Steubenville, Ohio, which tract became his first homestead and is still in possession of one of his heirs. Thomas Meholin married a Miss Jackson, a first cousin of Andrew Jackson, the hero of the battle of New Orleans and later president of the United States.

Montford Parr Meholin was the younger in a family of but two children, his sister being Mrs. Anna Cunningham, of Alliance, Nebraska. He was reared and educated in his native county, spending his youthful days upon his father's farm and beginning his education in the district schools, while later he attended Hopedale College in Belmont county, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated when a youth of eighteen years. He afterward taught a six months' term of school but otherwise remained upon the home farm and gave his father the benefit of his assistance in the work of the fields until he had attained his majority. He then left home to start out independently in the world, going to Nebraska, where he spent eighteen years. In 1887 he organized the Bank of Norden at Norden, Nebraska, of which he became the first president, continuing as its chief executive officer until 1893. He then sold his interests in the bank and removed to Butte, Nebraska, where he organized the Bank of Butte and again became president. For a decade he was identified with that institution, after which he disposed of his stock in the bank and came to Boise. Through the intervening period, covering more than fifteen years, he has been continuously identified with the banking business in the capital. He was formerly receiver of the Capital State Bank and paid its depositors one hundred cents on the dollar. In 1908 he became one of the organizers of the Bank of Idaho and was elected its vice president. Two years later this was nationalized and the name changed to the Pacific National Bank. He remained as vice president throughout the existence of the institution until January, 1919, when he was elected president and has had considerable voice in shaping its policy and directing its business interests. He is a close student of every phase of the banking business and bears a well deserved reputation for thoroughness and system in all that he undertakes.

On the 5th of December, 1889, Mr. Meholin was married to Miss Emma Gardner, a native of Illinois, and they have become parents of three daughters: Mabelle, now the wife of C. F. Scott, of Boise; Marguerite and Mildred, who are at home.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Meholin has been a staunch advocate of republican principles but has never been a candidate for office. He belongs to the Commercial Club of Boise and is interested in all of its projects to promote the upbuilding of the city and advance its welfare. He belongs also to the Country Club and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Through the recent period of hostilities largely involving the civilized countries of the world he has been very active in war work, spending most of his time and much money in that way. No one questions the statement that he is one hundred per cent American.

JESSE J. WALLING.

Important real estate interests at Nampa, Idaho, claim the attention of Jesse J. Walling, who was born at Albany, Oregon, November 22, 1873. He attended the public schools of Albany, Hood River and Portland, Oregon, but when he was thirteen years of age his parents removed to Idaho. In 1886 the father established the present real estate business at Nampa under the name of B. F. Walling, but in 1915 he retired from active business and returned to Portland to live. In the same year the company was reorganized and is now operating under the name of the Walling Land Company, Limited. They handle principally farm lands in the Boise valley but also do a building and loan business, having developed this department of the enterprise to extensive proportions.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was one of Oregon's famous pioneers of 1847, having gone to that state from Virginia. He crossed the plains with ox teams,

passing through the Boise valley and crossing the Snake river at the mouth of the Boise. He settled at Lincoln, Polk county, six miles from Salem, and there engaged in farming. His death was an accidental one and was caused in his fifty-sixth year by a runaway pet horse. On the maternal side Jesse J. Walling's grandfather was J. B. Connley, a Kentuckian by birth, who in 1851 crossed the plains with ox teams to Albany, Oregon, where he located. Members of the family on both sides have been instrumental in the early growth and later development of Portland, Albany and Salem, Oregon, and also of Boise and Nampa, Idaho, and the impress of their life's labors has remained upon these states.

B. F. Walling, the father, was born on the home farm at Lincoln, Oregon, in the development of which he continued until his removal to Nampa in 1886. For three years previous to that date he had cultivated the farm independently after his father's demise. Arriving at Nampa, he found that the town had just been platted and he bought fifty-three lots and also purchased a relinquishment claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land just north of the town. At that time there was just one small residence on the north side of the tract, the next sign of improvement being the post-office, a small frame building, which now stands in the rear of the Farmers & Merchants Bank. In 1887 a branch railroad was built to Boise and the depot on the Oregon Short Line was moved from King Hill to Nampa. In the fall of 1890 the first irrigation canal—the Phyllis canal—was built, this irrigating about forty-five hundred acres. In 1900 it was enlarged to irrigate thirty-four thousand, five hundred acres. The Ridenbaugh canal was put in operation in 1891. With the advent of irrigation real estate received a great impetus and B. F. Walling, having foreseen the future of the town, came in for a large share of the profits. In 1904, after the government had begun to develop the irrigation possibilities of the section, Nampa took on a new lease of life and began to expand accordingly. B. F. Walling had much to do with the continued and helpful development of the town, his being the oldest real estate firm in Nampa, of which town he also is the pioneer.

B. F. Walling was born in Lincoln, Polk county, Oregon, November 24, 1848, while his wife, who was in her maidenhood Georgia M. Connley, was born at Albany, Oregon, in 1854. They were the parents of four children: Dora M., the deceased wife of D. A. Baxter, who was for many years superintendent of schools; Frankie G., living at La Grande, Oregon; Ben F., Jr., in business in Portland, Oregon; and Jesse J., of this review.

Jesse J. Walling rounded out the public school education already referred to by two years' attendance at Albany College, Oregon, where he was a student in 1892-3. He subsequently gave his close attention to his real estate interests, ably cooperating with his father. The continued success of the firm is largely due to his rare foresight and close study of local conditions. He is considered one of the best informed real estate men in his district and, moreover, enjoys the highest reputation for reliability. It is therefore but natural that success in large measure has come to him. In 1904 Mr. Walling was elected a member of the board of directors of the Boise-Payette Water Users Association, H. A. Partridge being the other member from this district, but after the water was turned into the canals they retired from the board. Outside of his real estate business in Nampa, Mr. Walling is also successfully engaged in farming near this city.

On March 10, 1896, he was united in marriage to Ella Madden, a daughter of Charles F. Madden, who was numbered among the honored pioneers of this state. Mr. Madden died in January, 1919, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Walling have many friends in Nampa and are very popular in the social set of this city and vicinity. They are ever ready to cooperate in measures and movements undertaken on behalf of the development of their city and district and are public-spirited American citizens.

HON. FRANK T. WYMAN.

Hon. Frank T. Wyman, an attorney of the Boise bar who has also aided in framing the laws of the state as a member of the Idaho legislature, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 1, 1868, a son of George H. and Lucy (Mahan) Wyman. The father, who was also a lawyer by profession, was born in the state of New York in 1822. He practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio, for many years and passed away in Boise, Idaho, in 1892.

The Wyman family comes of New England ancestry, the line being traced back to Francis Wyman, who sailed from England about 1640 and established his home in Massachusetts. With the trouble between the colonies and the mother country, members of the family espoused the American cause and fought for national independence. The Mahan family is of Scotch descent. The mother of Mr. Wyman, who died in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1880, was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Asa Mahan, the first president of Oberlin College.

The early life of Frank T. Wyman was passed in Cleveland, Ohio, in the states of California, Michigan and in Colorado. His father's health was greatly impaired and this caused their frequent removals in the hope that a change of climate would prove beneficial to him. On this account he came to Boise in 1889 and Frank T. Wyman accompanied him. The latter had already studied law under the direction of his father, who had also tutored him in other studies, being a college bred man and of broad and liberal education along many lines. The son thus had the advantage of being greatly assisted by his father and after thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar in Boise on the 17th of January, 1890. He at once entered upon active practice, in which he has since continued. Advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and yet Mr. Wyman steadily worked his way upward, proving his ability to handle intricate and involved legal problems. The recognition of his ability on the part of his fellowmen came to him in 1895 in his election to the Idaho state legislature, in which he was made chairman of the judiciary committee. He again served another term in 1907 and again received recognition of his high standing in legal circles by appointment to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. He has at all times taken a great interest in legislative matters and has had much to do with the mining and irrigation laws of Idaho enacted during the periods when he has been a member. On both occasions he was elected to office on the republican ticket and he is a recognized active worker in the ranks of that party, and for many years was treasurer of the state central committee. In 1898 he was the republican candidate for the office of attorney general of Idaho but was defeated by the free silver element.

On the 22d of January, 1902, Mr. Wyman was married to Miss Jessie Thayer Corbus and they have two children, Frank Theodore and Lucy Corbus, aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years.

Mr. Wyman's high position as a representative of the Idaho bar is indicated by his election to the presidency of the state Bar Association. He belongs to the Commercial club and he is one of only seven thirty-third degree Masons in Idaho. He also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is fond of hunting and fishing, to which he turns for recreation when leisure permits. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the congregation of St. Michael's Episcopal church and his aid and influence are always given on the side of those projects which have to do with the welfare and upbuilding of community and commonwealth and the adoption of higher ideals.

JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG.

Joseph Taylor Young, of Pocatello, may well be termed a man of business genius. His qualities are those of leadership combined with executive ability and he possesses marked initiative. His interests throughout Idaho are extensive and varied and have ever been of a nature which have contributed directly to the benefit and upbuilding of the state. The recognized soundness of his judgment has enabled him to readily secure the cooperation of others and his efforts have been a most potent force in advancing Idaho's development.

Mr. Young was born upon a ranch in Utah, about six miles from Logan, December 1, 1880, being the first-born of his family in America. His father, J. R. Young, is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was educated in the famous University of Edinburgh. He came to the United States in 1878 and is now a merchant of Rexburg, Idaho, classed with the representative business men of that city. He has reached the age of sixty years and his wife, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth (Taylor) Young, is also living at Rexburg, where they have made their home since 1883, building the seventh house in the town. Two of their sons were soldiers in the great World war, these being First Lieutenant J. R. Young, who became orthopedic surgeon at Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, and W. L. Young, who served as a corporal in France.

Joseph Taylor Young, whose name introduces this review, was but three years old



JOSEPH T. YOUNG

when his parents removed to Rexburg and there he was reared and acquired his primary education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age he became a student in Ricks Academy of Rexburg, studying there for one year. During summer vacations he obtained his initial knowledge of merchandising, for he became a clerk in the general store of Henry Flamm & Company, a firm that is now numbered among Mr. Young's best customers. He was seventeen years of age when he entered the employ of the St. Anthony Lumber Company, which was engaged in cutting ties and bridge timbers for the railroad from Idaho Falls to St. Anthony. Mr. Young had charge of the commissary and received the logs from the choppers on the banks of the north fork of the Snake and Warm rivers. The logs were then floated down the river to St. Anthony. As a trusted employe Mr. Young was associated in that enterprise with James E. Fogg, John L. Jacobs, Jesse Floyd and C. H. Thompson for a year and a half. He next took a position with the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company as building material clerk and assisted in building their depots at St. Anthony, Sugar, Rexburg and Rigby and also assisted in fencing the entire right of way from Idaho Falls to St. Anthony. He was then given a position by L. Malloy, the superintendent of the Montana Division, as freight clerk at Dillon, Montana, and after nine months he was promoted to freight agent, there remaining for three years, during which time he organized the first company of state militia of Dillon, Montana, already displaying the organizing force and initiative which have been dominant qualities in his success in life. He was elected captain by the militia company and was commissioned by Governor Toole.

Leaving Montana in 1904, Mr. Young went to Ogden, Utah, where he purchased an interest in the H. L. Griffin wholesale fruit and produce house and became secretary and general manager of the firm. He at once took his place among the representative business men of that district and he became a member of the Weber Club of Ogden, in connection with which he organized and had charge of the first business men's excursion to Ely, Nevada, upon the completion of the railroad to the great copper camp. They took with them a baggage carload of fruits and vegetables and distributed them to the inhabitants of the camp, most of whom were Indians and who still remember that excursion, which brought to them the first fruits and vegetables that they had had. In 1905 Mr. Young was elected a director of the Utah Association of Credit Men and has been reelected to the same position every year since that time. In December, 1908, he disposed of all of his interests in Utah and in January, 1909, came to Pocatello, Idaho.

With the history of this state and its development Mr. Young has since been closely and prominently associated. In connection with J. I. Hill and W. P. McDonald of Coffeyville, Kansas, he organized the Idaho Wholesale Grocery Company, of which he is the secretary and general manager. This was the first Idaho corporation to engage in the wholesale distribution of food products in southern Idaho. Their principal place of business is Pocatello, but they have branch houses also at Idaho Falls, Twin Falls and Burley. This company financed the retail merchants so that they could carry the farmers until their crops were harvested in the Minidoka and Twin Falls irrigation project districts. Such a plan constituted a great commercial risk, but had the farmers not been financed in this or some other way, they could not have held out and the project would have been a failure.

In 1910 Mr. Young was elected president of the Pocatello Commercial Club, and following his association with this club, Pocatello began to take on new life. Mr. Young financed and organized the Smith Candy Company, the first company to engage in the manufacture of confectionery for the wholesale trade in southern Idaho, and of the company he remains the president. The business has been built up to extensive proportions, employment being furnished to ninety people. He is also a director of the Idaho Loan & Investment Company, which builds homes for the people of Pocatello, planning helpful methods of payment. He has furthermore supported and promoted various business interests in Pocatello and throughout southern Idaho. His investments are extensive and all have been directly or indirectly beneficial to the city and state. He is the secretary of the Idaho Portland Cement Company, which is to be a two and a half million dollar corporation, and the plant will be located eight miles south of Pocatello.

In 1911 Mr. Young was married to Miss Lou Edith Mitchell, of Ogden, Utah, and they have one son, Ralph J., who is with them in one of the most beautiful homes of this city. Mr. Young recognizes the fact that the well balanced man knows not only how to work well but also how to play well and enjoys social activities as promoted by the various organizations to which he belongs. He is an exemplary Mason and is a

past eminent commander of Gate City Commandery, No. 4. He is also a past president of the Shriners Club and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Rotary Club, serving as its president for the third term, and was elected in June, 1919, district governor of all the Rotary Clubs for the states of Montana, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Only twenty-eight years of age when he came to Pocatello, he was endowed with the genius for big business and would have been a leader in any community. He deserves classification with the captains of industry and has already left an indelible impress upon the commercial annals of Pocatello and the state. He has lately organized the Idaho Fire Insurance Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Idaho with a capital stock of half a million, and Mr. Young was elected its first president. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has been one of the dominant characters in naming the mayors of the city since 1910. His interest in politics is that of a progressive citizen and broad-minded man who recognizes the possibilities for achievement and who believes in a businesslike administration of public affairs.

WILLIAM MILTON DAVIS.

The name of William Milton Davis figures prominently in connection with commercial enterprise in Burley, for he is the proprietor of the Davis Department Store and in all that he undertakes displays a most progressive spirit which enables him to carry forward to successful completion his well defined plans and purposes. He is a native of Texas, his birth having occurred in the city of Dallas, December 10, 1880, his parents being A. R. and Hepsey M. (Hawkins) Davis. When their son Milton was but a small boy the parents removed to northern Arkansas, settling near the Missouri boundary line. There he was reared upon his father's farm, the father carrying on both agricultural pursuits and mercantile interests, being proprietor of a store, of which William M. Davis subsequently took charge. He remained in control of the business until 1904 and then engaged in merchandising at Henderson, Arkansas, for about five years, from 1904 until 1908 inclusive. He then removed to Gamaliel, Arkansas, where he continued in business until 1912, which year witnessed his arrival in Idaho.

Mr. Davis made his way at once to Burley and established what has since been known as the Davis Mercantile Company. In 1917 he removed his business to a new location which had been especially prepared for him and is now known as the Davis Department Store. He has eight thousand, two hundred and fifty square feet of floor space and has one of the finest general stores in southern Idaho. He began business in Burley with a stock valued at seven thousand dollars and gradually his trade has increased until he now carries a stock worth sixty-five thousand dollars, while his sales have increased from thirty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars annually. He carries an extensive line of apparel for men, women and children and also groceries, and his store is neat and tasteful in arrangement, while the business methods which he has instituted commend him to the confidence and continued support of the public. Something of the volume of his business is indicated in the fact that he has twenty-five people on the pay roll. He always demands that they extend the most courteous treatment to the patrons of the house, for he has ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. Associated with Mr. Davis in business is his brother, N. Carlyle Davis, who is store manager and floor director, his efforts contributing largely to the upbuilding of the business. Being a man of pleasing personality, he has the happy faculty of making and keeping friends and has therefore secured a large patronage for the store.

William M. Davis married Miss Ethel Chase, a daughter of William D. and Adaline (Spruell) Chase and a native of Arkansas. Her father was an influential millman and lumber producer. Mrs. Davis has three brothers, W. A., W. L., and R. H. Chase, who are all engaged in the practice of law in Oklahoma and are important factors in that state's politics. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis are Darius, Ellsworth, Austin, Vera and Tine.

In his political views Mr. Davis is a democrat, having stanchly supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His religious faith is that of the Christian church and he has been a prominent factor in its growth, development and support. He is now serving as one of the elders and also as the treasurer

of the church and does everything in his power to advance its upbuilding and extend its influence. His life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles and the sterling worth of his character is attested by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

DAVID E. RATHBUN.

David E. Rathbun, attorney at law of Idaho Falls, was admitted to the bar in June, 1899, and since 1911 has practiced in this state. He was born in Grant City, Worth county, Missouri, in July, 1872, and is a son of George M. and Jane (Garringer) Rathbun, who were natives of Indiana. The father was a contractor and builder who in early life removed westward to Missouri and in 1872 became a resident of Sedan, Chautauqua county, Kansas, where he has since made his home. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted as a member of Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for four years and three months. He was poisoned by a rebel woman, who put arsenic in the water, and thus hundreds of the soldiers were killed. Mr. Rathbun was unconscious for days on the field, but eventually his strong constitution triumphed and he is still living at Sedan, Kansas, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife passed away in April, 1907.

David E. Rathbun was but a young child when his parents removed to the Sunflower state and there he was reared and educated. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for nine years, and during that period he devoted his leisure to reading law under the direction of Colonel Nichols and was admitted to the bar in June, 1899. He then opened an office at Sedan, where he continued in practice until 1911, when, seeking the opportunities of the west, he came to Idaho Falls and was admitted to the bar of this state in the following February. He has since practiced in the Idaho courts and has also been called back to Kansas for the trial of several cases and has been heard in the Utah courts. He is a man of recognized ability in his profession, and while in Kansas he served as county attorney. He is also well known in financial circles, being a stockholder in the Idaho Falls National Bank and in the First National Bank of Ririe, Idaho, and a stockholder in the Darlington Land & Irrigation Company. He likewise has farming interests.

In May, 1894, Mr. Rathbun was married to Miss Lillie Foster, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Anna May, whose birth occurred in September, 1905. Politically Mr. Rathbun has always been a democrat, giving stanch support to the party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and he has membership in the Baptist church.

HON. CHARLES F. REDDOCH.

Hon. Charles F. Reddoch, judge of the third judicial district of Idaho and for ten years a representative of the Boise bar, was born in southern Mississippi, October 3, 1879, at a place called Reddoch, so named in honor of the family. He is the eldest of eight children, five sons and three daughters, whose parents were James H. and Susan A. (Huff) Reddoch, who were also natives of the same section of Mississippi, which district is in Jones county. The father is still living in Mississippi but the mother passed away in 1902. The ancestry in the paternal line is Scotch-Irish and in the maternal line Irish and Norwegian. At an early day representatives of both the Reddoch and Huff families lived in South Carolina, whence a removal was made to Mississippi at an early period in the development of that state. Members of both families largely devoted their attention to agricultural pursuits.

Charles F. Reddoch was reared upon a Mississippi cotton plantation and in his youthful days acquired a public and high school education. He afterward took up the study of law in Millsaps College at Jackson, Mississippi, where he completed two years' work in one. Finishing his course there, he was accorded his diploma in 1904 and during the succeeding five years he devoted his time and attention to law practice in Williamsburg and Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In 1909 he arrived in Boise and has since been an active member of the bar of this city. He quickly grasps the salient points of a case, to which he gives due prominence, and his application of legal principles is

seldom if ever at fault. By appointment of the city council he served as city attorney of Boise from May 27, 1912, until December 31, 1915, and his record in that office was a most creditable one.

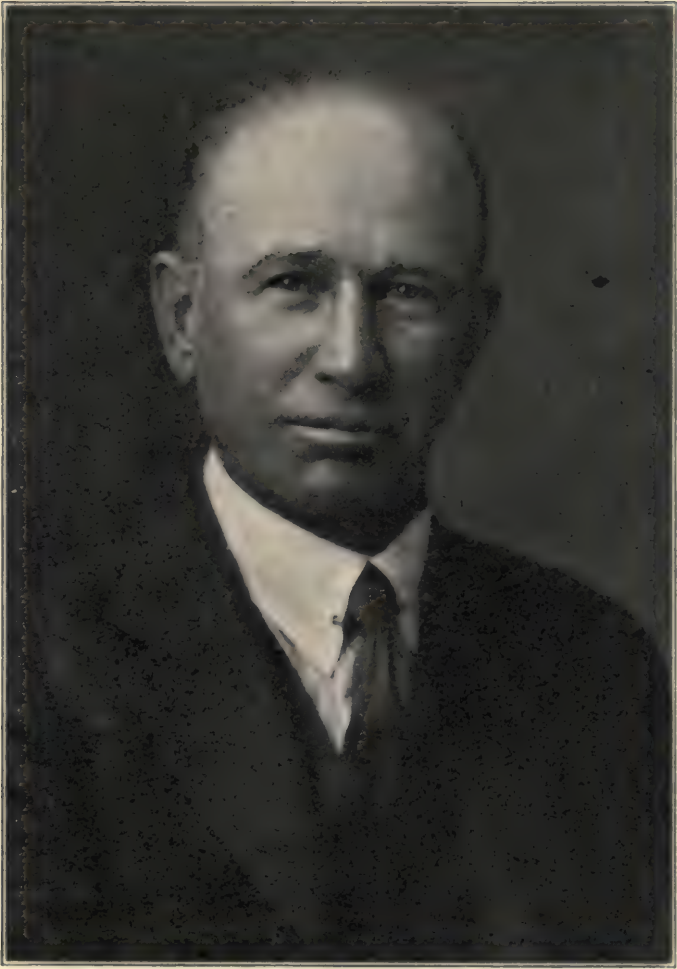
On the 9th of May, 1913, Mr. Reddoch was married to Miss Flora Herney, of Hastings, Michigan, and to them has been born a daughter, Margaret Edith, whose birth occurred November 2, 1917.

Judge Reddoch is a republican in politics and as the candidate of the party was elected to his present position in November, 1918. He has membership in the Catholic church and with the Knights of Columbus and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Boise Commercial Club. He turns to fishing and hunting for recreation when leisure permits, and he keeps in close touch with the trend of professional progress through his membership in the Ada County, the Idaho State and the American Bar Associations.

JOHN J. GRAY.

On the 21st of March, 1920, John J. Gray passed on to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." He was then but fifty-one years of age and it seemed that he should have been spared as a factor in the activities of Idaho for many years to come; yet within the years of his residence in this state his life was one of signal service through the vigor which he lent to the pioneer era in making this region habitable, in bringing its resources to light and in stamping his intensely practical ideas upon one of its chief industries—that of sheep raising. Such careers are too near us now for their significance to be appraised at its true value, but the future will be able to trace the tremendous effect of their labors upon the development of the institutions of their time. The possibilities of the attainment of notable success afforded in the United States to industry and enterprise were never better illustrated than in the career of Mr. Gray. Coming to Idaho in young manhood, he worked for his living from an early age, dependent on his own hands for whatever the world was to bring him of enjoyment or honors. He died possessed of wealth and received and merited the high regard of all with whom he came in contact. In his later years he removed from Bellevue to Boise, where he owned and occupied one of the finest residences of the capital city. He came to Idaho in 1887 from Utah county, Utah, and began herding sheep in Cassia county, thus taking the initial step which brought him to the position that he occupied as one of the foremost sheepmen of the state.

Mr. Gray was born upon a farm in Utah county, Utah, March 23, 1869, and was a son of Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Marshall) Gray, who were of the Mormon faith and who died when he was a little child, his father's death occurring when the son was but six years of age, while the mother passed away a few months later. Thus left an orphan, he was reared in the home of an elder half-brother, James Gray, who was also a resident of Utah county. At the age of ten years he began work on a ranch in his native state, working for his board on a place owned by Dick Norman, two miles from Lehi, Utah. He afterward assisted in building the bath house and in constructing the fish ponds and making other improvements at Hot Springs, Utah, four miles from Salt Lake City, being thus employed when but twelve years of age. In the school of experience, however, he learned many valuable lessons and he became a man of broad, practical business education, who in the conduct of his affairs displayed notably sound judgment and keen foresight. During a portion of his youth he worked in a logging camp and he also did some railroad work as a section crew helper. He was but seventeen years of age when he came to Idaho and began work as a sheep herder, being thus employed between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years, receiving thirty-five dollars per month for two years' labor and forty dollars per month during the last year in which he herded sheep. On attaining his majority he purchased a fourth interest in twenty-four hundred sheep, thus starting in business independently in 1891. In 1893 the widespread financial panic which swept over the country brought disaster to the sheep raisers of Idaho and he soon found himself without funds. In fact his condition was worse than that, for he was left not only without means but with an indebtedness. He was undiscouraged, however, and never lost faith in the sheep industry, but with resolute purpose sought to regain a business footing and eventually became one of Idaho's wealthy men, having "made his stake" in the sheep and cattle industry and through the buying and selling of Idaho lands in Blaine and Minidoka counties. At one period he owned a controlling interest in as



JOHN J. GRAY



many as ninety thousand head of sheep. In September, 1917, however, he closed out the greater part of his sheep and cattle interests for a sum close to the three-quarters of a million mark. He still remained a member of the National Wool Growers Association and retained important live stock interests which returned to him a gratifying annual income. At the organization of the Overland National Bank in 1917 he became one of the stockholders and a director of that institution.

On the 6th of November, 1894, at Oakley, Cassia county, Idaho, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Goldie E. Cummins, who was born at Grantsville, Utah, January 21, 1877. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are living. Clarice, the eldest daughter, who obtained her education at St. Teresa's Academy, Boise, is married to Walter J. Gooding, of Gooding, Idaho, who was interested with Mr. Gray in the sheep business. The second member of the family, John Golden, received his education at Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, California. He married Miss Elizabeth Gallimore, of San Jose, California, and was also associated with his father in the sheep business. Hazel Rose, a young lady of eighteen, is attending St. Teresa's Academy of Boise and is residing at home. Jack Clifton, nine years of age, is the youngest of the surviving children. Two daughters, Zilfa and Erma, have passed away, the former at the age of four months and the latter at the age of twelve years and seven months, her death occurring in Los Angeles in the winter of 1919, which cast a gloom over the entire family.

The interests of Mr. Gray centered in his family and he counted no personal effort on his part too great if it would enhance the welfare and happiness of the members of his own household. Removing to Boise, he purchased what was known as the W. E. Pierce home at the corner of Twenty-first and Irene streets, for which he paid twenty thousand dollars. This is one of the palatial residences of the city. It was erected by Mr. Pierce, a prominent real estate dealer and business man of Boise, who spared no expense in the construction of the building or in ornamenting and beautifying the grounds. The premises cover a full city block, in the midst of which stands a large and handsome two-story residence. It is thoroughly modern in every particular and contains the latest equipment and conveniences known to architecture which are in keeping with the home, and it is surrounded by fine lawns and ornamental trees and shrubbery.

Fraternally Mr. Gray was a Mason and a member of the Eastern Star. He likewise held membership with the Elks and with the Eagles, and politically he was a republican. He never sought to figure prominently in any public light but concentrated his attention and efforts upon his business. Unflinching diligence was supplemented by sound judgment in his career and his progressiveness brought him prominently to the front until his opinions were largely accepted as authority upon matters of sheep raising in Idaho. Starting out to earn his own living when a lad of but ten years, he steadily worked his way upward, overcoming the drawbacks of poverty and lack of education, until his self-acquired knowledge as well as his self-acquired wealth placed him in the ranks of Idaho's representative and honored men. For a third of a century John J. Gray had been a resident of Idaho when on the 21st of March, 1920, death claimed him. He had lived and labored for the upbuilding of the west, had measured up to high standards in his business career, in his love and devotion to his family and in his loyalty to his country, thus displaying the qualities that mark the line of a noble life. He commanded the respect and enjoyed the friendship of all, and he leaves to the present generation an example that is indeed worthy of emulation.

RUSSELL G. WILSON.

Russell G. Wilson is a partner in the firm of Wilson Brothers, dealers in dry goods, hardware and shoes at Kimberly, Twin Falls county. He was born in Michigan on the 4th of August, 1882, and is a son of Edgar and Julia (Munger) Wilson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Michigan, in which state their marriage was celebrated. The father followed the occupation of farming in Michigan until 1874, when he removed with his family to Hamilton county, Nebraska, where he homesteaded land and began the development of a farm, upon which he resided for twenty-eight years, converting it into valuable property. In the spring of 1911 he came to Idaho and settled upon a farm south of Kimberly, securing one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he further developed and improved until 1917, when he retired from

active business life and took up his abode in Kimberly, where both he and his wife are living at the age of seventy-three years. His political endorsement has always been given to the democratic party.

Russell G. Wilson spent his boyhood days in Nebraska, where he remained to the age of twenty-six years, and he attended business college at York, that state. He was afterward employed in the general passenger office of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, Nebraska, for five years and in 1909 he arrived in Kimberly, where he entered into partnership with A. G. Ellis in the conduct of a general mercantile business. They started in a small way but the business steadily increased and after two years Mr. Wilson purchased his partner's interests and conducted the store alone until the spring of 1913, when he sold the business to his brother Frank, formerly of Illinois, who conducted the store for sixteen months. In the fall of 1915, however, Russell G. Wilson again became proprietor and in the fall of 1918 he and his two brothers, Frank and Arthur J., bought out the interest of N. W. Swearingen, who was associated with Arthur J. Wilson, and established the business now conducted under the firm style of Wilson Brothers. They erected a new building in 1916 with a floor space of twenty-five thousand square feet. They handle an extensive line of general merchandise, and their progressive business methods and thorough reliability have won for them a very liberal patronage. In connection with the conduct of the store they engage in buying hogs, cattle and sheep, which constitutes an important source of revenue to them.

In 1907 Russell G. Wilson was married to Miss Anna L. Wrieth, a daughter of Hans and Lena Wrieth and a native of Germany. They have two children, Lilah and Jeanette. Mr. Wilson belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. In his political views he is a democrat and was the first mayor of the town. He has also been connected with the school board and has been an influential factor in shaping the policy and directing the public interests of Kimberly. Alert and energetic, he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. With the passing years he has developed a business of large proportions, and his energy and enterprise have constituted the broad foundation upon which he has built his success.

HON. JOSEPH THOMAS PENCE.

Hon. Joseph Thomas Pence, forceful and resourceful and always careful to conform his practice to the highest standard of professional ethics, has made for himself an enviable place as a practitioner at the Boise bar, and appreciation of his loyalty and capability on the part of his fellow citizens led to his selection for mayor in 1909. His name thus figures in connection with the records of the capital. He was born on a farm near Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, November 9, 1869, and is a representative of an old American family established in Pennsylvania during an early period in the colonization of the new world. His earliest American ancestor, Peter Pence, was with the forces under Washington and was with that section of the army which followed General Braddock on his retreat from Fort Duquesne. He was afterward in active service in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. William Pence, the father of our immediate subject, was born in Pennsylvania and was but a boy at the time the family removed from the Keystone state to Iowa in 1839, traveling across the country with team and wagon. They cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Iowa and aided materially in the development and upbuilding of the state. William Pence, who was reared amid the conditions and hardships of frontier life, became one of the substantial farmers and stock growers of Iowa and after residing there for many years took up his abode at Big Piney, Lincoln county, Wyoming. Born on the 4th of May, 1835, he neared the eightieth milestone on life's journey and died February 13, 1915. In early manhood he wedded Miss Mary Thomas, who was born in Wales and was brought to America in her girlhood by her parents, who also became pioneer residents of Iowa. Mrs. Pence passed away in Wyoming in 1905 at the age of seventy years. There were but two children in the family, the elder being Margaret, who became the wife of E. R. Noble, of Lincoln county, Wyoming.

Joseph T. Pence, of this review, mastered the elementary branches of learning taught in district schools of Iowa and afterward attended Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1892, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. He

then took up the profession of teaching and for four years held the chair of classical languages in Graceland College at Lamoni, Iowa. He regarded this, however, as an initial step to other professional labor and in 1898 entered the law department of Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., where he studied for about a year and then became a law student in Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, where he won the Bachelor of Laws degree upon graduation with the class of 1900.

It was in the same year that Mr. Pence came to Idaho, taking up his abode in Boise on the 23d of April of that year. Throughout the intervening period he has remained in active practice in the capital, and unfaltering industry, close study and thorough knowledge of the law have won him a well earned reputation as a leading member of the Boise bar. He holds to the highest professional standards and believes it the duty of every lawyer to assist the court in arriving at a just and equitable decision.

Mr. Pence was married January 17, 1906, to Miss Lucia Leonard, a daughter of Emeric and Caroline Leonard, of Boise, and to them has been born a son, Joseph T., Jr., whose birth occurred May 10, 1907. The parents attend the Protestant Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Pence is an active member, and to the support of the church Mr. Pence makes liberal contributions. He has membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in the first named has filled all of the offices in the local lodge. He is ever interested in community affairs and in the welfare of the state and in 1902 received appointment from Governor Morrison to the office of trustee of the Idaho State Normal School at Albion. He rendered capable service in that connection, as was indicated in his reappointment by Governor Gooding in 1904 and 1908, so that his term of office continued until March, 1913. His political endorsement has always been given to the democratic party, and in 1909 his fellow townsmen sought his services in administering the affairs of the city, electing him to the office of mayor for a two years' term, during which time the Julia Davis park was improved and various needed reforms and public measures brought about. He has been very earnest in support of all war activities and served as vice chairman and also chairman of the State Council of Defense and member of its executive committee, in which connection his labors have been far-reaching and resultant.

PAUL T. PETERSON.

Paul T. Peterson, city attorney of Idaho Falls, was born in De Kalb, Illinois, January 30, 1892, a son of Gustaf T. and Anna (Peterson) Peterson, who are natives of Sweden. The father came to America when twenty-two years of age and for a time was a resident of Iowa. He afterward for a time attended a theological seminary at Chicago and has for the past thirty years been actively connected with the ministry. In 1909 he came to Idaho and has filled the pastorate of the church at New Sweden, four and a half miles from Idaho Falls, throughout the intervening period of ten years. His wife is also living.

Paul T. Peterson was reared and educated largely at Pilot Mound, Iowa, but completed a high school course at Idaho Falls. A year later he entered the University of Idaho, where he pursued the study of law and was graduated in 1915. He then returned home and was associated with the prosecuting attorney, James S. Byers, for nine months. At the end of that time he opened an office and continued in the private practice of law until the spring of 1918, when he enlisted and entered the officers training camp. In August he was commissioned a second lieutenant and was stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington, until discharged in December, 1918. He then returned home and opened an office, since which time he has devoted his attention to practice here.

On the 16th of May, 1919, Mr. Peterson was appointed city attorney and is now acceptably filling that office. He possesses a fine law library, with the contents of which he is largely familiar, and he is a close and discriminating student of his profession, preparing his cases with great thoroughness and care.

Mr. Peterson is now president of the Great War Veterans' Association of Bonneville county, which was the first county to be organized. He was one of eight state delegates to the national convention at St. Louis for the organization of all soldiers and sailors who took part in the great war. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, gives his political allegiance to the republican party and his religious

adherence to the Swedish Mission church. He is chairman of the citizens non-partisan party for a two years' term and takes a most active and helpful interest in everything that pertains to public progress and civic betterment.

RICHARD FREDERICK BICKNELL.

Richard Frederick Bicknell, well known in business circles of Boise as the president of the Overland National Bank, has also been most active in support of government interests, serving as the federal food administrator for the state of Idaho and as a member of the executive committee of the State Council of Defense. He was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, October 11, 1863, a son of Richard and Electa (Parrott) Bicknell and a representative of one of the old New England families founded in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century by an ancestor who came from England. The family history has been published by Thomas W. Bicknell, of Providence, Rhode Island. Richard Bicknell was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1806 and became a farmer and live stock breeder. He there married Electa Parrott, who was also born in Ontario, a daughter of Jonathan Parrott, whose birth occurred in Utica, New York, and who was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. The maternal grandmother of Richard F. Bicknell was a member of the Campbell family descended from the well known Scotch clan of that name. Both the Bicknell and Parrott families were represented in the Revolutionary war. Richard Bicknell continued a resident of Ontario, Canada, until his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-nine years, and his widow still resides there at the advanced age of eight-two.

Richard Frederick Bicknell, whose name introduces this review, was reared on an Ontario farm and acquired a public and high school education, after which he was graduated from a business college at Belleville, Ontario. He was but sixteen years of age when his father took him into partnership in his farming and live stock interests, which were extensive, including a thousand acres of good land, in which the son was given a third interest. Their business relations were continued until the father's death in 1889. R. F. Bicknell of this review then located on a two hundred and twenty acre farm of his own near Bicknell's Corners, Ontario, which district was named for his family. He continued to cultivate that tract of land for several years but in 1890 rented his farm and became the owner of a general store at Camden East, near Bicknell's Corners. He conducted business there for seven years, or from 1890 until 1897, carrying on a trade in general merchandising and also engaging in the grain and live stock business. He bought everything that the farmers in the vicinity had to sell and kept everything in his stock which would supply their wants from a needle to a threshing machine. In 1897 he disposed of his store in order to concentrate his efforts and attention upon the live stock business, with which he had been identified from his youth. In 1899 he crossed the border into the United States and after giving his attention to the live stock business in Iowa and Illinois for two years he removed to Chicago in 1901 and there continued his live stock interests in connection with the Union Stock Yards until 1904. In that year he came to Idaho, where he has since resided, carrying on business throughout the entire intervening period and by his activities contributing to the development of the state. In 1907 he removed his family to Boise. He owned and operated ranch interests in various counties of Idaho, where he engaged in raising sheep and cattle, but later he disposed of all of his ranch interests and turned his attention to the banking business. He had in the meantime become one of the organizers of the Overland National Bank of Boise in 1915 and was elected its vice president, continuing to serve in that capacity until January 1, 1918, when he was chosen president and is now the chief executive officer of that institution, which is recognized as one of the strong moneyed concerns of the state. He is also the president of the Boise Live Stock Loan Company, which was organized March 1, 1917, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. He is a director of the Idaho State Life Insurance Company and is accounted one of Boise's men of sound judgment and keen discrimination in business affairs, wisely directing his individual interests and most carefully safeguarding the interests entrusted to his care.

On the 26th of July, 1882, when but nineteen years of age, Mr. Bicknell was married in Ontario, Canada, to Miss Mary Nettie Stover and they have two living children:



RICHARD F. BICKNELL



Lillian C., the wife of Howard H. Harvey; and Myrtle May, the wife of James H. Black, who is cashier of the Overland National Bank.

Mr. Bicknell belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, also to the Boise Country Club and the Elks Club. He is a Mason of high rank, having taken all of the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rites except the honorary thirty-third degree. He is also a Shriner and he enjoys the distinction of having been made an honorary life member of Prince of Wales Lodge, No 146, A. F. & A. M., of Newburgh, Ontario, Canada. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has supported the republican party but has never been a candidate for office, although frequently urged to let his name stand in connection with some public position. In the year 1918 he was most favorably spoken of as a candidate for governor but declined to consider the nomination. He has most actively supported all war measures, has been a promoter of the Liberty Loan work and has accomplished effective and valuable results as a member of the executive committee of the State Council of Defense and as food administrator for Idaho. He displays ready discrimination concerning the values of life, cooperating most heartily and effectively in those things which are most worth while for the individual and for the commonwealth at large.

CLINTON G. PECK.

Clinton G. Peck, vice president of The State Bank, Idaho Falls, was born in Onondaga county, New York, in January, 1852. He is a son of DeWitt Clinton and Salome (Kinne) Peck, also natives of the Empire state, the former born in Oswego and the latter in Onondaga county. The father followed farming in New York throughout his entire life, passing away in October, 1902, at the age of eighty-nine years, while the mother died in 1895 at the age of eighty years.

Clinton G. Peck was reared and educated in New York and in early life took up the profession of teaching. He afterward went to Wall Lake, Iowa, he and two of his brothers having a line of lumberyards in that state, conducted under the firm style of the W. H. Peck Lumber Company. Clinton G. Peck was connected with the firm for sixteen years and then on account of his wife's health came to Idaho in 1899, settling at Idaho Falls. In April, 1900, he established the Farmers State Bank and in 1903 the institution was reincorporated and became The State Bank. Mr. Peck was its cashier for a long period, while now he is vice president of the institution, having thus served for some time. In 1905 the bank, which is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, erected a modern bank building.

In May, 1878, Mr. Peck was married to Miss Frances Ferris, and they became the parents of two children: Ethel S., now the wife of B. W. Clark, a civil engineer residing in Custer county, Idaho; and Charles C., who is residing upon a homestead in Montana. Since coming to Idaho, Mrs. Peck has completely recovered her health.

In politics Mr. Peck is a republican and served for five years as a member of the city council and for one term as a member of the board of county commissioners. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. ROBERT HAMILTON DUNLAP.

Robert Hamilton Dunlap, judge of the probate court of Ada county, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1849, a son of the Rev. Samuel B. and Caroline (Easter) Dunlap, whose family numbered three sons and four daughters, of whom Robert H. was the fourth in order of birth. The father was also a native of Pennsylvania, born about the year 1816, and the mother's birth occurred in Virginia. He devoted his life to the Methodist ministry and was pastor of the Caroline Street Methodist Episcopal church of Baltimore, Maryland, when he passed away in 1861.

The early life of Robert Hamilton Dunlap was spent in various places, due to the itinerant custom of the Methodist ministry of that period. He was only twelve years of age when his father died and he was thus thrown upon his own resources. From that date to the present he has made his own way in the world and when a youth of fourteen he decided to follow Horace Greeley's advice: "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." Winning his mother's consent, he made his way to Mis-

souri and spent many years in that state, passing the greater part of the period in St. Charles county, where he engaged in farming. The year 1899 witnessed his arrival in Idaho and he has since resided in Boise, covering a period of two decades. For a time he was engaged in railroad pursuits and later became a bookkeeper. Subsequently he turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he engaged for several years, and in 1911 he was appointed police judge of Boise and served upon the bench of that court until 1914, when he was elected to his present office—that of probate judge of Ada county. So capably, promptly and efficiently did he discharge his duties in that position that he was reelected in 1916 and is now serving for the second term. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party and he has kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day.

On the 8th of November, 1877, Judge Dunlap was married to Miss Caroline Ada Pearce, a native of Missouri, who passed away May 27, 1918, after a happy married life of forty-one years. She left a son and four daughters: Bertha, the wife of John Baird, of Meridian, Idaho; Bessie; S. Ben, who is probate judge of Canyon county; Ruth H., the wife of Adolph Nelson, of Astoria, Oregon; and Carrie Ada, a young lady who is in the service of the Northwestern Hospital Association of Portland, Oregon. Bessie Dunlap acts as her father's housekeeper.

Judge Dunlap is a very prominent and active member of the Methodist church, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow, having taken all branches of the work. He was formerly state adjutant in the patriarchs militant and has a fine record in the organization. His record is indeed a creditable one, for he has not only had to provide for his own support but has had to essentially formulate and shape his own character from the age of fourteen years, when he left his mother's home, two years after his father's death, to seek the opportunities of the west. The ideals which he has ever held before him have made for honorable manhood and for progressive citizenship.

STEPHEN UTTER.

Stephen Utter, clerk of the district court and ex-officio auditor and recorder of Ada county, has continuously been in office since 1910—a record that needs no comment, for reelection has attested public opinion concerning his official service. Mr. Utter is a native of New York city. He was born November 1, 1864, of the marriage of John and Maria (Farrington) Utter, who were likewise born in the Empire state and were representatives of two of its old and honored families. The father died during the infancy of the son, and Mrs. Utter afterward became a resident of Boise, living with her son Stephen, the older of two children. The younger brother, John D. Utter, is a prosperous farmer of Ada county.

Through the period of his boyhood Stephen Utter was a pupil in the public schools of Rhinebeck, New York, in which town he remained until he had reached the age of twenty years, when the condition of his health made it imperative that he seek a change of climate and he removed to Pueblo, Colorado, there becoming one of the organizers of a company to engage in the manufacture of crackers. He was elected the first secretary of the company and so continued until the plant and business were sold to the National Biscuit Company in 1890.

It was in the fall of that year that Mr. Utter removed to Boise and soon afterward he made investment in one hundred and eighty acres of land three miles from the city, after which he concentrated his efforts and attention upon the further development and improvement of that place until 1905. It was at that date that he was called to public office in an election to the position of assessor, in which capacity he served for two terms. In 1910 he was elected county clerk and auditor and has since discharged his duties in that connection, having been reelected in 1914 without opposition at the primary. In 1914 he had received a majority of twelve hundred and seventy-seven and four years later, such was his increased popularity owing to his capability and efficiency, in office, he was reelected over his democratic opponent by a majority of fifteen hundred.

On the 19th of September, 1915, Mr. Utter was married to Miss Amy Fouch, a native of Parma, Idaho, who had served under him for several years as deputy county assessor. Her maternal grandfather was one of the founders of Parma. To Mr. and Mrs.

Utter have been born a daughter, Dorothy, whose birth occurred April 27, 1917, and a son, Stephen Utter, Jr., born August 24, 1919.

Fraternally Mr. Utter is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled various offices. His business and official activity in the west have closely connected him with Boise and its best interests and it is known that his aid and support can at all times be counted upon to further plans and measures for the general good.

MRS. ANNA M. MOODY.

Mrs. Anna M. Moody, now with the purchasing department of the state of Idaho, and formerly county treasurer of Ada county and a resident of Boise, has made her home in Idaho since 1898, when she took up her abode in Canyon county, there remaining until 1904. She is a native of Missouri and was educated in the schools of Franklin county, that state, supplementing her public school course by two years' study in the College of Washington at Washington, Missouri. She afterward took up the profession of teaching, which she followed for seven years, five years in Missouri and two years in Missoula, Montana, in which place she remained for four years. While teaching she acted as western correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat. When a girl in her teens back in Union, Franklin County, Missouri, she had held positions of various kinds in the office of the Franklin County Record, there learning to set type, write news items and do other work in connection with newspaper publication. After taking up teaching she also acted as newspaper correspondent, and as western correspondent, of the Globe Democrat while residing at Missoula, Montana, she traveled extensively over northern Idaho and northwestern Montana in search of material for her communications to that paper. While thus engaged, on one of her trips to northern Idaho, she entered the Helena-Frisco mine in Shoshone county, being the first woman ever to enter that mine. As stated, she became a resident of Boise in 1904 and was elected to the office of treasurer of Ada county on the republican ticket in 1914. In 1916 she was reelected by a much larger majority, having no opposition at the primary.

In Washington, Missouri, on the 7th of August, 1895, Mrs. Moody was married and she has three children, two sons and a daughter: Willis Austin, twenty-two years of age, who was a member of the United States Navy; Helen Edna, who was graduated from St. Theresa's Academy in June, 1918; and Bruce Edward, a youth of eighteen years, attending the Mt. St. Charles College at Helena, Montana.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church. Mrs. Moody belongs to the Woman's Relief Corps of Boise, also to the Yeomen Lodge, No. 1120, of Boise, to the Catholic Woman's League, to the National Council of Women Voters and to the Good Citizenship Club. She was also a charter member of the National Mothers Congress. She is interested in all vital questions and problems of the day and keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress along those lines which lead to individual uplift and community benefit.

SAMUEL L. TIPTON.

Samuel L. Tipton, city attorney of Boise, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, September 15, 1863, and is the younger of two sons whose parents were William and Martha (Strayer) Tipton, both of whom were also natives of the Buckeye state, where they spent their entire lives, save for a brief period passed west of the Mississippi river. The Tipton family is of English descent, the ancestral line being traced back to Gabriel Tipton, who came from England prior to the war for independence and settled in Pennsylvania. He was the great-grandfather of Samuel L. Tipton, another of whose great-grandfathers was James Magaw, who served with the rank of captain in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, James Tipton, was a boy in Harrison county, Ohio, when the War of 1812 broke out and he played the fife for the mustering of troops. William Tipton devoted his life to the occupations of farming and tanning. He removed from Ohio to Kansas prior to the Civil war but after a few years returned to his native state. While in Kansas he took part in the stirring incidents

and events which resulted in making Kansas a free state. He passed away in 1912 at the notable old age of eighty-eight years, while his wife died in 1918 at the age of eighty-five. They were the parents of two sons and a daughter, these being: John Tipton, now living in Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Eva Heckler, a resident of Strasburg, Ohio; and Samuel L., of this review.

The last named was reared upon his father's farm in Harrison county, Ohio, and acquired his early education chiefly in the schools of Scio, that state. He became a teacher when a youth of seventeen and divided his time between teaching and attendance at school for about six years. He paid his own way through Scio College with funds earned as a teacher and was there graduated with the class of 1884. He afterward became superintendent of the public schools of Scio, remaining in that position for four years with eight teachers under his direction. During all this period he was devoting the hours not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom to the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in 1889. In 1890 he became a practicing lawyer of Indianapolis, Indiana, and in 1891 sought the opportunities of the far west, removing to Boise, Idaho, where he arrived on the 24th of June. Opening an office, he practiced law in this city with success. No dreary novitiate awaited him here. His ability was soon recognized and he early demonstrated his power in successfully solving involved and intricate legal problems. From 1908 until 1912 he served as assistant United States attorney and for one term filled the office of city attorney of Boise through an election in the '90s. Again he was called to that office by Mayor S. H. Hays, so that he is the present incumbent in the position. This was a compliment to him and an indication of his ability and high standing at the bar for Mr. Tipton is a republican in his views, while the mayor is a democrat.

On the 10th of December, 1895, Mr. Tipton was married to Miss Gertrude McClin-ton, of Idaho City, and they have three children, Marion, Doris and Kenneth, all of whom are graduates of the Boise high school, while Mary has been a student in the State University of Idaho.

Mr. Tipton belongs to the Benevolent Order of Elks and along professional lines has connection with the Ada County, the Idaho State and the American Bar Associations. He is a hard working lawyer, preparing his cases with great thoroughness and care and never entering the courts without being thoroughly qualified to meet the attack of opposing counsel. He displays keen powers of analysis as well as strength in argument, and the logic of his deductions seldom fails to impress court or jury.

ROSS J. COMSTOCK.

Ross J. Comstock is the president of the First National Bank of Rexburg, which is the oldest banking institution in Madison county. He was born in Green City, Sullivan county, Missouri, July 22, 1875, his parents being Charles B. and Flora (Ross) Comstock, who were natives of Indiana and in 1857 removed to Missouri, where the father engaged in the banking business until 1900. He then retired from active business life and established his home in California, where he is still living at the age of seventy-four years, but his wife passed away in January, 1915, at the age of sixty-three.

Ross J. Comstock was reared and educated in his native city and since the age of thirteen years has been providing for his own support. He is truly a self-made man. Having started out when a youth barely in his teens, he has always depended upon his own resources and by dint of untiring perseverance and undaunted energy has worked his way steadily upward. Each step in his career has been a forward one. He worked in a creamery for two years and then turned his attention to the banking business, with which he has now been connected for twenty-seven years. He has thoroughly learned the business and step by step has progressed in banking circles. In 1900 he came to Rexburg and organized the Rexburg Banking Company in connection with others. He was chosen cashier and has since been an active factor in the development and conduct of the bank, which in 1904 was nationalized, becoming the First National Bank of Rexburg. Mr. Comstock continued to act as cashier until 1909, when he was made president and has since served in that capacity. The Rexburg Banking Company was capitalized for twelve thousand one hundred dollars in 1902 this was increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. When the bank was nationalized the capital stock was increased to fifty thousand dollars and today the



ROSS J. COMSTOCK



bank has a surplus of sixty thousand dollars and deposits amounting to six hundred thousand dollars—facts which indicate the steady and substantial growth of the business. In 1904 a modern bank building was erected, which was rebuilt in 1918. The present officers are: Ross J. Comstock, president; H. J. Flamm, vice president; and R. J. Comstock, Jr., cashier. In addition to his financial interests at Rexburg, Mr. Comstock is the president of the First National Bank of Ririe and is a director of the Fremont County Bank, and has farming interests in Madison county. He is likewise president of the Crystal Lake Irrigated Lands Company, which irrigates ten thousand acres of land in Jefferson county.

On the 12th of April, 1893, Mr. Comstock was married to Miss Jennie M. Davis, a daughter of John E. and Fannie M. (Pfeiffer) Davis, who were natives of Ohio and Missouri respectively, the father becoming a pioneer of the latter state. He served all through the period of the Civil war and throughout his remaining days gave his attention to agricultural pursuits in Missouri. He died in that state in April, 1917, and his widow yet makes her home in Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have been born five children. Ross J., Jr., cashier of the First National Bank of Rexburg, was born in Green City, Missouri, July 19, 1894, and for a year was a pupil in the schools of that state, after which he attended the graded schools of Rexburg and spent three years in All Hallows College of Salt Lake City. He entered the bank with his father on completing his education, starting in a humble capacity and mastering each phase of the business, and he thus worked his way steadily upward until in June, 1916, when he was made cashier. He was married June 17, 1917, to Gladys M. Bassett and they have one son, R. J. (III). The other children of the family are Marguerite, Ada, Elma, Jennie and Claire.

Mr. Comstock is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He has led a busy, useful and upright life, and his career has at all times been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He has been actuated by a laudable ambition that has prompted close application and indefatigable energy, and today he occupies an enviable place in the financial circles of Madison county.

JOSEPH KEEFER.

Joseph Keefer, the president of the Twin Falls National Bank, occupies an enviable position in financial and business circles in Idaho. He was born in Ontario, Canada, August 3, 1866, and is a son of Joseph and Lizzie Keefer. When he was but a year old he was taken by relatives to Sidney, Nebraska, and his boyhood was there passed, his education being acquired in the public schools of Nebraska and of Greeley, Colorado. He was a resident of the latter place for three years and then came to Idaho, settling first at Pocatello, while later he removed to Shoshone. No substantial inheritance enabled him to start out well in the business world. He had to depend upon his industry and determination to gain a start and for a short time he worked with a grading outfit. Later he was connected with a transfer and coal business and afterward operated a stage line at Shoshone Falls. Subsequently he became proprietor of the Columbia Hotel, of which he had charge for seven years, and on the expiration of that period he became actively engaged in sheep raising, to which he devoted twenty-one years of his life. His interests in that connection steadily developed and he became one of the prominent sheepmen of the northwest, having thousands of sheep, at times running as high as fifty thousand. He never stopped short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose, for he realized that when one avenue of opportunity seemed closed he could reach out along other lines that would enable him to attain the desired goal. As he prospered in his sheep raising he also extended his efforts to the banking business at Shoshone and was thus engaged for eight years, being president of the Lincoln County National Bank. He afterward went to Salt Lake, Utah, while subsequently he made a trip to Colorado and was engaged in feeding sheep in that state. He later went to Sycamore, Illinois, but returned to Salt Lake, whence he came to Twin Falls. Here he established his present business, being now president of the Twin Falls National Bank and also the president of the Lincoln County National Bank and of the Jerome Bank. He thoroughly understands every phase of the banking business and the opportunities for development along that

line, not only the development of the bank itself but of the community in which it is situated through its cooperation in business affairs. Mr. Keefer was the organizer of the Twin Falls National Bank. He purchased the Rogerson Hotel, which he rebuilt and is now conducting, at the same time maintaining his banking business on the first floor of the building. He likewise owns the drug store adjoining on the left and is thus prominently and closely associated with the business development of Twin Falls. His bank building is one of the finest in the state, being supplied with all modern equipment, and the business of the bank has rapidly and substantially developed.

In 1893 Mr. Keefer was married to Miss Maude Gladden, a daughter of William and Henrietta (McClure) Gladden and a native of Ottawa county, Kansas. Her parents came to Idaho in 1880, settling at Bellevue, where the father engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor. He is now living in Spokane, Washington, at the age of seventy-eight years, but the mother passed away at Downey, Idaho. To Mr. and Mrs. Keefer has been born a son, Norvin.

Mr. Keefer belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and his political endorsement is given to the republican party. In matters of citizenship he stands at all times for those things which make for public welfare. Honored and respected by all, he occupies a most enviable position in business and financial circles, not alone by reason of the success which he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward business policy and progressive methods which he has always followed.

EMERY A. OWEN.

Emery A. Owen, county attorney of Bonneville county and a resident of Idaho Falls, was born at Vining, Clay county, Kansas, May 24, 1887, and is a son of Frank R. and Elizabeth (Nelson) Owen, who were natives of Illinois. The father was a farmer and in 1886 went to Kansas, where he purchased and improved a tract of land, continuing its cultivation until his death in December, 1905. The mother is still living and now makes her home in Denver.

Emery A. Owen was reared and educated in Clay county, Kansas, where he attended the high school. He then pursued a five years' university course and was graduated from the University of Denver in 1910. He afterward became a law student in the same school and completed his law course with the class of 1913. He practiced in Denver for a year and in 1914 he came to Idaho Falls and was admitted to the bar on the 9th of May, since which time he has followed his profession in this city. On the 3d of November, 1916, he was elected county attorney of Bonneville county and has since occupied that position, having been reelected in 1918.

On the 3d of April, 1915, Mr. Owen was married to Miss Elizabeth Griffiths, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Rena Beth, who was born April 5, 1919. Mr. Owen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as elder. He is a capable and conscientious lawyer, a progressive and patriotic citizen, and wherever he is known commands the respect and good will of all.

FRANK W. JORDAN.

Frank W. Jordan, of Idaho Falls, who is the county clerk and recorder of Bonneville county, was born in Amador City, California, August 13, 1874, being a son of Joseph T. and Jane (Murdock) Jordan, the former a native of England, while the latter was born in Scotland. The father was a millwright by trade and about 1852 came to America, settling at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1860 he resumed his westward journey, making his way to California, where he continued until 1883. He then went to Ogden, Utah, where he lived for two years, and in 1885 he came to Idaho Falls, Idaho, where his remaining days were passed. He worked at his trade throughout the intervening period and established a mill at Rexburg, which was the first of its kind in this part of the state. He died January 15, 1895, but the mother is still living and now makes her home at Idaho Falls.

Frank W. Jordan was reared and educated in California, Utah and in Idaho Falls. After attending the public schools he continued his education in the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1896. He afterward taught school in Bingham county, Idaho, until 1905, and in 1906 he was elected to the office of assessor and collector, in which position he served for one term in 1907 and 1908. In 1909 he was appointed to succeed Harry Curtis in the office of district clerk of Bingham county, which then included what is now Bonneville county. In 1910 he was reelected and in the spring of 1911 the county was divided. Mr. Jordan then resigned his position and was appointed by Governor Hawley to the office of county clerk and recorder of the newly created county and has been reelected at each succeeding election, his fellow townsmen recognizing in him one who is most competent and capable in discharging the duties that devolve upon him. While thus active in office, he is also a stockholder in the Iona Mercantile Company and is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of well improved land situated about eleven miles from Idaho Falls.

In November, 1899, Mr. Jordan was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Riches, and they have become the parents of four daughters: Theora A., who was born December 6, 1900; Bessie A., born March 30, 1903; Donnetta G., October 6, 1905; and Maxine L., March 10, 1909.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and fraternally Mr. Jordan is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political endorsement has always been given to the republican party and he is loyal and progressive in everything that pertains to citizenship, seeking ever to advance the civic interests and uphold the civic standards of his community.

F. H. KNICKERBOCKER.

F. H. Knickerbocker is the general superintendent of the Oregon Short Line, with headquarters at Pocatello, and no history of the development of this section of the country would be complete without extended reference to him owing to the active part which he has played in the construction and promotion of railway interests, which constitute a basic element in the development and upbuilding of the state. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 10, 1875, and is a son of Addison E. and Agnes (McGann) Knickerbocker, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. Having removed to the middle west, they lived for some time in Illinois and in 1883, when their son, F. H., was about eight years of age, they removed to Omaha, Nebraska. The father was a hotel man well known in Chicago, Illinois, Omaha, Nebraska, and Spearfish, South Dakota, in connection with the management and operation of hotels. He passed away in the year 1903 and the mother is now living with her son, the Rev. A. E. Knickerbocker, who is a minister of Christ Episcopal church at Red Wing, Minnesota.

F. H. Knickerbocker was largely reared in Omaha, where he pursued his education in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. When his textbooks were put aside he accepted employment as a stenographer with the assistant general freight agent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 16th of March, 1897. He has been continuously in the employ of this corporation to the present time, serving in various capacities. After filling a stenographic position for some time he was made secretary to the assistant general manager and so continued until May 15, 1902, when he became secretary to the vice president and general manager, filling that position until January 1, 1909. His next advancement made him assistant to the vice president and general manager, a position which he filled until August 15, 1916, at which date he became general superintendent of the road, with headquarters at Pocatello, Idaho. During Mr. Knickerbocker's association with the executive officers at Salt Lake City from 1902 until 1916 the entire property of the Oregon Short Line was reconstructed, heavy rails being laid, the road ballasted, grades and curvatures eliminated, a second track constructed and the railroad generally brought up to its present efficiency. Both Messrs. Bancroft and Calvin, with whom Mr. Knickerbocker was fortunate enough to be associated for years, had full appreciation of the resources and necessities of Idaho, and it was due to their foresight and confidence that hundreds of miles of branch line railroads were constructed in this state to assist in the development of agriculture, mining and other resources requiring transportation to make them successful. Thus the road became a potent force

in the upbuilding of Idaho and the utilization of its wonderful resources. Many of these branches at the time of construction were known as pioneers and it was fully understood that they would not be on a paying basis until the territory they served had been more adequately developed and traffic built up; but their construction was given the same careful consideration as other branches where it was known in advance that the traffic would more than justify the cost of construction. The efforts of the company at this time are being devoted to enlarging and extending present facilities to handle the rapidly growing business of Idaho, and it is with this particular branch of the work that Mr. Knickerbocker is now identified, displaying most progressive methods in the further development of the railroad interests and the task of making it adequate to the demands placed upon it for the transportation of Idaho's wonderful crops and other productions.

In 1902 Mr. Knickerbocker was married to Miss Marian L. Knickerbocker, who, though of the same name, was not a relative and whom he wedded in Salt Lake City. They have two children, Louis and Floyd, aged respectively fourteen and twelve years.

While a most active business man, Mr. Knickerbocker finds time to devote to other interests which are vital forces in the life of every community. He is a member of the Episcopal church and a director of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Pocatello Rotary Club and the Commercial Club and of the Bonneville Club of Salt Lake City and is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. In these membership connections are indicated the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct, making him a well developed man, broad-minded and an intelligent supporter of all those forces which work for the uplift of the individual and the advancement of the community at large.

JOHN B. ARCHABAL.

John B. Archabal, one of the well known wool growers of Boise, who belongs to the Spanish or Basque colony, was born in Spain, June 24, 1873, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1903. His Spanish ancestors had been shepherds for generations and as a boy John Archabal herded sheep, beginning the work when a mere lad. He came to the United States in 1893, making his way direct to Boise, where he arrived in the midst of the great financial panic of that year. He was then a young man of twenty and he had nothing but the clothes upon his back and the contents of his pockets, amounting to but a few dollars and a jackknife. On his way across the Atlantic the steamer on which he was making the trip met with disaster and sank in midocean, twenty-five of the people aboard being drowned, but the majority of the five or six hundred passengers were picked up by another vessel and taken to Galveston, Texas, although the vessel on which Mr. Archabal originally embarked was destined for New York. He was thus far off the route which he intended to take. With good luck he would have landed at New York in about six or seven days, and as it was he was thirty-six days on the water before being landed at Galveston. He had lost all his clothes but those which he wore when the ship sank and had barely money enough to pay his railway fare to San Francisco, California, and buy a change of clothing. Again ill fate seemed to overtake him. It was his intention to go to Boise instead of to San Francisco, but a misunderstanding in arrangements took him to the California metropolis, where he remained until he could send to a friend in Boise for money enough to continue the journey. He reached Idaho's capital on the 18th of November, 1893, and during the first few months worked for his board for Bill Howell, remaining in Mr. Howell's employ as a ranch hand for five months and being paid wages after the first three months.

Mr. Archabal next went to work for W. C. Cleveland as a sheep herder and after being thus employed for four years he bought a half interest in Mr. Cleveland's business and the two men were partners in sheep raising and in the wool business for eighteen years, sometimes having many thousands of sheep on hand. At one time their flocks numbered thirty thousand head. In 1916 Mr. Archabal purchased the interest of Mr. Cleveland in the business and has since continued alone, although at the present time he has twelve men associated with him in the sheep raising industry as side partners. His plan since buying Mr. Cleveland's interest in the business has been to provide these side partners with a certain number of sheep—from two thousand to six thousand head, the men to care for them on the shares. During the



JOHN B. ARCHABAL



last three years, while the great European war was in progress, Mr. Archabal's profits have been large and he is now numbered among the wealthy men of Boise. Following out his present plan of business, he does all the buying and selling and is general manager of the dozen or more sheep industries of which he is the head, maintaining general supervision over all.

In Boise, on the 1st of December, 1901, Mr. Archabal was married to Miss Benecta Aldecoa, also of Spanish birth. She came to the United States two years prior to her marriage and to them have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: Hazel, who is sixteen years of age; John, a lad of thirteen; Matilda, who is nine years of age; Pidel, who is seven years old; and Juanita, a little maiden of four summers.

The family have membership in the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Archabal is a member of the Boise Commercial Club. Only once since coming to the new world has he returned to his native country, having made the trip to Spain in 1907, accompanied by his wife and two children. After six months spent in his native land, however, he again came to the new world, where he had found the business opportunities which he sought and which have brought him to success. He is the owner of a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres seven miles from Boise and another of equal size in Oregon and he also owns considerable valuable income property in Boise. He has been a most liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises, giving generously to the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Associated Charities, the Salvation Army and other projects looking to the benefit of the soldiers or the amelioration of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He has been a liberal buyer of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and belongs to the Boise Limit Club, having bought one thousand dollars' worth of stamps in his own name, while his purchases altogether amount to about fifty thousand dollars. America, which afforded him his business opportunities, is the land where his interest and his affection centers and he is putting forth every effort to advance the welfare and progress of community and commonwealth.

HUBERT J. MCGIRR.

Hubert J. McGirr, director of the Falk Mercantile Company, whose prominent connection with the business interests of Boise is indicated in the fact that he has served as president of the Boise Commercial Club, was born at Lewiston, Fulton county, Illinois, April 27, 1869, a son of William and Winifred (McEvelly) McGirr. The father was a woolen mill operator in early life and later followed farming. He was born in Scotland and came to the new world when fifteen years of age. His wife was born in Ireland and was brought to the United States by her parents during her infancy. They were married in New Hampshire in 1864 and their last days were spent in Illinois, where Mrs. McGirr passed away in 1896, while Mr. McGirr survived until 1912.

Hubert J. McGirr was the second of their seven living children, three sons and four daughters, and is the only one in Idaho. One is now living in Iowa, another in California and the others in Illinois. After pursuing a course in the public schools of his native county, Hubert J. McGirr, when sixteen years of age, became a clerk in a grocery store at Canton, Illinois, and when a young man of nineteen years went upon the road as a traveling salesman for a cigar house. He continued his commercial travels in Illinois and Iowa for seven years and in 1895, at the age of twenty-six, he established his home in Wall Lake, Iowa, and embarked in the cattle business. He also owned and conducted a meat market there and another at Lake View, six miles distant, owning a large ranch nearby. In 1908, however, he disposed of his interests in Iowa and removed to Boise, attracted by the irresistible lure of western opportunities. He then purchased the interest of A. E. Cunningham in the Falk Mercantile Company, of which he has since been one of the directors and the manager of its large grocery department. This company is without a rival in Boise, owning a very extensive department store which would be a credit to a city of much greater size. Throughout the period of his residence here Mr. McGirr has put forth every possible effort to advance the business interests and extend the trade relations of the city and has therefore been a cooperant factor in the Boise Commercial Club, of which he is now a director and of which he served as president in 1915. He has been one of its

most efficient and valuable members, constantly putting forth effective effort for the accomplishment of its purposes.

On the 14th of October, 1894, Mr. McGirr was married at Wall Lake, Iowa, to Miss May Elma Simpson, a native of that state, and they have become the parents of seven children, two sons and five daughters. The family circle yet remains unbroken. The children are Horace Donald, Thelma S., Wilma, Lucile, Marian, Richard Gordon and Helen, whose ages range from twenty-three down to nine years. Horace Donald, the eldest, when a student in the University of Idaho, enlisted in the Idaho militia for border service in the spring of 1916 and served as first sergeant in the Medical Corps. He was connected altogether with the state militia for three years and for six months was upon the border, after which he was mustered out. When America declared war with Germany in May, 1917, he went to San Francisco and took the officers' training course, being commissioned a second lieutenant in September. He was then sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, and in Tacoma, that state, on the 24th of November, 1917, met with a serious automobile accident. Thelma S. occupies a good position in the First National Bank of Boise, while Wilma is occupying a position in the Overland National Bank. The other children are all pupils in the public schools of Boise.

Mr. McGirr is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He likewise belongs to the Country Club and is appreciative of the social amenities of life, but outside of business the greater part of his time, attention and energy is devoted to the Boise Commercial Club, the city finding in him a stalwart champion of all of its interests and a promoter of those measures which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

SAMUEL E. BLAINE.

The bar of Boise probably claims its representatives from every state in the Union. Of this number Samuel E. Blaine was born on a farm in Grant county, Wisconsin, July 24, 1878. His father, James F. Blaine, was a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent who passed away September 22, 1888, when his son Samuel was but ten years of age. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Johnson, was of Norwegian birth and died on the 4th of December, 1903.

Samuel E. Blaine was reared upon the old homestead farm in his native county, where he attended the country schools, to the age of seventeen years and afterward completed a high school course at Montfort, Wisconsin, doing four years' work in three. He was there graduated when twenty-one years of age and afterward pursued a scientific course and his law course in the Valparaiso University of Indiana, winning the B. S. degree in 1901 and his professional degree in 1903. In February, 1904, he came to Idaho and after making a survey of the field for a favorable location settled in Boise, where he entered upon active practice in April of that year. Through the intervening period, now covering sixteen years, he has continued an active member of the bar, enjoying a good clientage. In 1919 he was appointed by Attorney General Black as assistant attorney general, and he belongs to the Ada County, the Idaho State and the American Bar Associations, thus keeping well informed concerning the trend of modern professional thought and judgment.

On the 20th of May, 1908, Mr. Blaine was married to Miss Ruth D. Rose, a native of Iowa, who, however, was reared in Kansas and was a music teacher prior to her marriage. They have become parents of three children: James W., Marjorie Ruth and Mary Elizabeth. The only brother of Mr. Blaine is John James Blaine, also a lawyer, now residing in Boscobel, Wisconsin, where he formerly served as mayor and also represented his district in the state senate and is now attorney general of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin family of Blaines is related to the Maine family of that name, of which James G. Blaine was a representative.

Like his illustrious kinsman of the Pine Tree state, Mr. Blaine has always been a republican and an active party worker, although never an aspirant for office. He served as chairman of the republican county central committee from 1912 until 1914 and again from 1916 until 1918, and his opinions carry weight in party councils throughout this section of the country. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is fond of tennis, the

game furnishing his chief recreation, but nothing is allowed to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties, which he discharges with a conscientious sense of obligation that has made his service most valuable to his clients.

RUSS W. ALLRED.

Russ W. Allred is the cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Buhl, Twin Falls county. Prior to coming to Idaho he was engaged in merchandising and banking at Garner, Hancock county, Iowa, and removed from that state to the northwest in 1907, establishing his home in Buhl. Here, in connection with J. W. Hayward, of Iowa, he organized the Citizens State Bank with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The bank began business in the building where the Peck Store is now located. From the beginning the institution prospered, and in 1910 the capital stock was increased to fifty thousand dollars and in the same year the Citizens State Bank building was erected. Year after year the business steadily increased and in 1918 the capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. The bank building is one of the finest in Buhl. The officers of the bank are: J. W. Hayward, of Iowa, president; C. C. Griffin, of Iowa, vice president; R. W. Allred, cashier; and Glen F. Fritcher, assistant cashier. From the beginning Mr. Allred has been active in the management and control of the institution and no stronger testimony of his business ability, his enterprise and his executive powers could be given than the fact that the bank has found it possible to quadruple its capital stock within a period of eleven years. This speaks volumes for the business methods and thorough systematization instituted by Mr. Allred and his associates, and his name is now well known and honored by the banking fraternity of Idaho.

ELBERT S. DELANA.

Elbert S. Delana, prosecuting attorney of Ada county from 1916 and reelected in the fall of 1918 and senior member of the law firm of Delana & Delana, of Boise, was born upon a farm in Iowa county, Iowa, November 17, 1876, a son of James H. and Sarah M. (Jones) Delana. The father, who was a veteran of the Union army, having served for three years and four months in defense of the stars and stripes, passed away at Norway, Iowa, in 1906, at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother there passed away November 12, 1919, at the age of sixty-nine years. There were four sons in the family, the brothers of Elbert S. being Charles E., Benton F. and Frank. The first and last named are still in Iowa, while Benton F. is a law partner of Elbert.

Reared upon an Iowa farm of four hundred acres owned by his father, Elbert S. Delana had the usual experiences of the farm bred boy who divides his time between the acquirement of an education and the work of the fields. He attended the country schools to the age of fourteen years, after which he concentrated his efforts upon farm work to the age of twenty-three. He then again took up his books, becoming a student in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, spending seven years in the preparatory department and in the college work. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907 and in the fall of that year became a law student at Harvard, spending three years in the university and winning his professional degree in 1910.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Delana came to Boise and in the following May was admitted to practice at the bar of Idaho, since which time he has steadily followed his profession in the capital city. He belongs to the Ada County and the Idaho State Bar Associations. No dreary novitiate awaited him in his practice. He soon won recognition of his powers as an attorney and in 1916 was elected prosecuting attorney of Ada county for a two years' term, which he has but recently completed.

On the 30th of December, 1914, Mr. Delana was married to Miss Mildred V. Poteet, of Ada county, who was born in Oregon and comes of French ancestry. They have two children: Marion Estelle, whose birth occurred March 8, 1916, and Elbert Sumner, Jr., born December 3, 1919.

In politics Mr. Delana has always been a champion of republican principles. He belongs to the Boise Chamber of Commerce and is an active worker in behalf of the

projects put forth by that organization for the benefit and improvement of the city. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and in Masonry has attained high rank, being a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is evidenced by his connection with the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boise and the trend of his thought and activity has always been along upward lines, his record being characterized by intelligently directed effort toward high ideals.

HON. JOHN HAILEY.

There is no man more familiar with the pioneer history of Idaho than John Hailey, not only by reason of his long residence in the state and his identification with every phase of frontier life, but also owing to his deep research and investigation into the annals of the state. His own life story is a most interesting one in that it has brought him into close connection with the upbuilding and progress of the northwest. He was born on a farm in Smith county, Tennessee, August 29, 1835, his parents being John and Nancy (Baird) Hailey, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Smith county, Tennessee. John Hailey was largely reared upon a farm and when a small boy was put to work and was kept busy most of the time, with little opportunity to attend school. He accompanied his parents on their removal from Tennessee to Dade county, Missouri, in the fall of 1848, when again the family took up their abode upon a farm. He assisted in the development and improvement of the place and remained under the parental roof until April 18, 1853, at which time he started across the plains for the territory of Oregon, driving a five-yoke ox team for James Tatom. After a long and tedious trip across the stretches of hot sand and through the mountain passes they arrived at Salem, Oregon, on the 18th of October, having been exactly six months upon the way.

Mr. Hailey's first work in the northwest was at grubbing and cutting cordwood and splitting rails. He afterward took up the task of spearing and hewing timber and later went to the mines. Subsequently he worked upon a farm and when on the 9th of October, 1855, the Indian war broke out in Jackson county, Oregon, he enlisted, participating in the first engagement with the red men and in nearly all of the encounters between the whites and the Indians until the close of hostilities on the 15th of May, 1856.

As soon as the Indian troubles were over, Mr. Hailey resumed work on a farm and on the 7th of August, 1856, he was married to Miss Louisa M. Griffin. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm, on which Mr. Hailey raised some stock, and he also conducted a ferry across the Rogue river until 1862, when he went northward into Washington territory with a pack train to the mines. Soon afterward he was busy cutting hay on the Columbia river, twenty-two miles above any settlement. He built a flatboat, baled the hay and by means of the boat sent several hundred tons down the river, selling it at Wallula and Umatilla. In the spring of 1863 he operated a saddle and pack train from the Columbia river to the Boise basin mines and in 1864 he was engaged in staging on the same route. His activities were at all times such as were demanded by the developing country and he kept in touch ever with the trend of progress and improvement. He put a stage line on the route from Umatilla to the mines of the Boise basin and in January, 1869, extended the line from Boise to Ogden, Utah, operating this until July, 1870, when he sold out.

By reason of the extent and variety of his business activities and his part in the development of the country Mr. Hailey had gained a wide acquaintance and the recognition of his ability and public spirit on the part of his fellowmen came to him in election to the office of delegate from Idaho to the forty-third congress, in which he served from March 3, 1873, until the 3d of March, 1875. He was again sent as a delegate to the forty-ninth congress, being once more on duty in Washington from the 3d of March, 1885, until the 3d of March, 1887.

With his return to Idaho, Mr. Hailey resumed farming, stock raising and mining and was thus actively engaged until May 7, 1907, at which time he was appointed to establish and develop a state historical department and in this work he is still engaged.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hailey were born eight children. Jesse C., the eldest, now living in Owyhee county, where he is engaged in ranching and stock raising, married Miss Annie Taylor and they have five sons and a daughter. John, Jr., married Miss Parralee Kimball and they became parents of three children, two of whom have passed away. Leona is the wife of Ross Cartee, a resident of Berkeley, California, and they, too, had three children, of whom two have departed this life. Thomas G., a graduate of



MR. AND MRS. JOHN HAILLEY

the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, became a brilliant lawyer and jurist and was a member of the Oregon supreme court at the time of his death. Burrel B., residing three miles from Boise, where he is engaged in the dairy business, married Miss Annie Walker and they became parents of three children but have lost all. George C., who is married and resides at Delano, California, where he is engaged in the butchering business. Two sons of the family died in infancy, while the wife and mother passed away on the 1st of February, 1918.

Such in brief is the history of John Hailey, one of the foremost citizens and pioneer settlers of Idaho. There is no phase of the state's settlement, growth and development with which he is not familiar. In many ways he has contributed to its progress, bearing his share in the work of upbuilding as the seeds of civilization have been planted and nurtured on the western frontier. He is now doing an important service to the state in preserving its historical data and building up a historical department which will be of greater and greater value as the years pass by.

DEAN DRISCOLL.

Dean Driscoll, first assistant attorney general of Idaho and lawyer and legislator of Boise, was born in the town of Tekamah, Burt county, Nebraska, April 24, 1883, and is the older of the two sons of John Driscoll, now a well-to-do retired citizen of Boise and one of the directors of the Overland Bank. Dean Driscoll, born in the state of his nativity, was graduated from the University of Nebraska with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905. In the meantime the Driscoll family had removed to Boise, becoming residents of this city in 1905, in which year he accepted the position of teller in the Capital State Bank and served in that capacity until 1908. He afterward devoted a year to the study of law in Nebraska University and completed his preparation for the bar as a student in the Harvard Law School, being graduated with the class of 1911. Since his admission to the bar in 1911 he has practiced in Boise, being junior partner in the law firm of Wood & Driscoll, his associate being Fremont Wood, formerly judge of the district court. They have gained a very desirable clientage and Mr. Driscoll, giving close attention to his professional duties, is fast winning for himself a creditable and desirable place as a representative of the Boise bar.

On the 4th of August, 1915, occurred the marriage of Dean Driscoll and Madeline Spieles, of Boise, who was born in Chicago, and they now have a daughter, Eileen, who is in her second year. Mr. Driscoll belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also has membership in the Boise Commercial Club and is interested in the plans of that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1916 he was elected a member of the state legislature for a two years' term, in which he gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to the vital problems that came up for settlement. His achievements thus far indicate that his future career will be well worth the watching.

WILBERT J. COLTMAN.

Wilbert J. Colman, postmaster at Idaho Falls, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1868, and is a son of Martin T. and Bridget (Leahy) Colman, who were natives of England and of Ireland respectively. The father was a dealer in coal and building materials. He came with his parents to the new world when a little lad of seven or eight years and the mother was brought to the United States during her infancy. The Colman family established their home in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where Martin T. Colman spent his remaining days, there passing away in August, 1918, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His widow is still living in that county and has now reached the age of seventy-seven years.

Wilbert J. Colman was reared and educated in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he attended high school and also pursued various courses in business colleges. In 1887, when nineteen years of age, he made his way westward to Eagle Rock, Idaho, now Idaho Falls, and later went to Pocatello, where he secured a position as locomotive fireman on the Utah Northern Railroad. He spent three years as a fireman and was then promoted to the position of engineer and was thus employed for a long period.

Taking a leave of absence, he returned to Pennsylvania and worked along railroad lines in that state for seven years. Eventually, however, he severed his connection with railroad interests and secured a position as traveling salesman for a wagon, buggy and harness manufacturing company. This work took him into Texas and old Mexico and he was thus employed until May, 1900. He then returned to Idaho Falls and secured a position with the Studebaker corporation as manager of the business at this point. He acted as general state agent and was with the company from May, 1900, until October, 1906, when he resigned to engage in the exclusive shoe business at Idaho Falls. This he carried on until 1911, when he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in which he continued until July 11, 1913. It was on that date that he received his appointment from President Wilson to the position of postmaster of Idaho Falls and has since served, his term extending until January 21, 1921. He is making an excellent official in this position, handling the mails promptly and accurately and giving general satisfaction to the patrons of the office. At the same time he retains business interests, for he is a stockholder in the Idaho Falls National Bank and is the owner of considerable residence property in the city.

In November, 1899, Mr. Coltman was married to Miss Clara Moyer, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, the wedding being celebrated at Temple, Texas. They have one child, Wilberta J., born in April, 1901, who has recently graduated from the high school at Berkeley, California.

Mr. Coltman has been quite prominent in politics throughout his entire life. He was chairman of the democratic county central committee of Bonneville county from 1910 until he resigned to enter upon the duties of postmaster. In 1912 Governor Hawley appointed him a commissioner to the Omaha Land Show. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, with the Woodmen of the World and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Idaho Falls and Bonneville Commercial Clubs and he is a director and member of the War Bonnet Roundup Association and also a member and director of the Bonneville County Fair Association, which indicates the nature and breadth of his interests as regards the public welfare and advancement. He was likewise a member of all war boards, taking most keen interest in the War Savings and Thrift Stamps sales, campaigning the entire county in the promotion of such sales. He has always been a democrat and is a strong supporter of the party. He has been a delegate to every democratic convention held in the county and has represented his county in several democratic state conventions. He was chairman of the first delegation that attended the first platform convention ever held in Idaho at Boise and the first of the kind ever held in the United States. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Coltman is keenly interested in everything that has to do with the progress, welfare and improvement of the district in which he lives and his labors have been an influencing factor in the advancement of many interests which have been of direct benefit to his section of the state.

BENTON F. DELANA.

Benton F. Delana, junior partner in the law firm of Delana & Delana, of Boise, was born upon a farm near Norway, Iowa, February 12, 1886, a son of James H. and Sarah M. (Jones) Delana. The father, a native of Illinois, devoted his life to the occupation of farming save for the period of the Civil war, when he served with the Union army in defense of the national government. He went with Sherman on the march to the sea, participated in a number of hotly contested engagements and was twice wounded. He passed away June 28, 1906, at the age of sixty-two years. Sarah M. Delana was also a native of Illinois and passed away November 12, 1919, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Upon the home farm Benton F. Delana was reared, obtaining his elementary education in a country school, to which he had to walk some distance. There he pursued his studies to the age of sixteen and afterward took an academic and college course in Coe College of Iowa, where he remained a student for four and a half years, being there graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the class of 1909. Subsequently he spent three years as a law student in the University of Chicago, completing his course in 1912. He worked his way through Coe College by tutoring and waiting on table, a laudable ambition prompting him to use every means that would

enable him to acquire his literary and scientific education and thus lay the foundation for professional learning. He was admitted to the bar of Idaho at Boise, December 12, 1912, and has since practiced law in this city, the firm of Delana & Delana, the senior partner being his elder brother, Elbert S. Delana, being now recognized as one of the strong forces of the Boise bar. He is a member of the Ada County and Idaho State Bar Associations.

In his political views Mr. Delana has ever been an earnest republican, with firm faith in the principles of the party as factors in good government. He is a Knight Templar Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is connected with the Boise Chamber of Commerce and the nature of his interests indicates his public-spirited devotion to the general good.

JUDGE ROBERT M. TERRELL.

Early choosing as a life work one of the "learned professions," Judge Robert M. Terrell has in the practice of law made steady advancement, winning that success which depends entirely upon individual effort and capability and advancing step by step until he has now won a most creditable place as a representative of Idaho's judiciary. He was born October 24, 1883, at Blandville, Ballard county, Kentucky, and is the youngest of the eight children of Dr. James D. and Fannie A. (Corbett) Terrell. The father was born in Ballard county, Kentucky, December 8, 1830, and was the seventh child in a family of eleven children born to Thomas S. and Margaret N. (Meriwether) Terrell, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The great-grandfather of the Judge in the Terrell line was Jonathan Terrell. Dr. Terrell's great-grandfather in the maternal line was Nicholas Meriwether, a native of Virginia and a descendant of the famous Douglas family of Scotland. Thomas S. Terrell, the grandfather, was a teacher by profession and in 1830 removed to Ballard county, Kentucky, where he passed away in November, 1843, at the age of fifty-five years. His son, Dr. James D. Terrell, began business life on his own account as a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits for three years. He then went to Mississippi, where he entered upon the study of medicine under the tutelage of his brother, Dr. Charles N. Terrell, and began the practice of the profession in the same state in 1856. After two years he returned to Ballard county, Kentucky, locating at Blandville, where he practiced for twenty-eight years, being recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of that section of the state. On the 8th of September, 1858, he married Sarah J. Wilds, daughter of G. B. and Mary E. (Meriwether) Wilds, of Mississippi. Two children were born to them, Charles N. and Annie L., both now deceased. The wife and mother passed away in March, 1863, when but twenty-two years of age, and in March, 1864, Dr. Terrell wedded Fannie A. Corbett, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth S. (Sumner) Corbett. To them were born the following named: Lucien B., now deceased; Thomas F.; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Peter; Mrs. Susan H. Jackson; Mrs. Mary R. Stapp; Margaret B., deceased; Mrs. Annie C. Wilty; James R.; Francis Corbett; and Robert M. The eldest son, Thomas F. Terrell, has served as lieutenant governor of the state of Idaho, while Francis Corbett Terrell was a prominent officer of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York city, but is now engaged in the retail shoe business at Pocatello. The death of the husband and father occurred in 1910 and following his demise the family with two exceptions, Thomas F. and Robert M. Terrell being already in the west, removed to Pocatello, Idaho, where they have since resided.

In the acquirement of his education Robert M. Terrell attended Blandville Baptist College and later spent a brief period studying law at Central University in Danville, Kentucky. In 1906 he located at Pocatello permanently and the day after his arrival entered upon the practice of law in this city. Within a short time he was appointed assistant city attorney and upon the expiration of his term in that office in May, 1907, he resumed the private practice of law in connection with Colonel H. V. A. Ferguson. In the fall of 1908 he was elected county attorney and in the fall of 1910 was chosen to aid in shaping the laws of the commonwealth, being elected a representative from his district to the eleventh Idaho legislature. He resigned his legislative position to accept the office of county attorney and on the 17th of February, 1917, was appointed district judge pursuant to an act of the legislature giving the fifth judicial district an additional judge. He was elected to the same position in 1918 and is now serving on the bench.

Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities have enabled him to take first rank among those who represent the judiciary of Idaho.

On the 29th of March, 1911, Judge Terrell was married to Miss Ollie Elizabeth Ruebel, a daughter of Phillip H. and Elizabeth Ruebel, of Little Rock, Arkansas. They have become the parents of one son, Robert Marshall, Jr. Judge and Mrs. Terrell are members of the Baptist church and he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Rotary Club, the Commercial Club and the Pocatello Golf and Country Club. In his political views he is a democrat and in 1916 and 1917 he served as a member of the Pocatello board of education and was a member of the state board of education at time of appointment as district judge. He belongs to the District, State and American Bar Associations and enjoys the high esteem and confidence of his brethren of the legal profession, for he is at all times most careful to conform his practice to the highest professional ethics and standards. He enjoys outdoor sports, especially those of an athletic nature. He is a believer in the west and its opportunities and Pocatello is fortunate in gaining as a citizen one who is so thoroughly imbued with the desire to aid in the advancement of the community and uphold its legal and moral status.

MRS. MOLLIE EMILY SARGENT.

Mrs. Mollie Emily Sargent, one of the well known pioneer women of South Boise, who resides in a beautiful residence of the rustic cobblestone style at the corner of Broadway and Woodbine avenue, was born in Oregon but has spent nearly her entire life in Idaho. She is a daughter of the late William M. Stockton and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Farris, and both her father and mother died at the home of Mrs. Sargent in South Boise in recent years, the mother passing away August 24, 1916, while the father survived only until April 1, 1917. He was eighty-one years of age at the time of his death, while his wife had reached the age of seventy-six years. William M. Stockton and Nancy Farris were married in the state of Iowa early in the '60s and about the close of the Civil war they made the journey across the plains with a large wagon train, numbering more than one hundred men, many with their families. Mr. Stockton acted as captain of this train, which crossed Idaho and went on into Oregon. Mr. Stockton and his wife located just over the line in Oregon, near Lewiston, Idaho, and when their daughter Mollie was a little child they removed with their family to Idaho and spent a few years at Boise, Mrs. Sargent acquiring her early schooling in the capital city. When she was twelve years of age her parents removed to Nevada but after four years returned to Idaho. At a later period the Stockton family lived at Silver City for a time and also at Weiser.

While there residing Mollie Stockton was first married and by that marriage has two sons, Reginald W. Leonard and W. Vernon Leonard, both of whom are graduate mining engineers, constituting the Leonard Engineering Company of Boise, doing mining engineering and assaying. Reginald Leonard saw fourteen months' service in France as a member of the Twenty-seventh United States Engineers.

It was after the marriage of their daughter Mollie that Mr. and Mrs. Stockton removed to the present site of Glenss Ferry, Idaho, thirty-one years ago. Her father preempted land on which Glenss Ferry is built, securing one hundred and sixty acres. He laid out the town and there he and his wife resided until they had reached the evening of life, when they came to Boise to spend their last days in the home of their daughter.

For five years Mrs. Sargent was postmistress of Glenss Ferry, under appointment of President Roosevelt and afterward of President Taft. By her second marriage she became the mother of two daughters: Mrs. Freda Adams, now of Pocatello, Idaho; and Mrs. Nance Laurene Farley, living at Prairie, Elmore county, Idaho. The former is the wife of Len Adams and the latter of Allen C. Farley. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have one son, James McEwen, born June 14, 1919, and Mr. and Mrs. Farley have a son, Keith Cleveland, born July 19, 1917. These two grandchildren are the delight of Mrs. Sargent.

Keenly interested in community affairs, Mrs. Sargent is a member of the South Side



MRS. MOLLIE E. SARGENT



Improvement Club of Boise. She belongs to the Episcopal church and she also has membership with the Daughters of Rebekah, the ladies' auxiliary of the Odd Fellows. Her political allegiance is given to the republican party. Her home in South Boise is one of the beautiful suburban residences of the state. It is built of cobblestones in a most artistic design and stands in the midst of three acres of ground, beautifully laid out in lawns and adorned with shrubbery, flowers and gardens and also supplied with much fruit.

Mrs. Sargent has every reason to be proud of an old colonial ancestry, for she is a descendant in direct line of Richard K. Stockton, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The family has always been noted for loyalty and devotion to country and the same quality was manifest in her son, who joined the army for service in the World war. She has one brother, Charles W. Stockton, who is a prominent lawyer of New York city and is the vice president of the Wells Fargo Express Company. He and Mrs. Sargent are the only survivors of the family of William Stockton. From pioneer times Mrs. Sargent has now made her home in the northwest and has been an interested witness of the changes that have occurred and the transformation that has been wrought. She has prospered by reason of judicious investments and is now the owner of a large amount of realty at Glenss Ferry, including over one hundred improved lots, constituting a part of the old Stockton homestead there. Her memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present, and her stories of the early days are most interesting and instructive. As the years have passed she has reared a family who are indeed a credit to her, both sons and daughters having made for themselves an enviable position and name.

JOHN SCOTT SPRINGER, M. D.

Dr. John Scott Springer, for fourteen years a practitioner of medicine and surgery in Idaho and since 1907 a representative of the profession in Boise, was born on a farm near the village of Nelson, Halton county, Ontario, Canada, March 15, 1878. His parents, David Warren and Elizabeth Ann (Ghent) Springer, are also natives of the province of Ontario, although both are representatives of families founded in Delaware during the epoch of early settlement in America. David W. Springer devoted practically his entire life to farming, thus providing for the support of his family, numbering wife and fourteen children, of whom Dr. Springer was the eleventh in order of birth. Five sons and five daughters of the family are still living. The father died in February, 1919, and the mother in April, 1914. They were consistent members of the Methodist church.

In the acquirement of his education Dr. Springer attended the public schools of Watertown, Ontario, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school with the class of 1898. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years in Ontario, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and began preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery as a student in the Toronto Medical College, where he completed his course and won his degree in 1905. Attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, he made his way to Emmett, Canyon county, Idaho, where he practiced for a year, after which he spent eight months in post-graduate work in Chicago. Upon his return to Idaho he opened an office in Boise, where he entered into active practice with his elder brother, Dr. Warren David Springer, an association that was maintained until the brother's death in October, 1909. Dr. John S. Springer has since remained alone in practice and has served as surgeon for the Idaho & Oregon Railroad and for all the electric inter-urban railway lines entering the city. In addition he has enjoyed a large private practice, which has been characterized by the most careful diagnosis of his cases and by the conscientious performance of every professional duty.

On the 29th of September, 1909, Dr. Springer was married to Miss Neva Rice, who was born and reared in Idaho, a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of the state, Frederick G. Rice, who passed away in May, 1909. Mrs. Springer is well known in the social activities of Boise. Dr. Springer belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and his public-spirited devotion to the welfare of the capital is manifest through his active co-operation with that organization. He votes with the republican party and fraternally is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree and also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and

along strictly professional lines with the Ada County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, thus keeping in touch with the trend of modern professional thought, research and scientific investigation.

CLARENCE E. CROWLEY.

Clarence E. Crowley, who for nine years has been an able attorney at law of Idaho Falls, having in 1911 been admitted to the bar, was born in Ogden, Utah, February 13, 1881, and is a son of S. G. Crowley, mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was but five years of age when his parents removed to Idaho Falls, where he pursued his early education, while later he attended the high school of his native city. He afterward spent two years in filling a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Tennessee and Kentucky. Upon his return he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed from 1900 until 1908, being principal of the schools at Iona throughout that entire period. He developed the school system from a common mixed school with two teachers to a graded school with five assistant teachers and his contribution to the educational progress of the region was most valuable and marked. He also farmed through the summer seasons and assisted in the building of the canals which have done so much for the development of the region.

His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, called him to public office, electing him to the position of collector and assessor of Bingham county, in which capacity he served in 1909 and 1910. In the meantime he began reading law under the direction of local attorneys and devoted his leisure time to the mastery of Kent, Blackstone and other commentaries from 1905 until 1911, when he was admitted to the bar. He has since been engaged in active practice and he possesses a large law library, with the contents of which he is widely familiar. He is now accorded a liberal clientage which connects him with much of the important litigation heard in the courts of his district. He is also connected with several different corporations and he has controlled farming interests until a recent date and now owns considerable town property.

On the 7th of August, 1901, Mr. Crowley was married to Miss Mary E. Olmstead and to them have been born eight children: Clarence E., Jr., who is seventeen years of age; Victor L., a youth of sixteen; Ariel L., who has reached the age of fourteen; Byron, who is twelve years old; Newell S., a lad of ten; and Madge, Oliver and Afton, who are eight, six and three years of age respectively.

Politically Mr. Crowley is a republican and at one time was a candidate for the office of district judge but was defeated by Judge Gwinn. His religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and he is one of the council of seven of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Quorum of Seventy. He has been a teacher in the Sunday school and throughout his life has been an active church worker, doing all in his power to promote the growth of the church and extend the moral development of the community.

BENJAMIN F. WILSON.

Benjamin F. Wilson, a resident of Burley, where he is filling the position of county auditor of Cassia county, was born at Eden, Utah, July 15, 1872, a son of Robert and Anna (Blood) Wilson, both of whom were natives of Lincolnshire, England. The father came to the United States in 1847, when twenty-one years of age, and made his way across the country to Salt Lake City, Utah, after having crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel which was three months upon the briny deep before reaching the harbor of New Orleans. From the Crescent city he made his way up the Mississippi river, landing at Nauvoo, Illinois, and thence crossed the plains to California, attracted by the discovery of gold there in 1849. He afterward removed to St. George, Utah, where he followed farming, and subsequently became a resident of Salt Lake City. He assisted in the settlement and colonizing of the state at various points, residing for a time at Eden, Utah, and afterward at Five Points, near Ogden. In 1882 he came to Idaho and homesteaded at Oakley, Cassia county. Here he bent his energies to the development and improvement of a farm, upon which he continued to reside throughout the remainder

of his life, passing away in 1899, when he had reached the age of seventy-five years. The mother survived until 1912 and was seventy-three years of age at the time of her demise.

Benjamin F. Wilson was reared in Utah to the age of ten years and then accompanied his parents to Oakley, Idaho, where the family were among the first settlers. He pursued his education in the schools of his native state and in the Brigham Young University and in the Latter-day Saints University. He also attended the University of Utah and thus acquired a liberal education. For a time he engaged in teaching school at Vineyard, Utah, and later he became superintendent of the city schools at Oakley, Idaho, remaining in charge for five years. He was principal of the North Oakley school for seven years and also had charge of other schools, devoting fifteen years in all to the profession of teaching, in which connection he proved most capable, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He was then appointed rural mail carrier out of Burley and spent a year and a half in that connection. On the 5th of November, 1918, he was elected to his present office, becoming the auditor of Cassia county, in which position he has made an excellent record by the thorough and efficient manner in which he discharges his duties. He is prompt and systematic in performing every task that devolves upon him and all who know aught of his official career speak of him in commendable terms. His political allegiance is given to the republican party.

In 1905 Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Rebecca Hawkins, a native of Utah and a daughter of Eli B. and Elizabeth (Humphrey) Hawkins. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have become the parents of three children: James F., Ronald B. and Karl J. The family occupies a nice home at Burley.

HON. HAL N. COFFIN.

Hon. Hal N. Coffin is now living retired in Boise after long years of active connection with banking interests and with official service, in which connection he reached the position of state treasurer. He was born at Annapolis, Parke county, Indiana, March 13, 1849. His father Hon. William G. Coffin, a native of North Carolina, became one of the pioneer settlers of Parke county, Indiana, and his dominant qualities brought him to a position of leadership in public affairs. He represented his county in the state legislature for many years and was a friend and political colleague of O. P. Morton and Henry S. Lane. Becoming identified with the republican party on its organization, he was recognized as one of its leading representatives in 1856 and in 1860, when he made campaign speeches throughout Indiana, Illinois and other states, supporting Lincoln in the latter year. As early as 1840 he had been in active campaign work in his congressional district in support of William Henry Harrison. He was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the Indian Territory. This necessitated his removal to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he resided during the period of the Civil war, discharging the duties of his position in a most competent manner. He continued his residence in Leavenworth to the time of his death, which occurred when he had reached the notable old age of ninety-eight years. His wife, Mrs. Semirah (Hunt) Coffin, died at the age of seventy-five years. Of their family of eleven children, Hal N. was the eighth in order of birth. Of this family three daughters and two sons are yet living, the three sisters being residents of Kansas, while the two sons, Charles S. and Hal N., are in Boise.

The latter spent his youth in Leavenworth, Kansas, and was educated in the public schools of that state and in the Bloomingdale Academy of Parke county, Indiana. He was offered an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, but his father would not let him accept it. While yet a mere youth he became a messenger boy in the First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, and thus made his initial step in the direction of his life's labors, which were destined to bring him notable success as the result of his close application, indefatigable energy and persistency of purpose. His father was one of the directors of the bank and the son during his connection therewith won several promotions and gained broad experience. Later he spent six years in the National Bank of Lawrence, Kansas, and for fourteen years was in the state treasurer's office at Topeka, holding various responsible positions until he had reached that of assistant state treasurer. He was in the office under five different state treasurers—a fact indicative of his loyalty and capability in the performance of his duties. In 1890, however, he resigned his position there and came to Idaho, where he has since made his home. For ten years he was the cashier of the First National Bank of Boise

and afterward assisted in organizing the Bank of Commerce, of which he became the cashier. Later he served for two terms as state treasurer.

This was not Mr. Coffin's initial experience in public office. While in Kansas he had served as president of the Lawrence city council, was also a member of the city council of Topeka and has been the president of the city council of Boise. He is a stalwart republican, unswerving in his loyalty and allegiance to the party, and his previous record had indicated what would be his service in the higher position to which he was called. Reelection attested the capability with which he had discharged his duties as state treasurer. He was also one of the commissioners who adopted the plans for the new state house of Idaho. Now he is largely living retired, although he still has extensive ranch interests in both Idaho and California, and he is the president of the California Land Company, which owns many thousands of acres of land in Fresno county.

On the 29th of July, 1873, Mr. Coffin was married to Miss Mary H. Graveley, of Cleveland, Ohio, and while they have had no children of their own, they have reared two, adopting the children of Mrs. Coffin's brother. These are: Mrs. Emma Abernathy, now of San Francisco; and Howard M. Graveley, an expert electrical engineer who served in France with the United States Signal Corps.

Mr. Coffin is identified with the Society of Friends or Quakers, with which his ancestors have been connected through generations. He is a member of the Boise Commercial Club and is a Knight Templar Mason and Mystic Shriner, having taken the degrees of the commandery in Lawrence, Kansas, at the age of twenty-two years. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of Lodge No. 310 of Boise, of which he served as treasurer for many years. He has always been fond of hunting and fishing, to which he turned for recreation in his younger years. He still maintains a deep interest in the affairs and questions of the day, and though he has retired from active business life, he keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress.

JAMES HINMOND HART.

James Hinmond Hart is now living retired in Boise but for many years was identified with its commercial interests and is familiar with the history of Idaho from pioneer times down to the present. He came to this state when it was under territorial rule in 1861, removing to Idaho from Yreka, California. Since 1871 he has made his home continuously in Boise. The story of his life presents a very accurate picture of conditions in Idaho, for he has seen almost the entire growth and development of the state and has been connected with many events which now figure on the pages of Idaho's history. He was born in New York city, May 25, 1834, and has therefore passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey. He is the eldest son and the second child and also the only living child of John H. and Mildred (Rosie) Hart, the former of Holland Dutch descent, while the latter was of French lineage. The father was born in Albany, New York, while the mother's birth occurred in Richmond, Virginia. John H. Hart was a shoemaker by trade and specialized in making ladies' fine shoes. Both he and his wife passed away in New York city, the former in 1853 and the mother much later, for she had reached the age of eighty years when called to her final rest, while her husband was but fifty-three years of age.

James Hinmond Hart of this review was reared in the eastern metropolis and there pursued his education. He remained in New York city until 1855 and in his youth learned the printer's trade, at which he worked until he attained his majority. He then went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast. It was also gold discovery in Idaho that brought him to this state in 1861, after he had heard glowing accounts of the great gold returns to be gotten from the Orofino mines near Pierce. He made the trip from California to Idaho on horseback and from the Orofino mines he went to the Florence mines in the Salmon River valley. The trip across took him and his companions six days, for they traveled on foot. Florence, Idaho, is high up among the mountains and the snow often remains upon the ground all summer. On the 3d of July, 1862, Charles Ostner made out of the snow in one of the streets of Florence a statue of George Washington and it was also Mr. Ostner who carved out of wood the equestrian statue of George Washington that is now seen in Capitol Park in Boise. The prospects of both the Orofino and



MR. AND MRS. JAMES H. HART



Florence mines proved disappointing and in the fall of 1862 Mr. Hart went to Walla Walla, Washington, and while there met other miners who gave him glowing accounts of the rich gold find lately discovered in the Boise River district. Accordingly he set out for the new mining region, where he arrived on the 14th of November, 1862. The place is now known as Placerville, Idaho, and there Mr. Hart remained until 1866, but the mining prospects there did not prove as promising as anticipated and he turned his attention to other business, opening a barroom and soda water factory, the latter being the first establishment of the kind in the territory of Idaho. In May, 1866, he disposed of his commercial interests at Placerville and removed to Helena, Montana, where he built another soda water factory, the first in that place. In the fall of the same year, however, he disposed of his interests in Helena and returned to New York city, chiefly for the purpose of claiming the hand of the sweetheart of his youth. It was on the 5th of November, 1866, now more than fifty-three years ago, that he wedded Eliza Paynton, who was born in New York city, February 3, 1847, and since that time they have traveled life's journey happily together.

In 1871 Mr. Hart again left New York for the west but this time under very different circumstances. The trip was not attended with the hardships and privations of travel at the early period in which he first crossed the plains for on this occasion he and his wife traveled in a Pullman Palace car as far as Kelton, Utah, and from that point by stage coach. They made their way direct to Boise, where they have since lived, and for the past thirty-five years the family has had its home on Bannock street in the neighborhood of their present residence at No. 421 Bannock street, which was erected by Mr. Hart in 1900. For many years he was engaged in the fancy grocery and retail liquor business and also handled bakery goods. However, he eventually retired from business several years ago and is now enjoying well earned rest in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Hart celebrated their golden wedding on the 5th of November, 1916, an occasion long to be remembered by those who participated in it. They have six living children and have lost one. Those who survive are: Minerva, now the wife of J. W. Kuffe, of Boise; Harriet, the wife of Bird Bliss; James H., Jr.; Mildred; Henry C.; and Hiram Abiff. All are residents of Boise and three of the number are married. Mr. and Mrs. Hart also have three grandchildren. Their son, Henry C., wedded Emma Hackney, of Portland, and they now reside with Mr. and Mrs. Hart.

In his political views Mr. Hart has been a lifelong democrat and at one time filled the office of city tax assessor for two years but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is perhaps the oldest Master Mason in Idaho who was made a member of the fraternity in this state. He was initiated into the order at Placerville on the 3d of January, 1866, and has since been a loyal exemplar of the craft. The story of his life is an interesting one inasmuch as it pictures forth conditions which existed in Idaho in early days and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

HENRY GOODFRIEND, M. D.

Extensive study in America and abroad has well qualified Dr. Henry Goodfriend for the practice of medicine and surgery, to which he devotes his energies in Boise. He was born in New York city, January 28, 1876, one of a family of seven sons and three daughters whose parents were John Jacob and Esther (Title) Goodfriend, who were born, reared and married in Austria. They came to the United States in the early '70s, settling in New York city, where the father passed away in 1907, while the mother survived until 1911. Eight of their children are still living, but Dr. Goodfriend is the only one in Idaho. He has two brothers in New York who are physicians, Edward and Nathan Goodfriend, both younger than himself.

Henry Goodfriend was reared and educated in New York city, attending the College of the City of New York, from which he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1897. He obtained his professional degree from Columbia University in 1901 and afterward spent a year as an interne in Lebanon Hospital and one year in the Trudeau Sanitarium at Saranac Lake, New York, thus gaining broad, varied and valuable experience. He later practiced medicine for a year in New York city and for two years in Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1907 arrived in Idaho. He then followed his profession in Albion until 1912, when he sought the broader opportunities offered in Boise and through the inter-

vening period has built up an extensive practice. He has studied abroad in Vienna, Berlin and Heidelberg, making eight different trips to Europe. He has membership in the South District Medical Association, of which he is an ex-president, in the Idaho State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

In 1907 Dr. Goodfriend was married to Miss Matilda Iverson, who passed away a few months later. In September, 1912, he wedded Lois L. Little, of Boise, who was born in Kansas. In politics he is a democrat but has never sought nor desired political office. He belongs to the Congregational church and is a Knight Templar Mason. He is also connected with the Mystic Shrine and the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Country Club and the Boise Commercial Club, in which associations are indicated the interests of his life and the rules which govern his conduct. He has found his chief recreation in travel. His life has been actuated by a progressive spirit that has been strongly manifest in his continued study along professional lines that his efficiency as a physician and surgeon may be further augmented.

JOSEPH H. PETERSON.

Joseph H. Peterson, engaged in the practice of law at Pocatello, is recognized as one of the eminent members of the Idaho bar, having served for two terms as attorney general of the state. He was born at Plain City, Utah, May 9, 1880, and when but four years of age was brought by his parents to Idaho and in the acquirement of his education attended the schools of Preston. Later he became a student in the public schools of Pocatello, from which he was graduated in 1897, and subsequently he spent three years as a student in the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, after which he became a law student in the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., where he continued for three years and was graduated. Having been admitted to the bar, he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Blackfoot, Idaho, and in 1906 he was appointed to the position of assistant attorney general of the state. He made so creditable a record in that connection and through the private practice of law that in 1912, in recognition of his ability, he was elected attorney general and at the close of his first term was reelected to that position. He most carefully safeguarded the legal interests of the commonwealth, making a splendid record through his two terms' connection with the office. From 1902 until 1905 he was secretary to Burton L. French, congressman at large from Idaho, and in 1917 he returned to Pocatello to resume the private practice of law. He is accorded a very liberal clientage and his devotion to the interests of his clients is proverbial. He has been associated in his professional work and in other connections with some of the most eminent men of the state and was an intimate friend and great admirer of the late United States Senator James H. Brady. There is perhaps no other man who was in closer touch with the Senator's great undertakings or was in greater sympathy with his ambitions. Therefore his loss to Mr. Peterson is the loss of a true and valued friend.

In 1910 Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Eva Frawley, of Boise, Idaho, and they have become the parents of two sons, Ben Stewart and John Harlan. Fraternally Mr. Peterson is a Mason and also an Elk. He is keenly interested in all those forces which make for the uplift of the individual and the advancement of the community and has been particularly earnest in support of war activities, serving as district chairman for the American Library Association for the boys overseas. He also took a prominent part in the Liberty Loan drives and was chairman of the second Red Cross drive.

AUGUST LEO HEINE, M. D.

Dr. August Leo Heine, specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, with offices in the Overland building of Boise, comes to Idaho from Nebraska, his birth having occurred at Hooper, Dodge county, that state, on the 1st of October, 1881. He is the eldest son in a family of three sons and a daughter, whose father, August J. Heine, was a ranchman of western Nebraska, where he passed away in 1892, at the age of forty-nine years. At the time of the Civil war he had espoused the cause of the Union, serving at the front with the One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsyl-

vania Volunteer Infantry. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Lonnemann, is now living at West Point, Nebraska, at the age of sixty-three years.

Dr. Heine left Hooper, Nebraska, and removed with his mother to West Point subsequent to the father's death, completing his graded school work in the latter town. He afterward pursued an academic course in Josephinum College at Columbus, Ohio, in which he spent three years as a student, the course being equivalent to that of a high school. In 1900 he entered the Creighton College of Omaha, Nebraska, in which he studied for seven years, devoting two years to academic work and five years to the medical course, which he completed by graduation in 1907, at which time his professional degree was conferred upon him. He later spent one year as interne in the Nordrach Sanitarium at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and in 1909 he went to Chicago, where he accepted the position of associate professor of diseases of the throat and chest in the Illinois Post Graduate Medical College. A year was there passed, during which he did post-graduate work in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. In 1910 he spent eight months in the New York Post Graduate School, specializing on the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in 1911 he came to Boise, where he has since followed his profession. He again pursued post-graduate work in Memphis and in Chicago in 1913 and in 1915 at Omaha and Chicago. He belongs to the Idaho State Medical Society and also to the American Medical Association.

During his residence in Omaha, Nebraska, Dr. Heine was a member of the Second Nebraska Regiment of the National Guard for four years. He is a Catholic in religious faith and has membership with the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his interest outside of his profession is further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Country Club.

GENERAL GEORGE H. ROBERTS.

General George H. Roberts, for many years an active practitioner at the bar but now living retired in Boise, who has served as attorney general of two different states and was brevetted a brigadier general of the Union army at the close of his service in the Civil war, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1841. In the paternal line he comes of Welsh ancestry, being a descendant of Thomas Roberts, who came from Cardoan, Wales, to the new world about the time that William Penn founded his colony on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Roberts made the trip to the new world at the personal request and solicitation of William Penn, of whom he was a friend. He purchased of Penn four thousand acres of land, on part of which the city of Philadelphia now stands. The late Lord Roberts, field marshal of England, came of the same family. The father of General Roberts was George H. Roberts, one of Philadelphia's leading hardware merchants and importers for more than forty years. The Roberts family has been prominent in the business life and public interests of Philadelphia since it was founded and its representatives have served the country in all of the American wars. Thomas Roberts, progenitor of the family in the United States, was the first secretary of the colony of Pennsylvania and he endowed a school at Germantown, Pennsylvania, providing that only Welsh should be taught.

General Roberts of this review pursued his education in the Friends' Central high school of Philadelphia and in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1861 he joined the Union army at the age of twenty years, with the rank of second lieutenant, and served during the entire four years of hostilities between the north and the south. He won various promotions and at the close of the war was a brigadier general by brevet. At Gettysburg he was captured but was afterward paroled. When the country no longer needed his military aid he went to the territory of Montana as superintendent for a mining company and established the first quartz mill within the borders of the territory. After a year there passed he returned to the east, going to San Francisco and thence by way of the Isthmus of Panama to New York. In 1867 he located in Nebraska City, Nebraska, for the practice of law and two years later he was elected the first attorney general of that state, in which position he was continued for three consecutive terms, his elections coming to him as a candidate of the republican party. During his incumbency in office he made his home in Lincoln.

In 1883 General Roberts came to Idaho, settling at Hailey, where he was attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He afterward served for one term as district

attorney at Hailey and while a resident of that place he was for a time the law partner of James H. Hawley, afterward governor of Idaho. In 1890, when Idaho became a state, General Roberts had the honor of being the first attorney general, as he had been in Nebraska, and occupied the office for a term. Since 1890 he has lived in Boise and following the expiration of his term of office he has given his attention to various mining properties in which he is interested. Otherwise he has retired from business life. He has always been a keen student of political questions and situations and wherever he has lived has become a recognized leader of his party. He enjoys the distinction of having served both Nebraska and Idaho as the first attorney general but has never consented to become a candidate for office since his retirement from the attorney generalship of Idaho. In 1904, however, he was chosen by Governor Gooding to represent Idaho on the staff of General Chaffee, grand marshal of the Roosevelt inaugural parade in Washington, D. C., and went to the capital for that purpose.

In Peoria, Illinois, on the 9th of May, 1865, General Roberts was married to Julia Culbertson, a daughter of Major Alexander Culbertson, managing partner of the American Fur Company for more than thirty years and in his day one of the best known business men in the state of Illinois. General and Mrs. Roberts have three living children: Margaret S.; Caroline, now the wife of W. O. Taylor, of Twin Falls, Idaho; and Alexander Culbertson, a well known insurance man of Spokane, Washington. The daughter Margaret has served for six years as secretary of the Free Traveling Library of Idaho.

General Roberts belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He also has membership with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Elks and he was one of the founders of the Boise Commercial Club. He is interested in all the questions which are a matter of public concern and his close study and sound judgment regarding such matters have placed him in a position of leadership. He has done much to mold public thought and action and his aid and influence have ever been on the side of progress and improvement, while his efforts have brought about tangible and beneficial results.

NATHAN RICKS.

Nathan Ricks is the vice president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Rexburg and, moreover, is a representative of a family that has been prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of the west for many years. He was born in Centerville, Davis county, Utah, January 17, 1853, and is a son of Joel and Eleanor (Martin) Ricks, who were natives of Kentucky but in 1848 crossed the plains to Utah, driving sheep and cattle along the way as they journeyed westward. They settled at Centerville, Davis county, where Mr. Ricks operated a sawmill in 1848. In 1849 he settled on land and began its development and improvement. His claim was situated along a little creek, which is still called Ricks creek. He continued the improvement of his farm until 1859, when he removed to Logan, Cache county, Utah, and there bought other land which he successfully cultivated throughout the remainder of his days. He passed away in Logan in December, 1888, while the mother died on the 18th of February, 1882.

Nathan Ricks began his education in Davis county, Utah, but was only six years of age when his parents removed to Logan, Cache county, where he continued his studies. His father built the first log cabin in the city of Logan, and the family shared in all of the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Nathan Ricks continued with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-seven years, when he took up farming on his own account by purchasing land seven miles from Logan, in Benson ward. He then bent his energies to the tilling of the soil and year after year gathered good crops until May, 1888, when he removed to Oneida county, Idaho, settling at Rexburg in that part which is now Madison county. He purchased eighty acres of land adjoining the town of Rexburg and this he improved and has since cultivated, transforming it into rich and productive fields. He also owns a section of dry farming land thirty miles from Rexburg, and his four sons also own land in the same locality and are still operating their respective properties. For twenty years, or until 1916, Nathan Ricks was engaged in sheep raising and still has an interest in the Austin Brothers Sheep company. Turning his attention to other lines, he became one of the organizers of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Rexburg, of



NATHAN RICKS

which he is now the vice president. He is also a stockholder and one of the directors of the department store of the Henry Flamm Company of Rexburg, and his business interests are of such a nature and extent that he is now deriving therefrom a very substantial income. While an active factor in sheep raising he made a specialty of handling pure bred Cotswold sheep and became known as one of the prominent sheepmen of his section of the state. He also owns five acres of land in Rexburg, where he resides, and in the early days he lived in a log cabin for a number of years. He has gone through all of the experiences of frontier life and has lived to win a substantial measure of prosperity as the direct reward and outcome of his industry and perseverance.

On the 14th of November, 1879, Mr. Ricks was married to Sarah Ann Taylor and to them were born six children: N. Ray, Eva A., Eleanor T., Mary E., Alfred T. and Joel E. The wife and mother passed away May 2, 1890, and Mr. Ricks was again married on the 18th of July, 1891, to Janet McKinley. They have become the parents of seven children: Carl V., Edna I., Owen R., Sarah J., Agnes, Francis S. and Thora E. The eldest died September 12, 1904, but the others are all living.

Mr. Ricks is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He filled a two years' mission in New Zealand from 1881 until 1883 and in 1916 went back there on a visit. He is now second counselor to President Austin of the Fremont stake and for nineteen years he was counselor to Bishop Thomas E. Ricks of the first ward. Politically he is an earnest republican and served for one term as state representative from Fremont county. Following the division of the county he was chosen state senator from Madison county and has thus been connected with both branches of the general assembly, where his support of progressive public measures established his position and value as a citizen.

WILLIAM A. BRADBURY.

William A. Bradbury, mayor of Idaho Falls and president of the Bonneville Abstract Company, was born in Dixon, Illinois, January 25, 1859, and is a son of Josiah and Mindwell B. (Proctor) Bradbury who were natives of Maine. The father followed the occupation of farming in the Pine Tree state until 1855, when he went to Lee county, Illinois, and there carried on farming until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, at the age of fifty-four years, he enlisted on the 2d of September, 1862, as a member of Company A, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry. On account of illness he was discharged in August, 1863, and sent home, his death occurring soon afterward. His widow survived until 1886.

William A. Bradbury was reared and educated in Iowa, to which state the mother removed with her family after the father's death. She had eleven children, one of whom passed away in Illinois. The family settled at State Center, Iowa, and after completing his education William A. Bradbury took up the drug trade and became a registered pharmacist in Nebraska and also in Idaho. He did not like the business, however, and in 1884 went to southwestern Nebraska, where he took up land and turned his attention to agricultural interests, cultivating and improving his farm, which he continued to operate until 1891, when he was elected to the office of county clerk of Frontier county, Nebraska. He served in that capacity for two terms and afterward occupied the position of head clerk in the state treasurer's office for two years. He then returned home and was for two years engaged in merchandising at Stockville, Nebraska.

In 1901 Mr. Bradbury came to Idaho Falls and for a time was connected with various business interests. He acted as cashier in the Anderson Brothers Bank at Rigby, Idaho, and also clerked in drug stores at various places. In 1906, associated with others, he bought out the Bingham Abstract Company and when the business was reorganized the name of the Bonneville Abstract Company was assumed and Mr. Bradbury has since been the president and active manager of the business, which he has developed to large proportions. The company now has an extensive clientage and the business under the control of Mr. Bradbury has assumed large and profitable proportions. He also owns farm lands in Bonneville county and has prospered during the years of his residence in the west.

On the 9th of May, 1886, Mr. Bradbury was married to Miss Mary E. Medbury and to them have been born four children, the eldest of whom, Catherine, who was born

January 18, 1890, passed away September 14, 1903. Alice I. born December 23, 1893, is at home. In May, 1919 she was graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, as a registered nurse. Paul, born January 26, 1897, enlisted on the 26th of June, 1916, as a member of Company M, Second Idaho Infantry, and served on the Mexican border until January 26, 1917. On the 26th of March of the same year he was called out again and did duty in guarding the bridge in Spokane until October 21, 1917. He was then sent to Camp Mills and on the 10th of January, 1918, embarked for France, being stationed in the First Depot Division in that country. He left France on the 15th of February, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Funston, Kansas, March 7, 1919. He was a sergeant while in France and on the Mexican border served as corporal. Donald J., born February 18, 1901, enlisted December 14, 1917, with the Twenty-eighth Balloon Company and was stationed at Aberdeen, Maryland, being discharged at Fort D. A. Russell at Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 18, 1919.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally Mr. Bradbury is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masons and in the last named organization has attained high rank, being past high priest of the chapter and past eminent commander of the commandery, and he also holds membership in the Mystic Shrine. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he has been called to fill various offices. He served on the school board for ten consecutive years and did active and effective work in behalf of the school system. He was for three terms a member of the city council and in the fall of 1917 was elected to represent his district in the fourteenth general assembly of Idaho. He was elected mayor of Idaho Falls in April, 1919, and is now its chief executive officer, bringing to bear in the discharge of his public duties the same substantial qualities that he has displayed in the conduct of private business interests. He is seeking to uphold in highest measure the civic standards and civic ideals of Idaho Falls and gives to the city an administration in which he avoids useless expenditure and equally useless retrenchment.

GEORGE W. FLETCHER.

George W. Fletcher, deceased, left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of Boise and the state. He figured prominently in connection with financial, business and fraternal interests and his personal qualities, his sterling worth, his initiative and enterprise in business, made him one of the substantial and highly honored residents of the capital. He was born in Forestville, Minnesota, March 6, 1858, the only child of Francis Fletcher, now a venerable resident of Boise, who at the age of eighty-five is still active and vigorous despite his more than four score years. He is a Civil war veteran and during the early days of Idaho's development he served as a member of the state legislature from Washington county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Brooks, died in Boise a few years ago.

George W. Fletcher was reared and educated in Minnesota and started upon his business career at the early age of fourteen years. From that time forward he was dependent entirely upon his own resources and he made a most creditable name and place for himself. He was identified with mercantile and banking interests throughout his entire life and during his later years concentrated his attention almost exclusively upon the banking business. At the time of his death he was the president of the Idaho National Bank of Boise, which he founded, and was also the president of the First National Bank of Weiser, Idaho. He came to this state in young manhood and at first worked in the mines at Rocky Bar, while later he clerked in a store there, but he soon turned his attention to merchandising on his own account at Rocky Bar and entered upon a successful career in that connection. Later he and his partner, Mel Campbell, established a branch store at Atlanta, Idaho, and at a subsequent period Mr. Fletcher also had a store at Mountain Home but about 1892 gave up his interests in other parts of the state and removed to Boise, where he purchased the Peter Sonna hardware store. As the years passed he prospered in his undertakings as a merchant and as his financial resources increased he turned his attention more and more largely to banking and reached a prominent and enviable position in financial circles of the state. There was never any question as to the integrity of his business methods and his forcefulness and resourcefulness enabled him to take advantage of many opportunities that others passed heedlessly by.

In Bellevue, Idaho, on the 4th of December, 1888, Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette Steen, a native of New Brunswick, Canada, who was reared and educated at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and took up the profession of teaching. She still survives her husband and is well known in the social circles of Boise. She has five living children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are grown and are well known in Boise. All are graduates of the high school of this city. They are: Arthur, Frank, Steen, Mrs. B. W. Tillotson, of Beulah, Oregon; and Ina, of Boise.

Mr. Fletcher gave his political allegiance to the republican party and his opinions carried weight in its local and state councils. While a resident of Lewiston he served as vice chairman of the republican state committee and he was once a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Idaho. His residence in the northwest covered thirty-five years and was marked by devoted attention to all those interests which have constituted features in the general progress and upbuilding of city and state. He held membership with the Masons, the Elks and the Odd Fellows and was ever a loyal supporter of these organizations. He passed away on the 19th of July, 1916, in Portland, whither he had gone with his wife for a brief stay. His funeral was one of the most largely attended ever held in the history of Boise. As his remains were laid to rest there were gathered around those who had been his associates and contemporaries in business, his lodge brethren and the many friends whom he had won in all relations of life. There was a general recognition of the public indebtedness to him for his service in behalf of the general welfare and the important part which he took in building up the business interests of Boise, and thus the news of his demise carried with it a sense of personal bereavement into many homes of the capital city.

GEORGE COLLISTER, M. D.

Dr. George Collister, a past president of the Idaho State Medical Society and the oldest physician of Boise in length of practice in the city, was born at Willoughby, Ohio, October 16, 1856, a son of Thomas and Fannie (Young) Collister. The father was born on the Isle of Man and was of Scotch descent. Crossing the Atlantic, he settled in Ohio, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in Willoughby in 1908, when he had reached the venerable age of ninety-six years. During his active life he was connected with the boot and shoe trade for a time and for more than a quarter of a century was in the railway mail service through appointment of President Lincoln. He served for a number of years as treasurer of Lake county, Ohio, and occupied a prominent position in connection with community affairs. His wife, who was born in Connecticut and was of Danish lineage, died at the age of forty-nine years.

Dr. Collister was the youngest in a family of eight children. After completing a high school course in Willoughby, Ohio, in 1876 he became a student in the Ohio State University and later in the Herron Medical College of Cleveland, now the Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1880. He located for practice in Madison, Ohio, but in 1881 left his native state for the west, arriving in Boise in June of that year. He has since continued in practice in Idaho and has ever remained a close, thorough and discriminating student of his profession, his reading keeping him in close touch with the trend of professional thought and progress. He is a member of the Interstate Medical Society, the Ada County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and of the state organization has been the president.

Dr. Collister was married March 16, 1897, to Mrs. Norden, a native of Illinois. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge of Boise, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he also belongs to the Boise Commercial Club. For two terms he was a member of the city council. His interest in and support of affairs of moment to the community has been manifest in various tangible ways. He has served as city physician, county physician and also as physician to the state penitentiary. His professional service has been of real and signal benefit to his fellowmen and at the same time Dr. Collister has largely advanced his individual interests, his success being evidenced in the fact that he is the owner of considerable valuable real estate, including a beautiful home at Collister station, on the interurban railroad, standing in the midst of a tract of land of one hundred and fifty-six acres, and splendid ranch property in Boise county aggregating five thousand acres, on which he grazes several hundred head of cattle during the summer months. His life has been

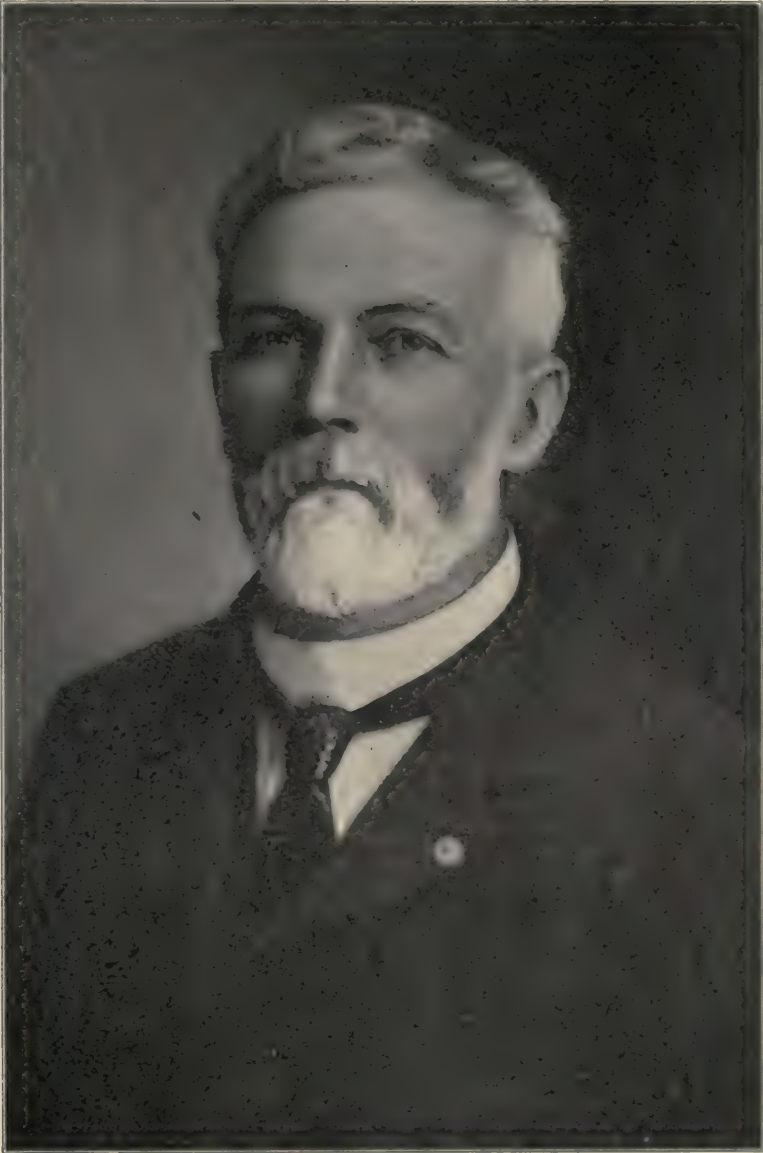
one of intense activity in which there have been few leisure hours and his record measures up to a standard of life set by Theodore Roosevelt—that "the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity and the ability to do a piece of work the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind."

RICHARD C. ADELMANN.

When Idaho was a vast unbroken country of mountain and plain, of hill and valley, when its lands were largely uncultivated, its mineral resources undeveloped and its water power unutilized for the purposes of civilization, Richard C. Adelmann took up his abode within the borders of the state. As the years passed he became an active factor in its development, figuring prominently in connection with its business and civic interests, and Boise has long numbered him among her valued citizens. He is now living retired, the fruits of his former toil supplying him with all of the comforts and necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Adelmann was born in Heilbronn, Germany, May 8, 1846, but in his boyhood days came to the new world and proved his loyalty to his adopted land by active service in the Union army during the Civil war. Later he was connected with business interests in New York city and afterward removed to the west. It was in June, 1854, that he accompanied his parents on their trip from Wurtemberg, Germany, to New York, at which time he was but eight years of age, and he was a lad of only eleven years when his mother passed away in 1857. Almost from that time forward he was dependent upon his own resources. As opportunity offered he continued his education in English and German until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he ran away from home and without his father's knowledge or consent enlisted on the 25th of August, 1862, in New York city, as a member of Company G, Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, joining the organization known as the Duryee Zouaves. He first served as a drummer boy but during the three succeeding years became acquainted with every phase of soldiering. The first battle in which he participated was that at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862, and later he was in the sanguinary struggle at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in January, 1863. He also participated in the battle of Chancellorsville and while there was transferred to Company H of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Infantry, with which command he participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and a little later he was made a corporal of his company. He also took part in the Wilderness campaign, in the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse and in the engagement at North Anna, Virginia, where he sustained a gunshot wound in the head, his service being thereby terminated. Gangrene set in and the injury impaired his eyesight, ultimately leading to the blindness which about four years ago came upon him. At the time he was wounded he was taken to Columbia Hospital in Washington on the 21st of May, 1864, and continued in the hospital until the call for volunteers from among the hospital men to defend Washington was issued. He responded and was placed in charge of the mounted and foot orderlies at Fort Reno, brigade headquarters of defenses at Washington, D. C., at the time that General Early made his raid on the national capital. When quiet was restored he was sent as a convalescent to a company but after a thorough examination was returned to Carver Hospital. As he could not have adequate treatment for his eyes there he was transferred to Satterlee Hospital at West Philadelphia and was there honorably discharged under general order of the war department on the 19th of May, 1865.

Mr. Adelmann then returned to his home in New York city, where for three years he continued in business as a confectioner and pastry cook, while later he spent four years in the grocery business. But the opportunities of the growing northwest attracted him and he left New York city in company with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Jauman. On the 18th of July, 1872, he arrived in Boise, where he has since made his home, and through the intervening period he has been closely connected with the development of the city and state not only along business lines but in connection with its civic interests and, moreover, he is a veteran of the Bannock Indian war of 1878, in which he served with the rank of second lieutenant. Arriving in Boise, Mr. Adelmann became connected with mercantile interests and for nearly twenty years remained one of the prominent representatives of commercial activity in this city. He has also followed quartz mining to some extent and the careful management of his business affairs has brought to him a substantial competence. As the years



RICHARD C. ADELMANN



passed he made investment in city property and also in mining property, becoming the owner of considerable stock in the Sorrel Horse, said to be one of the richest gold mining properties in the state.

At Boise, in 1875, Mr. Adelmann was united in marriage to Miss Emma B. Ostner and they became the parents of two children: Alfred G., born July 6, 1876; and Carl, born June 27, 1878. Following the death of his first wife Mr. Adelmann was married on the 12th of January, 1882, to her sister, Julia A. Ostner, daughter of Charles L. Ostner, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of his son, Albert W. Ostner. Both sons attended the public and high schools of Boise and Alfred G. Adelmann, after serving an apprenticeship of six years to the plumbing, heating and sheet metal trade, organized the Acme Plumbing & Heating Company in 1900. He became the president of the company, with his brother as secretary and treasurer, and they developed the largest business of the kind in the state, their patronage extending throughout Idaho and into various other states. The brothers also hold mining interests in Ada county and both are progressive business men. Carl Adelmann was married in Boise, January 10, 1912, to Bertha Stoner, of Shoshone, Idaho. Both of the sons are members of the Boise Commercial Club and of the Elks Lodge, No. 310, while Alfred G. belongs to the Pacific Indians. In politics they have followed in the footsteps of their father and are earnest republicans. To Richard C. and Julia A. (Ostner) Adelmann have been born four children, namely: William A., whose birth occurred October 30, 1882; John P., born May 28, 1885; Warren R., whose natal day was April 16, 1895; and Julia L., who was born on the 1st of July, 1898.

For many years Mr. Adelmann has been a recognized leader in the ranks of the republican party, his opinions carrying weight in local councils. He served as an alderman at an early day yet he has not been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Years ago, too, he was a member of the old volunteer fire department and acted as its chief for two years. He now belongs to the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Boise, an organization formed of those who many years ago voluntarily aided in fighting fires before there was a paid fire department in the city. He likewise became a member of the Boise Turn Verein, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor and the Pioneer Association of Idaho and he proudly wears the little bronze button that proclaims him a member of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 4, G. A. R. Mr. Adelmann has indeed been an active factor in the development and upbuilding of Boise through the forty-seven years of his residence here. He has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, who attest his worth as a business man and as a citizen, his sterling characteristics ever commanding for him the high regard and warm esteem of those who know him.

RALPH A. LOUIS.

Ralph A. Louis is a representative citizen of Idaho Falls, where he recently retired from the office of mayor, leaving the city free from indebtedness. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 17, 1862, and is a son of George and Anna (Creese) Louis. The father was a native of Prussia and came to America in 1858, settling first in Ohio, while subsequently he removed to Wisconsin and in 1859 became a resident of Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in business as a furrier, remaining in that city until called to his final rest. He died in October, 1891, and is still survived by his widow, who was born in Worcestershire, England, and has now reached the age of seventy-nine years.

Ralph A. Louis was reared and educated in Chicago and when fourteen years of age began learning the butchering trade, which he followed in his native city until the 3d of July, 1880. At that date he left home and made his way to Montana, where he again engaged in butchering at Butte. There he built the first cold storage plant west of the Missouri river. He there remained in the butchering business until September 1, 1903, when he came to Idaho Falls in company with William Luxton, who had been his partner in Montana. Here they purchased a market and their association was maintained until the 1st of January, 1909, when Ralph A. Louis purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he carried on until May 1, 1910.

In community affairs Mr. Louis has been active and prominent. He is a stalwart supporter of the republican party and in April, 1917, was elected councilman. On the 7th of January, 1918, he was elected mayor by the city council to fill a vacancy and held the office until May, 1919. He brought splendid business qualities to the ad-

ministration of the public duties that devolved upon him and when he retired from office he left the city out of debt.

On the 20th of August, 1884, Mr. Louis was married to Miss Sarah Orenstein. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and has been secretary for the past two years. He has also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a charter member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Idaho Falls. His religion is that of the Jewish church. Alert and enterprising, he is a typical citizen of the northwest—one ever ready to promote public progress and improvement as well as to advance his legitimate business interests.

JEREMIAH D. JONES.

Jeremiah D. Jones, president of the Idaho Hardware & Plumbing Company of Boise, was born in Atlanta, Georgia, March 22, 1857, a son of William and Elizabeth (Rogers) Jones, who were also natives of Georgia. The father served in the Confederate army during the Civil war and Harrison Jones, an elder brother of Jeremiah, was killed in the battle at Marietta, Georgia.

Jeremiah D. Jones was reared in his native city to the age of seventeen years and remained there all through the trying times of the Civil war. He then started out independently, making his way to Texas, where he spent five years and then removed to Colorado, where he also continued for a period of five years, working as a journeyman plumber, having learned the trade in Atlanta before leaving that city. On removing from Colorado he took up his abode in Montana, where he remained for twelve years but afterwards returned to Colorado and spent three years at Pueblo. In 1891 he came to Boise, Idaho, where in connection with J. R. Lusk he established a plumbing and sheet metal business under the firm style of Lusk & Jones. This later was reorganized under the name of the Idaho Plumbing & Heating Company and still later became the Idaho Hardware & Plumbing Company, which was incorporated in 1900 with Mr. Jones as the president. The company conducts a wholesale and retail business, having the largest of the kind in Idaho. Thorough and expert workmanship, absolute reliability and undaunted enterprise have been the dominant factors in the success which has attended the company from the beginning.

In 1893 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Clara Ostner and they have become the parents of four living children: Ralph Ostner, Clara Elizabeth, Estella Anner and Louise Barbara.

Mr. Jones is a democrat in his political views and for two years has served as councilman of Boise but otherwise has never sought or desired office, preferring always to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, which have claimed the major part of his time and which, wisely directed, have brought to him substantial success. He is, however, interested in the welfare of Boise, as is indicated by his connection with the Commercial Club. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is indicated in the fact of his membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee.

OMER W. ALLEN.

Omer W. Allen, a general contractor of Boise, where he has made his home since 1905, came to this city from Hot Springs, Arkansas, after less than a year's residence there. His earlier life had been passed in Indiana and Kansas. He was born in Ladoga, Indiana, April 5, 1876, the only son of William H. and Mary (Gardner) Allen, the former still living in the state of Indiana at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother, however, died when her son Omer was but three years of age, after which the father married Mattie Kelsey, who proved a devoted mother to her stepson. She, too, has now passed away. Mr. Allen has one full sister, Eva, now Mrs. Otis Scattergood, of Chicago, and a half-sister, Kelsey, who became the wife of the Rev. Russell Phillips, a Methodist minister of Indiana.

When Omer W. Allen was six years of age he removed with his father and step-mother to Hoopeston, Illinois, and a year later the family home was established in Abilene, Kansas. After a year, however, they returned to Indiana and for twelve

months resided in Crawfordsville. In 1885 they again became residents of Kansas, settling at Kingman, where Omer W. Allen remained until 1900. The father followed the occupation of carpentering and the son learned the trade under his direction, beginning work along that line when a mere lad. He commenced to use the saw and hammer in carpentering during the summer vacations when in his teens. In 1896 he was graduated from the high school at Kingman, Kansas, and at the age of twenty years he began working regularly at the carpenter's trade for wages. In 1900 he left Kingman and went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he had a fine position with a large contracting and home-building firm for several months, but hard work, heavy lifting and exposure brought on a desperate case of inflammatory rheumatism and for several years he was unable to do much work. Finally, in 1904, he went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, as a last resort, seeking a cure. Ten months there brought him a comparative measure of health though at times he is still troubled by the disease in spite of the fine Idaho climate.

It was climatic conditions that induced him to locate in this state. He reached Boise on the 11th of August, 1905, with eight dollars and thirty-five cents in his pocket. Here he was employed as a journeyman carpenter for four years, mostly by the firm of Vernon & Saunders, then prominent contractors of the city. In 1909 he took up contracting and building on his own account and heavy demands have been made upon his time and attention throughout the intervening period of eleven years. He has perhaps built more residences in Boise in this period than any other contractor of the city and it is said by those who know that "Omer W. Allen has built more houses in Boise than all other carpenters and contractors combined." His banner year was 1912 and during the building period of that year he built thirty-two residences, ranging in price from two to eight thousand dollars. He has seven men in his employ, who have been with him for nine years. In addition to the hundreds of homes which he has erected in this city and section of the country he built the new Ada County Hospital and now has a contract for the building of the Sisters of Mercy Hospital at Nampa at a cost of seventy thousand dollars. He has recently completed the United Presbyterian church at Nampa and has built other important structures there as well as in Boise.

On the 4th of May, 1898, Mr. Allen was united in marriage in Kingman, Kansas, to Miss Dora Carper, a daughter of Isaac P. Carper, who died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen in Boise in 1908. He was at one time mayor of Kingman, Kansas.

Mr. Allen has a fine bungalow, built of wood and Klinker brick in 1912. He has built a large number of beautiful bungalows for himself in Boise and their attractiveness has caused others to seek them and he has sold. At the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Railroad he owns a large planing mill and lumberyard which furnish him building materials. Mr. Allen is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He likewise has membership in the Boise Country Club and is fond of golf, enjoying a game whenever leisure permits. He also finds recreation in fishing and hunting. In politics he is a democrat but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, nor is he strictly partisan, for at local elections he often casts an independent ballot. His success in life is the direct result of his earnest labor, and he has thoroughly qualified for his work, thereby obtaining the liberal patronage that is now his.

JESSE H. WILSON.

Jesse H. Wilson is a member of the firm of Cotton & Wilson, civil engineers of Idaho Falls, where he is also filling the position of city engineer. He was born near Zanesville, Ohio, November 10, 1883, and is a son of William H. and Mary H. (Coulter) Wilson, also natives of the Buckeye state. The father is a farmer and also followed the profession of school teaching for thirty-five years. He afterward purchased and improved a farm in Muskingum county, Ohio, near Zanesville, and has continued its cultivation to the present time, making a specialty of the raising of pure bred Durham cattle. His wife died in 1887.

Jesse H. Wilson attended the district schools of Ohio and after completing his preliminary work became a student in the Ohio Northern University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909, completing a course in civil engineering. He

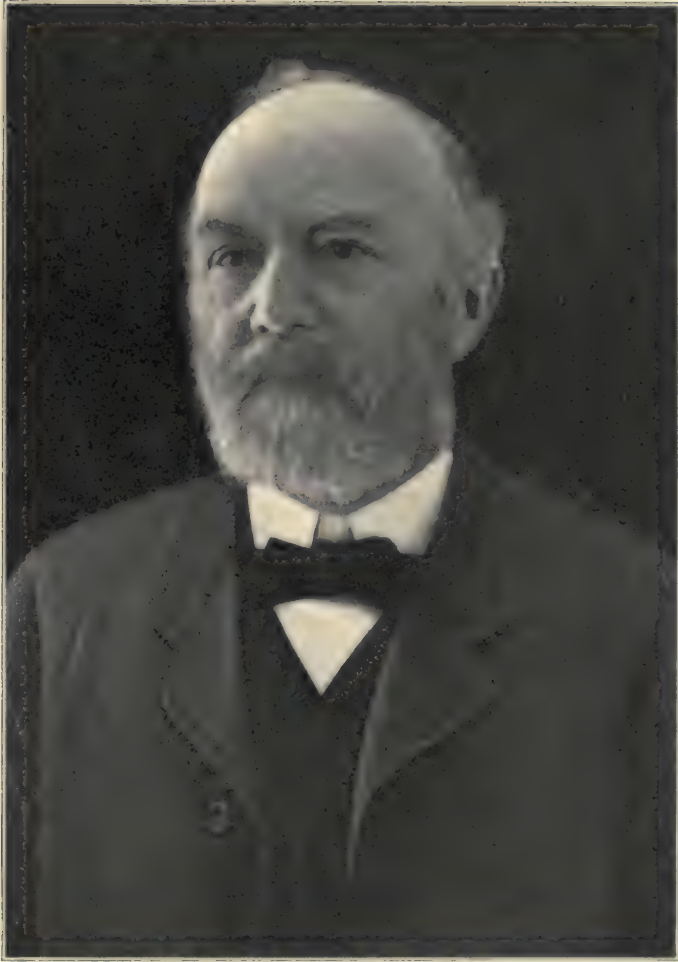
then went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he spent four years in the city engineering department, and in September, 1912, he came to Idaho Falls, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining alone in business until 1914, when he formed a partnership with W. O. Cotton, with whom he has since been associated. He has served as city engineer since 1915 and for a year prior to that time had charge of sewer construction for the city. He is doing a general engineering business in all the towns in this section of the state, covering several counties. His professional training was thorough and he has developed high efficiency in the conduct of the business.

On the 10th of September, 1916, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Alvina M. Heller, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Florence, who was born June 15, 1917. Politically Mr. Wilson is a republican but has never been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his professional interests. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is connected with the Masons. He also belongs to the American Association of Engineers, as well as to the Idaho Society of Engineers and to the American Waterworks Association. Every problem that has to do with his profession is of keen interest to him, and he is never satisfied until he has found a correct solution for every vexing question. He has become one of the foremost civil engineers of this part of the state, doing most important work along his chosen line.

TRUMAN C. CATLIN.

Truman C. Catlin, well known as a farmer and stock raiser of Ada county, his home being on Eagle Island, was born at Farmingdale, Illinois, December 21, 1839. The experiences of his life have closely connected him with the pioneer development as well as the later progress of the west. After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native town he pursued a course in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. His father, Truman Merrill Catlin, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, had become a resident of Illinois in 1838, settling eight miles west of Springfield, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land that is still in possession of the family, being now owned by Daniel Kendall, a brother-in-law of Mr. Catlin of this review. The father and his neighbors, who were also Connecticut people, had to haul their grain by wagon to Chicago, a distance of two hundred miles. Mr. Catlin also hauled specie from Alton, Illinois, to Springfield, Illinois, for Bunn's Bank, a distance of one hundred miles, carrying in this way thousands of dollars, for railroads had not yet been built at that time. Truman C. Catlin well remembers when the Chicago & Alton Railroad was built, his father becoming one of the owners of stock in the road. Truman Merrill Catlin reached the advanced age of ninety-three years, passing away in 1893 at Leavenworth, Kansas, in the home of one of his daughters, Mrs. D. C. Hawthorne, who had become a pioneer settler of the west. Her first husband, O. F. Short, and her son, Truman Short, were killed by the Indians when with a surveying party, all of whom met death at the hands of the savages save her other son, Harold Short, who is now engaged in the abstract business in Leavenworth, Kansas, and is serving his third term as county commissioner there. Both Harold Short and his brother Frank, who now resides at Eagle and owns one of the most beautiful homes in Idaho, were with their uncle, Truman C. Catlin, for a number of years. The mother of Truman C. Catlin bore the maiden name of Rhoda Pond and was a native of Camden, New York. She died at the old home near Springfield, Illinois, in 1873, when seventy-two years of age. The father when eighty-five years of age visited his son Truman in Idaho, enjoying the trip immensely.

It was in 1862 that Truman C. Catlin made his way to the northwest. He traveled by river boat, the Shreveport, from St. Louis to Fort Benton, where he and his companions bought ponies and thence rode to Walla Walla, Washington. They met Captain John A. Mullen at Fort Benton with his command and proceeded with him to Walla Walla. The distance from St. Louis to Fort Benton was thirty-two hundred miles. The other boat running between these points on the Missouri river at that time was called the Emily and the two boats were commanded by brothers, John and Charles LaBarge, who piloted the boats on the six weeks' trip between the two points. They stopped when and where they liked and during Mr. Catlin's voyage on the Shreveport they shot deer, antelope and buffalo. The first buffalo killed was swimming the river in front of their boat and they fired over a hundred shots before he was



TRUMAN C. CATLIN

killed and during the time came very nearly breaking the paddles of the boat. A small boat was then lowered, a rope attached to the buffalo and he was hauled on board. Some Indians were on the ship at the time and the captain told his passengers he would allow them to see the Indians eat buffalo, so he accordingly gave the red men permission to partake of the meat. One old buck advanced, cut off some pieces of meat and threw them to the squaws, who devoured them raw. Their only encounter with the Indians on the river was when the red men attempted to board the rowboats at Fort Pierre in the Dakotas in an effort to get to the Shreveport. The crew, however, were successful in beating them off. Mr. Catlin says there were no houses along the river between Fort Benton and Sioux City, Iowa. In the fall of 1863, twenty-one people of the same party that were on the boat with Mr. Catlin returned on the same boat and all were killed by the Indians save one woman, Fannie Kelly, who was afterward rescued from the Indians by the government.

Mr. Catlin spent the winter at Walla Walla and in the spring of 1863 came to Idaho. He worked at mining in the Boise basin for six dollars a day or seven dollars a night. In June of that year he went to Silver City but remained only a short time and on returning to the Boise basin located on Eagle Island, which at that time was called Illinois Island, and later the name was changed by the government to Eagle Island. There he preempted one hundred and sixty acres before it had been surveyed by the government. In 1863 Mr. Catlin and his companions made the trip from Idaho City to Silver City, procuring a dugout at the place where Boise now stands and, loading it upon their wagon, hauled it across country through sagebrush to a point on the Snake river, afterward known as Silver City ferry, where they launched their boat and crossed the river, theirs being the first team that crossed by that route. Mr. Catlin and his party went to Eldorado, Oregon, just about the time the Indians killed Scott and his wife at Burnt River, Oregon. This trip concluded Mr. Catlin's mining ventures.

In the fall of 1863, associated with J. C. Wilson of Texas and G. W. Paul of Erie, Pennsylvania, Mr. Catlin took a contract to furnish one hundred thousand shingles to the government for the fort at Boise. After this contract was filled he moved to the ranch on Eagle Island, where he now resides and where he has since acquired land until his property there now consists of five hundred acres. He also owned one hundred and sixty acres one mile east of Middleton, which he recently sold for thirty-five thousand dollars. For forty-five years he has been engaged in the cattle business, which he began in a small way. He and his partner, Frank C. Robertson, together with Ely Montgomery and Jake Stover, in 1876 drove the first herd of cattle eastward from the west. They drove one thousand head to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where they ranged them for two years and then sold the stock. In 1879 they took eighteen hundred head to Cheyenne, where they sold the beef cattle and drove the remainder to northern Nebraska to range on the Niobrara river. This was an exceedingly hard winter and they lost many cattle and also had serious trouble with the Indians, who killed not only their cattle but several of their men. In 1879, Mr. Catlin, J. H. McCarty and Frank C. Robertson purchased nearly all the cattle on Camas Prairie and drove them to Cheyenne, Wyoming. In 1880-1 they drove their cattle east and in 1882 cleaned up everything they had there and drove their cattle to a range in Montana. Mr. McCarty, who was president of the First National Bank of Boise, was one of the partners in the firm, the others being Mr. Robertson, who had charge of the drives, and Mr. Catlin, who had charge of the business in this section. They ranged cattle in Montana until 1886-7, when on account of heavy snows they lost nearly every head. In 1917 Mr. Catlin sold nearly all of his cattle interests, then amounting to about thirty-five hundred head, because of the fact that nearly all of his cowboys entered the army. He is not engaged in the live stock business at the present time save that he owns a few horses. His attention is now being given to diversified farming and dairying and he has about sixty head of fine Jersey and Holstein milk cows. He brought into the valley the first reaper and derrick fork and at all times he has been in the vanguard among those whose progressive measures have led to the substantial development and improvement of the district. In the spring of 1863 potatoes which he bought for seed cost him twenty cents a pound and barley eleven cents. The first house which he built was of logs, ten by twelve feet, and it accommodated three people. Today he has one of the most beautiful places in the state. His fine home is situated in a grove of trees surrounded by a clearing of pasture land, while not far distant tower the mountains. Everything about his place is modern and convenient. There are two fine artesian wells and water is conveyed to all of the buildings. The Boise river

divides and makes of his land, which is but a portion of the area, an island. When Mr. Catlin first located on this island, the Boise river was teeming with salmon trout. The implements which were used in farming in those days were mostly crude and homemade. Mr. Catlin made a spear out of an old iron and their forks were made of willow branches. The only real tools that they had were an inch auger, an ax and a drawing knife. He purchased a wagon, two yoke of cattle, a span of mules and his seed on time payments, the contract being that he was to pay for them the following year. In the spring when he was breaking the sod, the two men from whom he had bought the outfit came out to where he was plowing and after following him around for a short time inquired if he expected to raise anything on that soil. He replied that he would raise a fine crop, which he did. His first crop of potatoes was the best that he has ever raised and he sold them for from eight to twelve cents per pound, while his two acres of corn averaged fifty-two bushels per acre and after being ground were sold at from eighteen to nineteen dollars a sack. He not only paid every cent of his indebtedness but had a balance left after disposing of his crop. While seated in a chair made in 1867, the legs of which were all made from the root of a tree and the seat of cottonwood, Mr. Catlin related a little experience which he had in pioneer times, saying: "We at one time made a dugout from the trunk of a tree and put in it nineteen pigs with their legs tied and attempted to cross the Boise river in high water. This was in 1869. A Frenchman, Billy Dee, took the stern of the boat while I took the bow, and when the boat was cast loose and swung with the stream, the pigs all rolled to one side and the boat turned over, spilling the pigs and the Frenchman. However, I clung to the boat, which turned bottom up and landed me high and dry on top of it. Most of the pigs were drowned. Dee swam for his life and finally made the boat and I pulled him on top. The boat then caught on a snag and it took the neighbors to rescue us!"

In 1873 Mr. Catlin was married to Miss Mary Smith, of Yreka, California, whose parents were natives of Savanna, Illinois. She died April 3, 1898, leaving a son, Trude F., who lives near his father. Mr. Catlin has an invalid niece living with him at the present time and he also has a housekeeper whose husband has charge of the out-of-door work of the ranch.

For more than a half century Mr. Catlin has now lived in the west. It was during the Civil war, or on the 11th of September, 1861, that he was a passenger on a Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad train when the rebels destroyed the bridge across the Little Platte river and the train plunged into the stream. Among the dead was the man who had sat next to him in the train. This event so unnerved Mr. Catlin that he decided to come west and regain his health. Thus it was that he became identified with Idaho, where he has since made his home. Here he has lived an exemplary life, has ridden the range constantly and today at the age of eighty years is yet extremely active and still takes pleasure in riding the range, which he says he can do with the best of them. His reminiscences of the pioneer days are most interesting and his experiences have made him familiar with every phase of Idaho's development.

HARRY M. BROADBENT.

Harry M. Broadbent, principal of the high school at Burley, was born in Waucoma, Iowa, April 23, 1887, a son of William and Jennie (Berry) Broadbent. He left Iowa in company with his parents when but seven years of age, the family home being established at Ordway, Colorado. There the father engaged in farming and upon the home farm Harry M. Broadbent was reared to manhood, pursuing his education in the public schools, while later he attended the high school at La Junta, Colorado, completing a course there with the class of 1907, while subsequently he was graduated from the Colorado State Teachers' College as a member of the class of 1911. He has devoted his entire life to the profession of teaching, and removing to Idaho, he became connected with the public schools of Hammett, Elmore county, there remaining for a period of five years, and for two years was superintendent of schools at Hollister, Idaho. In 1918 he came to Burley as acting superintendent and continued to fill the position from the 1st of March until the close of the school year. He is now the principal of the high school of Burley and is doing excellent work in promoting the school system and in introducing methods of practical value. His standards are high

and he has the faculty of inspiring teachers and pupils under him with much of his own zeal and interest in the work.

In 1910 Mr. Broadbent was married to Miss Betty Leeright, a native of Murphysboro, Illinois, and a daughter of George W. and Cassia (Pyatt) Leeright. Her father was a farmer of Illinois but afterward removed to Burley, Idaho, where he is engaged in the sign business. Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent have one child, Edwyna.

Mr. Broadbent belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Knights of Pythias. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CLIFFORD M. CLINE, M. D.

Dr. Clifford M. Cline is a well known physician and surgeon of Idaho Falls, where he has practiced his profession successfully since January, 1907. His birth occurred at Kalo, Iowa, on the 11th of August, 1884, his parents being William and Anna (Sheeley) Cline, both of whom were also natives of the Hawkeye state. The father there followed the drug business throughout his active life and passed away August 11, 1889. The mother, who is still living, makes her home in Iowa.

Clifford M. Cline was reared in the state of his nativity and obtained his more advanced education in the State University of Iowa. Having determined upon a professional career he later entered the Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1905. He next served as interne in a Chicago hospital for a year and a half, at the end of which time he came to Idaho, opening an office at Idaho Falls in January, 1907. Here he has remained continuously throughout the intervening thirteen years, his practice steadily growing in volume and importance as he has demonstrated his skill and ability in the field of his profession. His offices are in the Farmers & Merchants Bank.

In December, 1906, Dr. Cline was united in marriage to Miss Emma Ludwig and they have a daughter, Gretchen G., whose birth occurred on the 19th of March, 1912. The family residence is at No. 273 Ridge avenue in Idaho Falls. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while along the strict path of his profession he has membership in the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He has become widely and favorably known during the period of his residence at Idaho Falls and is numbered among the leading physicians and surgeons of Bonneville county.

MOSS P. BATES.

Moss P. Bates, general agent for the Western Union Life Insurance Company of Spokane, his territory covering southeastern Idaho, makes his home at Idaho Falls. He was born at Lamar, Barton county, Missouri, October 30, 1887, and is a son of James P. and Maggie (Maupin) Bates, the former born at Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, and the latter in Covington, Kentucky. The father is a civil engineer and also member of the bar, having won the LL. D. degree. He practiced law for a long time at Springfield, Missouri, and in 1900 went to New Mexico but later returned to his native state, where he again successfully engaged in law practice. In 1906 he removed to Oregon, where he purchased land that he has since owned and cultivated. His wife is also living and they are among the highly esteemed and influential residents of their section of the state.

Moss P. Bates spent his youthful days at Mountain Grove, Missouri, where he obtained his education as a public school pupil. He afterward devoted about five years to work as a farm hand and in 1900 went to New Mexico, where he resided until 1903, when he removed to St. Anthony, Idaho, and there began working for wages. He carefully saved his earnings until the sum was sufficient to enable him to purchase land, after which he carried on farming on his own account until 1909. At that date he engaged in the insurance business, which he has since followed, and he is now a prominent figure in insurance circles. In 1911 he established headquarters at Lewiston, Idaho, as representative of the Western Union Life Insurance Company of Spokane

and in 1914 he removed to Idaho Falls, where he has since made his home, owning a nice residence there.

In June, 1914, Mr. Bates was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Seineke, who is a graduate of Northwestern University, having the degree of Bachelor of Arts. They occupy a prominent social position and their own home is the abode of warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Bates is a democrat of broad-minded political views and without political ambition. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His attention is largely given to his business interests and he is regarded as one of the foremost insurance men of the northwest, his agency being among the biggest producers of business in this section of the country. During the past year he wrote six hundred thousand dollars and in 1919 the sum will exceed one million. He stands second place with the company, with good prospects of winning first.

HON. FRANK W. HUNT.

Hon. Frank W. Hunt, governor of Idaho from 1900 until 1902, passed away at Goldfield, Nevada, where he had mining interests, on the 25th of November, 1906. He was a resident, however, of Emmett, Idaho, where his widow and only daughter still reside. Governor Hunt was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 16, 1864, and was a son of Colonel Thomas B. Hunt, who was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1726 and spent most of his life in the United States. He served as a colonel in the Union army during the Civil war and passed away in Chicago, Illinois, his remains, however, being interred in the beautiful Arlington cemetery at Washington, D. C. The mother of Governor Hunt was Eugenia A. Montmolin prior to her marriage. She was born in Charleston, South Carolina.

Governor Hunt spent his early life at different army posts where his father, an officer of the United States army, was stationed during the period of his son's youth. In the early '80s he made his way to Montana, where he became a mining man, and later removed to Gibbonsville, Idaho, taking up his abode there in 1887. He resided there in a log cabin and engaged in the business of staking out mining claims. While at Gibbonsville he also engaged in mining pursuits and his prominence as a citizen of that community is indicated in the fact that in 1892 he was elected to the Idaho state senate, serving as a member during the second session after the admission of Idaho into the Union. This was the only political office he ever held previous to his election as governor. He had demonstrated his worth in citizenship not by office holding but by his stalwart support of measures for the general good and by his reliability and progressiveness in business life.

When the Spanish-American war broke out and Idaho was called upon to furnish her quota of troops Mr. Hunt responded to the call and was appointed first lieutenant of Company G, First Idaho Volunteers. He left with his regiment for Manila and was assigned to duty as brigade quartermaster on the staff of General Overshine. He was twice brevetted for gallantry, the first time being at the battle of Manila and the second at the battle of Zenopia Bridge. After the close of the war he was promoted to a captaincy and received his discharge at San Francisco when the others of the regiment were mustered out.

It was in the following year—1899—that Mr. Hunt was nominated for the office of governor of Idaho on the democratic ticket and, being elected, served for the term of 1900-1902. On the close of his service as chief executive of the state he was elected president of the Werdenhoff Mining & Milling Company of New York city and also president of the Idaho branch of that corporation. Soon afterward he located at Emmett, having taken up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, under the Carey act, located in the vicinity of Emmett. He continued a resident of Gem county from that time until his death, though various mining interests in Idaho and Nevada took him to different sections on many occasions. He was at Goldfield looking after his interests there when he suffered an attack of pneumonia which caused his premature death when he was but forty-two years of age. He was but thirty-five years of age when elected governor, the youngest man ever chosen as the chief executive of Idaho. His remains were brought back to Boise for interment and he was laid to rest in the Masonic cemetery of the capital city, the high Masonic bodies to which he belonged officiating at the funeral services.

Governor Hunt left a widow and little daughter. He had wedded Ruth Maynard,



HON. FRANK W. HUNT



who was born in Boise, Idaho, December 30, 1881, and is a daughter of the late John Witheral Maynard, formerly a well known pioneer citizen of Boise, who passed away at his home on Warm Springs avenue, May 16, 1913, when eighty-two years of age. He was a man of large affairs and left a goodly estate. His birth occurred at Dalton, Massachusetts, May 6, 1831, and when he came to Idaho, Boise was little more than a fort and camp, the year of his arrival being 1862. He afterward returned to the east and was married at Dalton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1867, to Miss Jane Lorenza Tyler, daughter of Moody Tyler and a representative of an old New England family. She was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 12, 1838, and died in Boise at the Maynard home May 31, 1898. Mrs. Hunt is one of a family of four children, these being Hugh Temple and Mark Tyler Maynard, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Katherine Womack, also a resident of Emmett, Idaho. The two sons are engaged in mining pursuits. The marriage of Governor and Mrs. Hunt was celebrated in Boise and to them were born two daughters, Elizabeth, who died in 1907; and Katherine, who was born March 7, 1906, and is at home with her mother. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Congregational church.

Governor Hunt belonged to the Masonic Fraternity, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church. His life was characterized by marked fidelity to duty, by earnestness of purpose and by devotion to every cause which he espoused, and of him it may well be said that he was faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.

HAROLD G. BLUE.

Harold G. Blue, superintendent of the public schools at Twin Falls and exemplifying his higher ideals of the profession in practical experience as a teacher, has been identified with the school system of the city since July, 1914. He was born in Goshen, Indiana, September 5, 1881, and is a son of Seton and Hannah (Miller) Blue. His boyhood days were passed in his native state and his early educational opportunities were supplemented by study in the Northwestern Indiana University at Valparaiso. He later attended the Indiana State Normal and eventually entered the University of Chicago, where he pursued his studies for some time. Later he became identified with the educational interests of Idaho as a teacher at Burley and in July, 1914, he removed to Twin Falls to take charge of the schools of that city as successor to Professor Elliott. He is an able educator who keeps in close touch with the most progressive ideas advanced in connection with the public school system of the northwest—a section in which public education has made such rapid strides that it has outdistanced in its thoroughness, efficiency and progressiveness the schools of the older and more conservative east.

In 1914 Professor Blue was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Baker, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Powers) Baker and a native of Ellsworth, Kansas. They now have an interesting little daughter, Bettie.

Professor Blue is a prominent Mason, having taken the Knights Templar degrees in the commandery, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Twin Falls Rotary Club, the latter connection indicating the progressive spirit which dominates him in all that he does. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his wife are consistent members. They occupy an enviable position in social circles and in the esteem of the public, and their own home is a center of warm-hearted hospitality.

ALEXANDER P. WILSON.

Alexander P. Wilson passed away on the 10th of March, 1912, and thus was ended a life of activity that constituted an important element in the business development of Boise for many years, for he was the senior partner in the Wilson-Smith Realty Company. He was born at Crystal, Tama county, Iowa, January 9, 1869, and through the period of his boyhood and youth resided at various places in Iowa and Kansas. He acquired a public school education and completed a high school course as well as a

course in a business college. He made his initial step in the business world as an employe in a printing office, but he did not find that pursuit congenial and turned his attention to telegraphy, which he followed for several years.

It was in 1890 that Mr. Wilson arrived in Boise as local manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company, but after occupying that position for a year he entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company as cashier in the Boise office. He continued in that position for a decade and displayed such ability that he was promoted to the responsible position of manager, with headquarters at Vancouver, British Columbia. After a year and a half spent at that place, however, he returned to Boise as manager of the office in the capital city and remained with the company until the general agency was closed. It was at that period that Mr. Wilson turned his attention to the real estate business and afterward he accepted the general agency of the Columbia Life Insurance Company. In the conduct of his real estate and insurance business he formed a partnership with George W. Smith and his father, H. G. Wilson. The business was developed along substantial, progressive and honorable lines, and the Wilson-Smith Realty Company soon took place among the foremost firms of the kind in this section of the state. Alexander P. Wilson remained in active connection with the business until about a year prior to his death, when his health failed and he was a great sufferer during his last illness.

On the 23d of November, 1898, in Boise, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Tate, a daughter of the late Miles W. Tate, a former attorney of Boise, who passed away June 20, 1904. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary McGee and died in Boise, October 25, 1917. Mrs. Wilson is a sister of the late John P. Tate, who is a prominent business man of Boise and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. She yet occupies the family home at No. 1419 West Washington street in Boise, where she is living with her three daughters, Kathryn Lydia, Virginia Elizabeth and Jean Alexandria. The eldest is a student in the Annie Wright Seminary at Tacoma, Washington, and the second daughter, Virginia, is now attending the Tacoma high school.

Mr. Wilson was a most consistent and earnest member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boise and served on its official board. His life was ever governed by high and honorable principles and the sterling worth of his character was recognized by all with who he came in contact. He was a faithful friend, a progressive citizen, a reliable business man and a devoted husband and father. Mrs. Wilson, like her husband, holds membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church and takes an active part in its work, including the Missionary Society, the Ladies Aid Society and other branches of its activities. She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, being of Revolutionary descent in both the paternal and maternal lines, and she is now registrar of Pioneer Chapter, D. A. R. She was also a most earnest worker in the Red Cross during the period of the World war and her aid and influence are ever given on the side of right, progress, reform and improvement.

HON. WILLIAM A. LEE.

Hon. William A. Lee, a distinguished representative of the Idaho bar practicing at Blackfoot and now connected with the law-making body of the commonwealth as state senator from Bingham county, was born near Falls City, Nebraska, December 11, 1859, and comes of old Virginia ancestry, being connected with the distinguished Lee family, to which belonged General Robert E. Lee and others of equal fame. The parents of Senator Lee of this review were Benjamin Franklin and Sarah Jane (Worley) Lee. The father was killed in battle at Springfield, Missouri, January 8, 1863, when serving as a non-commissioned officer. He was a son of David Lee of Virginia. Benjamin F. Lee was born in Indiana and David Lee in Pennsylvania, but prior to that time the family had been represented in Virginia from 1740, living in Westmoreland county. The ancestral line is traced back to England. The political belief of David and Benjamin F. Lee was that of the whig and later of the republican party, and thus it was that Benjamin F. Lee, in response to the call of the Union, went to the front, laying down his life on the altar of his country. Some time after her first husband was killed in battle Mrs. Lee became the wife of John L. Gordon, a native of Kentucky and a cousin of General John B. Gordon, the distinguished Confederate leader, who proved a kind stepfather to Senator Lee.

The last named was reared upon a farm near Chariton, Iowa, and supplemented his public school education by study in Simpson College, a Methodist school at Indianola, Iowa. Thus he secured broad literary learning to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. He determined upon the practice of law as a life work and with that end in view became a law student in the Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in the class of 1885. He first located for practice at Central City, Nebraska, where he remained for seven years, or until 1892, when he took up his abode at Ogden, Utah, where he remained until 1897. He then opened a law office in Salt Lake City, where he continued until 1911, and during the period of his residence in Utah he gained recognition as one of the most able and eminent members of the bar of that state. He was code commissioner in Utah and was associated with Brigadier General R. W. Young, and Grant H. Smith in the revision and codifying of the state laws, the code which they prepared being adopted. Subsequently he served as assistant attorney general of Utah for four years.

Mr. Lee has practiced successfully in all the courts and in 1896 he was made the attorney for the American Falls Canal & Power Company, a Utah concern. In 1904 he was advanced to the position of general counsel for that corporation and so continued until 1911. It was as counsel for the American Falls Canal & Power Company that he came to Idaho in 1911. Resigning his position with that corporation, he has since engaged in the general practice of law in Blackfoot and now practices in all of the Idaho courts, in the federal circuit and district courts and in the United States supreme court. The consensus of opinion on the part of the general public and his colleagues in the profession places him in the front ranks among the lawyers of Idaho, and he is a valued member of the American Bar Association and one of the vice presidents of the Idaho State Bar Association.

Mr. Lee has been married twice. In Chariton, Iowa, in 1887, he wedded Mary Foulks, a native of that state, who passed away in 1893, leaving three children. His son, Robert Corwin Lee, during the World war was a lieutenant commander of an American destroyer in the United States Navy. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. In June, 1918, he married Miss Elsie Calder, a daughter of United States Senator William M. Calder, of New York. In 1896, at Evanston, Wyoming, Senator Lee was married to Miss Lillian Seaton, a native of that place, who was educated at St. Mary's Academy in Salt Lake City. They became parents of a son, Richard A. Lee, an exceptionally bright and promising lad, who, unfortunately, at the age of fourteen years was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was out hunting.

Senator Lee enjoys motoring but his chief recreation comes from reading. He has ever been a lover of good literature and is especially fond of biography. He has been a great student of war history and has kept in touch with the trend of thought and events concerning the great World war so recently closed. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and in the latter organization is a past chancellor.

In politics Mr. Lee has ever been a stalwart republican but was never a candidate for political office until 1918, when he was elected to the state senate, defeating his nonpartisan opponent by a comfortable majority. He is now serving on the judiciary committee and the committee on privileges and elections and is chairman of the committee on code and law revision. He is a man of earnest purpose, of keen insight into complex public problems and is always to be found in those gatherings that result in intellectual stimulus and broadened activity and usefulness.

D. J. GRAVES.

For almost a quarter of a century D. J. Graves has been a resident of Idaho and on coming to the state took up his abode a mile west of New Plymouth. He has since purchased and occupied other land but always in the neighborhood of New Plymouth, where he has conducted a successful business as a farmer and apiarist, his time being now largely devoted to bee culture. He was born near Lansing, Michigan, March 3, 1859, a son of Martin and Mary Ann (Douglas) Graves, the latter a niece of the famous Illinois statesman Stephen A. Douglas, the democratic contemporary of Lincoln, with whom he engaged in debates that awakened the deepest

interest throughout the country. Mrs. Graves was born in the year 1816 and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, became the wife of Martin Graves, who was a native of the Keystone state, born in 1809, and became a pioneer settler of Michigan.

D. J. Graves was educated in the schools of his native state and throughout his entire life until the present time has largely followed the occupation of farming. In 1887 he went to Nebraska, where he cultivated four hundred and eighty acres of land for eight years but success did not crown his efforts there. Removing to the northwest, he spent six months in Oregon and in 1895 came to Idaho, first settling about a mile west of New Plymouth, where he purchased twenty-six acres of land. Eight years ago he sold that property and homesteaded one hundred and twenty acres three and a half miles southeast of New Plymouth. This he improved and sold and then invested in forty acres in the same locality, which he still owns. This tract has been planted to alfalfa and grain. In the fall of 1918 he purchased a fine residence in New Plymouth, where he and his family now reside. He is largely leaving the development and improvement of his farm to others and is giving his attention mainly to bee culture, now having about three hundred and forty hives.

On the 26th of January, 1892, Mr. Graves was married to Miss Loretta Conners, of Wisconsin, who removed to Nebraska with her parents in 1884. They were married in Nebraska and have a daughter, Pearl, who is the wife of W. G. Hurley, proprietor of the Ford Garage at New Plymouth. Mrs. Hurley is of great assistance to her father in the care of his bees. She is a very bright and intelligent young woman, possessing excellent business ability and sound judgment. Mr. Graves came to the west with very limited capital, having sustained losses in Nebraska. Here he found the opportunities for retrieving his fortunes and is today one of the prosperous and representative residents of the community in which he makes his home.

HON. RALPH STEPHEN HUNT.

Hon. Ralph Stephen Hunt, president of the Rexburg State Bank, representative in the Idaho general assembly from Madison county and a prominent farmer and live stock dealer residing at Rexburg, has made his home in Idaho since 1894, when he came to this state from Weber, Utah. Since the year 1900 he has lived in Madison county, spending most of the time upon his ranch. He was born in Weber, Utah, July 20, 1869, being the elder of the two sons of Ralph H. and Sarah (Skelton) Hunt, who are natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They came to Idaho from Utah in 1900 and make their home at Rexburg, where the father is a retired farmer. In early manhood he followed the occupation of carpentering. His family numbered eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom Ralph S. is the eldest. The only other son, John J. Hunt, died of influenza in October, 1918, at the age of thirty-six years.

The two brothers were associated in the conduct of large farming and live stock interests in Madison county, owning the largest irrigated farm in the district. They were also extensively and successfully engaged in wool growing, the flock of sheep now numbering about six thousand ewes.

Mr. Hunt belongs to one of the old families identified with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was reared upon a farm at Weber, Utah, and since 1894 has lived continuously in southern or southeastern Idaho, taking up his abode in what is now Madison county nineteen years ago. He is president of the Rexburg State Bank, being one of its organizers and its second president, and in addition to the duties of that position he devotes considerable attention to his hay ranch and to the management of his large stock raising interests, being regarded as one of the foremost factors in connection with the sheep industry in the state. During the first twenty years which he spent in Idaho he rode the range and herded both cattle and sheep. This gave him valuable knowledge and experience along the line to which he now gives his attention and with the passing years his success has steadily grown until he is now a prominent figure in connection with wool production in the northwest. He is a member of the Idaho Wool Growers Association and also of the National Wool Growers Association.

Mr. Hunt has always been a republican and more or less prominent in political circles. He served out an unexpired term as county commissioner and for five years



HON. RALPH S. HUNT



was a member of the city council of Rexburg. In 1912 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the Idaho legislature, was again called to that position in 1916 and for a third term in 1918. He was not a candidate, however, in 1914. He is now chairman of the live stock committee and is serving on other important committees. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and he finds his recreation in hunting and fishing. Throughout his entire life he has been actuated by a spirit of progress which is as manifest in his public career as in the conduct of his private business affairs.

HON. WILLIAM H. WITTY.

Hon. William H. Witty, state senator from Bannock county and a well known representative of the Pocatello bar, where he has practiced since 1895, was born in McCracken county, Kentucky, February 3, 1872, and after attending the public schools of that place continued his education in a normal school. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in a graded school for three years, thereby acquiring a sufficient sum of money to pay his expenses as a student in the Blandville Baptist College at Blandville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately after his graduation he was elected to the presidency of that school and there remained for a year, but the opportunities of the west drew him to Idaho and he established his home in Pocatello. After remaining for a few months, however, he returned east and was a teacher in Clinton College for three years. For a considerable period he was widely known as a capable educator of the middle west. He spent two years as one of the teachers in the Ohio Valley College and at the same time was a teacher in the Blandville Baptist College.

With his return to Pocatello in 1904 Mr. Witty entered upon the practice of law, in which he has since remained active. He was associated with Robert M. Terrell in a partnership relation under the firm name of Witty & Terrell until 1915, when his partner was appointed district judge of the fifth judicial district. Since 1915 Mr. Witty has practiced alone and his practice has steadily grown as his ability has become recognized. The thoroughness with which he has ever prepared his cases, the clearness with which he presents his cause, and his logical deductions and sound reasoning are the salient elements in his continued success. He has frequently been called upon to fill public offices along the line of his profession. He was formerly deputy county attorney of Bannock county and for four years he filled the office of city attorney of Pocatello.

On the 9th of June, 1895, Mr. Witty was united in marriage to Miss Annie Christian, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James D. Terrell, the former a prominent physician of Blandville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Witty have become parents of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. Their religious faith is that of the Baptist church.

Mr. Witty belongs to the Pocatello Commercial Club and to the Fifth Judicial Bar Association. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, and in 1910 and again in 1912 he was chosen chairman of the Bannock county republican central committee and has contributed in marked measure to the success of the party in his section of the state. Recognition of his capable service to the party and to the state, and his public-spirited devotion to the general welfare led to his election to the office of state senator from Bannock county and he is now serving in the upper house of the Idaho general assembly.

MRS. LUCY HARRIS SALISBURY.

Mrs. Lucy Harris Salisbury, filling the position of county treasurer of Fremont county, with office in St. Anthony, was born in Richmond, Utah, March 23, 1837, a daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Gammell) Harris, the former a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in Salt Lake City. The father was a farmer by occupation and in 1849 went to Utah, driving across the plains with ox teams and meeting with all the hardships of such a trip and the experiences of frontier life. He took up land in the Cache valley and continued to cultivate his fields until 1898, when he removed to Fremont county, Idaho, and secured a homestead claim near Ashton. With characteristic

energy he began at once to break the sod, turning the first furrows upon his place. He continued in the work of tilling the soil and cultivating the crops throughout his remaining days, passing away on the 3d of September, 1902, at the age of fifty-eight years. The mother died in July, 1919, at the age of sixty-three years. They were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mr. Harris had first made his way to Utah with his parents in early life and afterward returned to the Missouri river to assist the handcart people in crossing the plains. He was ever an active and earnest worker in the church, in which he served as an elder.

The daughter, Miss Lucy Harris, was reared and educated in the Cache Valley and for two years taught school in Teton and in Marysville, Fremont county, Idaho. She afterward became connected with the dry goods business and for ten years was at the head of the dry goods department of the Fogg & Jacobs Mercantile Company of St. Anthony, filling that position until her election to the office of county treasurer in November, 1918. She also has farming interests in Teton county, having purchased state land, which she now leases.

It was on the 14th of November, 1904, that Lucy Harris became the wife of William J. Salisbury and to them was born a son, Guy William, who passed away in October, 1905. Mrs. Salisbury has always been active in public affairs and for four years she served as assistant postmaster at Marysville, Idaho. Her religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and she was called to a mission but was released on account of her mother's health. She is now president of the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association of the Yellowstone stake. Her activities are thus broad and varied, and she is making a most creditable and excellent record as county treasurer.

HON. ROSS P. MASON.

Hon. Ross P. Mason, of New Plymouth, well known in local circles as a banker and in the public life of the state as a member of the Idaho senate from Payette county, has resided in the northwest since 1912, at which time he came to Idaho from Kanawha, Hancock county, Iowa. Settling at New Plymouth, he entered banking circles and since 1915 has been cashier of the Farmers Bank. He was born at Clarion, Wright county, Iowa, September 23, 1891, and is the youngest member of the state senate, being but twenty-eight years of age. His parents, George W. and Abigail (Pinkham) Mason, are now living at New Plymouth, having removed to Idaho in 1914 to be near their son. The father is a retired banker fifty-one years of age, who was forced to put aside business cares because of impaired eyesight, resulting in almost total blindness. There were four sons and a daughter in the family, Henry Clay, George William, Theodore Roosevelt, Ross P. and Maude May. The two first mentioned were in the United States military service when the war closed, Henry Clay being at Camp Funston, Kansas, and George William with the student army training corps in the University of Idaho. The daughter is a teacher at Bancroft, Idaho.

Ross P. Mason, the eldest son of his father's family, was reared in Iowa, spending his youthful days in two or three different towns. He acquired a high school education and for a year was a student in a military college when sixteen years of age. He had the choice of continuing his college course or going to work and chose the latter. He at once entered the Farmers State Bank at Kanawha, Iowa, of which his father was president. He started in a minor position but steadily worked his way upward through merit, becoming bookkeeper and eventually assistant cashier. He has since continued in the banking business, and in 1912 he and his father purchased the controlling interest in the Farmers Bank at New Plymouth, Idaho, of which he at once became assistant cashier, while in 1915 he was advanced to the position of cashier. The father and son own seventy-five per cent of the bank's stock and George W. Mason is president. The bank was capitalized for ten thousand dollars upon its organization, but since the Masons have been identified therewith the capital stock has been increased to twenty-five thousand and a general banking business is being successfully conducted.

In Kanawha, Iowa, Mr. Mason was married on the 31st of December, 1912, to Miss Minnie Cora Johnson, a schoolmate of his boyhood days. They had two children but lost one son, Donald John, who was but a year and a half old at the time of his death. The younger son, Homer Charles, was born October 27, 1917.

In politics Mr. Mason is a republican and is now holding his first political office,

having been elected state senator in the fall of 1918 by a good majority on the republican ticket. He is now serving as chairman of the printing committee and is serving on the committees on banking, corporations and railroads. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons. In war work he was keenly interested and was chairman of the Liberty Loan campaign in his vicinity. For recreation he turns to hunting and fishing, greatly enjoying a period in the open. Having attained success in business and prominence in public life while still a young man, the future career of Ross P. Mason will be well worth the watching.

CLINTON EMMETT ROSE.

Clinton Emmett Rose, superintendent of the public schools of Boise, was born at Quarry, Marshall county, Iowa, May 20, 1875, and is the only living child of Benjamin F. and Esther (Coate) Rose. The father at one time was owner of a general store at Quarry, where he also served as postmaster and justice of the peace. He was born in Ohio, on ground now occupied by the city of Dayton, his natal year being 1841. With his parents he removed to Iowa in his youthful days and at twenty years of age he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in 1861 as the youngest member of Company B, Eleventh Iowa Infantry. While he joined the army as a private, he was afterward promoted to orderly sergeant and ultimately became captain of his company. He was wounded at Shiloh and again at Atlanta and at the latter place was captured and sent to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was held as a hostage for a time but later was exchanged. During a two months' imprisonment at Charleston his weight fell from two hundred and forty-six to one hundred and fifty-one pounds, owing to the limited amount and poor condition of the food given him. With the close of the war he returned to his Iowa home and there remained until 1882, when he removed to Cloud county, Kansas, where he engaged in farming and in merchandising until his death, which occurred in 1908. He had served as clerk of the district court of Cloud county for four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Esther Coate, is also a native of Ohio and is now living near her son's home in Boise, having removed to this city in order to be near her son, following the death of her husband in Kansas. She is a well known Woman's Christian Temperance Union worker and was formerly county president in that organization. Although she has now reached the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, she nevertheless recently won in a knitting contest in Red Cross work.

Clinton E. Rose was reared on a farm in Cloud county, Kansas, from the age of seven years. In the pursuit of his education he was graduated from the high school of Concordia, Kansas, with the class of 1893 and afterward taught school for two years. In 1895 he entered the University of Kansas, where he won his Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1899. Later he was teacher of mathematics at Beloit, Kansas, for two years, after which he became principal of the Beloit high school and continued to serve in that capacity for three years. In 1904 he came to Boise and has been connected with the public schools of the city continuously since. He was principal of the Boise high school from 1904 until 1915 save for the year 1912-13, which he devoted to post-graduate work in Columbia University, pursuing the teacher's course there. In May, 1915, he was promoted to the superintendency of the Boise schools and is serving for the fifth year in that position. He has ever held to the highest standards in his profession and his work has been productive of splendid results. He is a member of the Idaho State Teachers' Association, which has honored him with election to the presidency, and he also belongs to the National Educational Association. For several years past he has conducted a teachers' summer normal in Boise, covering a period of six weeks, which has an attendance of about two hundred and fifty teachers from all parts of Idaho.

On the 31st of May, 1900, in Concordia, Kansas, Mr. Rose was married to Miss Minnie A. Lawrence, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. They have two sons, Clinton F. and Lawrence Emmett, aged respectively seventeen and ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose are members of the First Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as a trustee, and in the work of the church they are deeply and helpfully interested. He is also a member and one of the directors of the Boise Commercial Club and he is a Master Mason and a member of the Boise Country Club. He served on the Ada County Council of Defense and was a member of its executive committee. He thus

performed his part in solving war problems, and at all times he stands for those interests and activities which are most worth while to the individual, to the community and to the country at large.

HON. JAMES HEBER RICHARDS.

Hon. James Heber Richards, attorney and jurist, who for two years presided over the third district court, when he would no longer consent to remain upon the bench and resumed the private practice of law in Boise, where he ranks as one of the ablest and most distinguished members of the Idaho bar, was born in Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, May 5, 1852. He was one of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, born to Daniel and Clarissa (Allen) Richards, both of whom were natives of the state of New York and have now passed away. Four of their eight children are still living, all being residents of Idaho, namely: Clara H., a resident of Boise; Wilson P., also of Boise; James H.; and Arthur P., of Emmett.

Judge Richards was reared upon a farm in Knox county, Ohio, to the age of fourteen years, and during that period pursued a country school education. He then started out to provide for his own support and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that he has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. Energy, industry and ambition have actuated him at every point in his career. He was first employed upon a dairy farm for two years and later went to Bellville, Ohio, where he worked for his board and attended school for two years. He was ever desirous of advancing along intellectual lines and throughout his entire life has manifested studious habits that have kept him in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress. At eighteen years of age he went to Huron county, Ohio, to become manager of a large four hundred acre stock farm and spent one year in that position. He afterward resided for two years in Seneca county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farm work, and from 1872 until 1878 he was engaged in teaching school in Mount Vernon, Ohio. In the latter year he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and in the meantime he had begun the study of law. Returning to Mount Vernon, he again taught school for a brief period and in 1879 made the initial step on his westward journey, removing to Denver, Colorado. There he entered the law office of Markham, Patterson & Thomas, well known attorneys of that city, who directed his reading for two years and who paid him sixty dollars per month for his services as a law clerk. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar and for five years thereafter engaged in active practice in Denver. He then removed to Breckenridge, Colorado, where he practiced his profession from 1886 until 1890.

In the latter year Judge Richards arrived in Boise, where he has practiced continuously since save for the period of his service upon the bench. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican. The docket of the third district court having become badly congested, in 1894 Mr. Richards consented to become judge of the district in order to clear up the docket and did so with great sacrifice to his personal interests. He remained upon the bench for two years, during which time he accomplished his purpose of clearing the docket and then retired, resuming the private practice of law. It required three years for him to catch up with his private practice and he was harder worked during that period than in any other time of his life.

The following resolutions by the bar of the third judicial district of Idaho were passed:

"Whereas, the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for Ada County, and presided over by Hon. J. H. Richards, District Judge, has now been in continuous session about sixty days, and during which time over one hundred cases have been disposed of, many calling for the solution of intricate and novel legal propositions and the adjustment of strongly disputed facts, and,

"Whereas, Hon. J. H. Richards, as Judge, has speedily, fearlessly, impartially and with ability tempered with justice and right, met and decided each matter of dispute presented to him,

"It is therefore Resolved: That the members of the Bar of this District hereby express their high regard for the dignity, fairness and ability of Hon. J. H. Richards, as Judge of said Court, and his kindness and courtesy extended to each member of the Bar, as well as the jury in attendance and the litigants.

"Resolved: That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to Hon. J.



HON. JAMES H. RICHARDS



H. Richards, and that the same be spread upon the records of the Bar Association of said District.

(Signed) GEORGE H. STEWART
O. E. JACKSON
ALFRED A. FRASER
Committee."

In 1905 Judge Richards was a member of the state legislature, being the only lawyer in the house, and he was made chairman of the judiciary committee. Other political offices could have been won by him if he had so desired. He has frequently been urged to become a candidate for the office of governor and for member of the supreme court but has always declined, his ambition being in other than political lines. He prefers the private practice of law and he keeps in close touch with the trend of professional thought and practice through his membership in the Idaho State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

On the 29th of November, 1881, Judge Richards was married in Winona, Minnesota, to Miss Fannie Howe. They are members of the Christian Science church and Judge Richards is a Master Mason and also an Elk. He served as the first exalted ruler of Boise Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E. He is likewise a member of the Boise Commercial Club and is interested in all those activities and projects which have to do with the upbuilding of the city and the upholding of high civic standards.

HON. JAMES H. BRADY.

There are few lines of activity which have touched the general interests of society and led to the development and progress of Idaho with which Senator James H. Brady was not connected. He left the impress of his individuality for good upon many important public movements in his state, and at all times his course was of such signal dignity and honor as to win the confidence and respect of all with whom he was associated.

James H. Brady was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1862, the son of John and Cathrine (Lee) Brady, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather, Hugh Brady, was a colonel in the War of 1812, and his great-uncle, Captain Samuel Brady, was a hero in Indian warfare during the early years of the history of Pennsylvania.

The subject hereof moved with his parents to Johnson county, Kansas, where he attended the public schools of the district and the Leavenworth Normal College. He taught school for three years after receiving his diploma, fitting himself in the meantime for the practice of law. After editing a semi-weekly newspaper for two years, he embarked in the real estate business, with branch offices in St. Louis, Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, and Houston, Texas, and in this business was very successful. While thus engaged, he became acquainted with the wonderful irrigation and power possibilities of the state of Idaho and moved here in 1895. He at once became identified with the development of the Snake river valley and was the moving spirit in the construction of the Idaho canal, the Marysville canal, and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation canal. In fact, he did more for irrigation and the agricultural development of Idaho than any other man who has ever lived within its borders. He also became interested in the development of water power in southern Idaho and organized the Idaho Consolidated Power Company, which harnessed the waters of American Falls from which light and heat are supplied widely over the southern part of Idaho.

His great interest in all development work brought about his election as vice president of the National Irrigation Congress, which position he held during the years of 1896 and 1898. He was later a member of the executive committee of that organization for the years 1900 and 1904. During his connection with this organization it became in no small measure through his efforts, an instrumentality in securing the enactment of national reclamation laws. He was president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, and also of the Western Development League.

Naturally Mr. Brady's great interest in all public movements brought about his participation in politics, and the great energy and executive ability which he displayed in his business enterprises distinguished him as an organizer and leader in the republican party, and his foresight, business intelligence, personal popularity and capacity for work made him a valuable asset to that party in his state. He was elected

a delegate to the republican national convention of 1900, 1908 and 1916, acting as chairman of the Idaho delegation to the convention of 1908. He was a member of the delegation selected by the convention to notify President William H. Taft of his nomination by that convention. In 1904 he became chairman of the republican state central committee of Idaho and was again selected in 1906 and led his party to victory in both campaigns. He was nominated in convention by acclamation as republican candidate for governor in 1908 and was elected November 3d of that year by a magnificent majority. Senator Brady took with him into the governor's office, his wonderful experience as a builder and an intimate knowledge of the needs of his state and a profound feeling of responsibility to his constituents. His administration of this office is noted in the history of the state as a period during which its greatest development occurred along constructive lines.

After his retirement as chief executive of his state, he again turned his attention with renewed vigor to the development of the agricultural resources of his state, personally investing large sums in a project near Mountain Home and rehabilitated that project, which was on the road to ruin, carrying with it the hopes and dreams of pioneer settlers. With the view of interesting the east in the wonderful opportunities afforded by the west, Mr. Brady in 1911 arranged for a special train to carry the governors of the middle west and north states across the continent, visiting all the principal cities between St. Paul and New York. This movement was known as the "Governors' Special" and it undoubtedly performed a wonderful mission for the benefit of the west. On January 24, 1913, Mr. Brady was elected by the legislature of the state of Idaho to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Heyburn. He was a candidate to succeed himself and was reelected by vote of his people at the general election in November, 1914, for a full six year term. On entering the senate his success in business affairs and his long experience in handling large enterprises was recognized by the leaders of that body giving him committee assignments of great importance, among which was that of a member of the military affairs committee. The advent of this country into the World war imposed a great responsibility upon this committee, and Senator Brady, although then in failing health and warned time and again by his friends and physicians of his personal danger in over-exertion, nevertheless threw his whole soul into his labor, and to this work, more than any other cause may be attributed his final breakdown in health.

Senator Brady was an earnest supporter of legislation for the preparation and conduct of the war and for making the most liberal provision for the equipment and comfort of the soldiers and the care of their families. Although a strict party man, no thought of party advancement influenced him in the consideration of legislation pertaining to the conduct of the war. He was enthusiastic in his support of the government's plans to assume the large burden our republic was to bear in the world conflict. He passed away in his home in Washington, D. C., January 13, 1918, and his dying regret was that he could not live to do his part in the solution of the problems which he saw would confront this country after the victory, which he knew would come to the arms of the Allies.

Senator Brady is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Irene Moore of Chicago, Illinois, and two sons by a former marriage, S. E. Brady and J. Robb Brady, both of whom are now residents of Pocatello, Idaho, the Senator's home town, and are actively engaged in looking after the large interests of their father's estate, taking the same wholesome and vigorous part in public questions and problems as characterized their great father.

Of the many admirable characteristics possessed by the late Senator Brady perhaps his great generosity was the most conspicuous. No needy charitable enterprise was ever neglected by him. His modesty was such that his gifts to worthy causes, which really amounted to fortunes, were almost secretly accomplished. Great numbers of substantial men in Idaho today are free to acknowledge that through Senator Brady they have been strengthened and made happier and better. Many young men have been aided by him to secure an education who otherwise would have been handicapped in life's battles. He was one of the largest contributors to the Children's Home Finding and Aid Society of Boise, of which he served as president. He was also organizer of the Boys and Girls Club of the state of Idaho, to the support of which he contributed liberally until the general assembly made it a state institution.

Senator Brady was a wise and useful legislator, a generous and unselfish friend, an eminent and patriotic citizen. Reared upon a farm in Pennsylvania, with no special advantages or opportunities beyond those given to the great majority of men,

the inherent force of his character, his laudable ambition, his recognition of life's values, duties and responsibilities, led him into most important relations with public interests and every cause or activity with which he was connected benefited by his cooperation and support. It is impossible to overestimate the value of his service or measure the breadth of his accomplishments. While he was widely recognized as a foremost factor in the development of the irrigation interests of the state and in the promotion of its agricultural activity, his labors along other lines were of an equally important and worthy character. He was a potent power in the political history, not only of the state but of the nation, and great and important as were his activities in these connections, he regarded as equally important the needs of his fellowmen toward the development of philanthropic and moral interests and was a most close and discriminating student of the signs of the times in relation to all those great sociological problems which constitute the foundation of the nation's welfare. Wherever he went in the east or west, his ability was recognized and his salient qualities and genial manner were such as won for him warm personal friendship among the humble and the lowly, the great and the mighty throughout the land.

A. R. HOMER.

A. R. Homer, cashier of the Idaho Falls National Bank, was born in Clarkston, Cache county, Utah, March 18, 1883 a son of R. K. and Eleanor (Atkinson) Homer, the former a native of Salt Lake City and the latter of Wellsville, Cache county, Utah. The father was a farmer, who in 1889 came to Idaho, where he has since resided. He is now operating a farm pleasantly and conveniently situated a mile and a half from Idaho Falls. The mother is also living. In their family were nine children, namely: Russell K., who follows farming in Idaho; A. R., of this review; George A. and Brigham E., who are also farmers; Norah, the wife of John G. Grover, living at Archer, Idaho; W. H., a banker of Ririe, Idaho; Edmund E., living at Idaho Falls, where he is a clerk in the Browning Garage; John a farmer; and Lyda, at home.

A. R. Homer was reared and educated at Rigby, Idaho. He supplemented his public school training by study in the Rex Academy at Rexburg, Idaho, and also in the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah. He then entered the First National Bank of Logan, where he was employed for two years, after which he secured a position in the National Bank of the Republic at Salt Lake City, where he remained for five years. He was then sent to Switzerland on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, laboring in Switzerland and Germany for three years. After his return he entered the National City Bank at Salt Lake City, where he was employed for three years, and afterward became cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Logan, Utah, acting in that capacity for two years. He left that place to come to Idaho Falls, Idaho, and assist in the organization of the Idaho Falls National Bank on the 20th of December, 1918. The bank was organized with Frank Pingree as the president and A. R. Homer as cashier. Mr. Pingree is also the cashier of the National City Bank of Salt Lake City. The other officers of the institution are Jabec Ritchie, first vice president, and A. E. Stanger, second vice president. The bank has been capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and now has a surplus of twenty thousand dollars and deposits amounting to six hundred thousand dollars. The company purchased the building which they occupy, which is a modern bank building, supplied with the latest equipment. Among the directors and stockholders of the institution are many men of recognized ability and prominence in business circles. The bank has been established on a safe conservative basis, with a policy that commends itself to the public, and its business has steadily grown since its doors were first opened.

Mr. Homer was married to Miss Delva Haycock on the 18th of December, 1918. Politically he is a republican and he retains his membership in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He is recognized as an earnest, capable and cultured young man, possessed of practical business ideas and actuated at all points in his career by laudable ambition. He has been gladly welcomed to the ranks of business men and citizens of Idaho Falls, where he came not as a stranger but as one well known because of his well earned reputation. In various ways he has also won wide recognition as a successful business man through his extensive operations in farming and stock raising in connection with his three brothers, W. H., B. E. and John Homer, who are operating two thousand acres of land nineteen miles east of Idaho Falls, on which

they are running cattle and sheep and raising hay and grain, having four hundred acres planted to wheat and barley. His interests are thus extensive aside from banking, and his forcefulness and resourcefulness in business make him indeed a valued factor in the district which he has chosen as his place of residence.

HON. ISAAC ALBERT SMOOT.

Hon. Isaac Albert Smoot, residing in St. Anthony, Fremont county, where he has important ranching and real estate interests, has recently retired from the position of land commissioner of the state of Idaho. He was born in Provo, Utah, November 3, 1880, and is a son of the Hon. Abraham Owen Smoot, who passed away in 1914 and who was also a native of Utah, having been born in Salt Lake City, September 9, 1858. He served as state senator in Utah for sixteen years and as United States commissioner for many years and was prominent in the affairs of the state for a very extended period. He was a son of Abraham Owen Smoot, Sr., who was one of the leading Mormons of Utah and one of the high officials of the Mormon church. His birth occurred in Kentucky and he brought the second colony of one hundred Mormons to Utah in 1847, acting as captain of the wagon train. Brigham Young had brought the first one hundred earlier in the same year. Mr. Smoot became president of the Utah Stake of Zion of Utah county and was the first mayor of Salt Lake City, in which position he continued to serve for fourteen years. Later he served as mayor of Provo, Utah, for eighteen years. His second son is United States Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, the father of Isaac A. Smoot being the eldest son in the family.

Isaac A. Smoot was reared in Provo, Utah, where he acquired his early education, and subsequently was a student in the Brigham Young University of that place. He left the university at the age of nineteen and for four years thereafter devoted his attention to mining in the Tintic district. Later he served for two and a half years as a Mormon missionary in England in obedience to a call from the church, remaining abroad from 1903 until 1906. On his return home he soon became local manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Provo and six months later was promoted to the position of district manager for the corporation, in which capacity he continued to serve for six years. In 1912 he was elected county assessor of Utah county, Utah, while absent from his home town and county, and he never returned home during the campaign. His election therefore indicates most clearly his personal popularity and the confidence which was reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He was nominated on the democratic ticket during his absence without his knowledge and his brother at the convention attempted to prevent the nomination. Notwithstanding this he received three hundred more votes than any other candidate on the ticket and continued to fill the position for two years.

In the meantime, or on the 31st of March, 1909, Mr. Smoot had married an Idaho girl, the daughter of Samuel R. Parkinson, of Franklin, Idaho, who has now reached the venerable age of eighty-nine years and is one of the oldest pioneers of the state and the second settler of Franklin, Idaho, where he yet makes his home. He, too, is prominent in the Mormon church, in which he has served as bishop for forty years. Mrs. Smoot is one of the thirty-two children of Mr. Parkinson, of whom twenty-nine are living. The Parkinson family, including father and twelve living sons, are all prominent in public affairs in Idaho and Utah. The father's posterity now numbers over three hundred.

Mr. Smoot's marriage to Miss Parkinson finally led to his removal to Idaho, for on the occasion of several visits to his wife's people in this state he became greatly impressed with its possibilities and in 1915 he took up his abode at St. Anthony, where he became interested in both ranching and real estate. In the fall of 1916 he was made chairman of the democratic county committee of Fremont county and succeeded in electing the entire democratic ticket that fall in what is normally a strong republican county. In January, 1917, he was appointed by the Idaho state land board, without solicitation on his part, to the office of state land commissioner. He entered upon the duties of the position on the 1st of January, 1917, for a two years' term but on the 5th of August, 1918, resigned and returned to his former home in Fremont county. He does not seem to have the political ambition which has actuated his father and grandfather and which is so often an incentive for valuable public service. In 1901, however, he filled the office of clerk in the Utah state senate, occupying the position for one term.



L. B. Smoot



To Mr. and Mrs. Smoot have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Ruth P., Albert P. and Richard P. The initial in each instance stands for the name Parkinson. Mr. Smoot and his family continue their membership in the Mormon church. They are well known in their part of the state and Mr. Smoot is recognized as a man of marked business ability and enterprise who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

HON. JOHN McMURRAY.

Among those who are engaged in framing the laws of Idaho through membership in the state senate is Hon. John McMurray, who was elected to the upper house of the general assembly from Cassia county, his home being at Oakley, where he is a well known banker, farmer and sheep raiser. His connection with the financial interests of the state is that of president of the Farmers Bank at Oakley. He has lived in Idaho since 1882, arriving in this state when a lad of but eight years. He was born in Grantsville, Utah, June 12, 1873, a son of Charles K. and Mary A. (Hudson) McMurray, who were natives of Ohio and of Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Utah and in 1882 removed to Idaho, settling on a farm in Cassia county. Both have now passed away. It is a tradition in the family that the material grandfather, William Hudson, was one of the Mormon battalion that went to California in 1849 and that when in the employ of Sutter, digging a millrace, he discovered gold, but Sutter was given the credit for the discovery.

John McMurray spent his youth upon the home ranch in Cassia county and upon reaching his majority he took up farming and stock raising on his own account, giving his attention largely to sheep. He has since been active in the business and is today one of the prominent sheepmen of his section of the state. He has become a large land-owner in his county, making judicious investments in property from time to time as his financial resources have increased. He has also become actively connected with financial affairs as the president of the Farmers Bank of Oakley.

Mr. McMurray gives his political allegiance to the republican party, of which he is a stalwart champion, although his father was a supporter of democratic principles. Mr. McMurray has served for one term as county commissioner and for two terms filled the office of representative in the Idaho legislature before his election to the state senate on the 5th of November, 1918. He is now a member of the upper branch of the general assembly, where he is serving as chairman of the live stock committee and a member of the committees on education and on agriculture.

When twenty-seven years of age Mr. McMurray was married to Miss Clara Louise Dahlquist, and they are the parents of five living children, four sons and a daughter: Thelma, John Odell, Raymond, Gomez and Kay. Mr. McMurray is well known in the section of the state where for thirty-eight years he has made his home. His life has been well spent and his activity and enterprise have brought to him a gratifying measure of success, while his devotion to public duty has gained him prominence and honor in connection with the affairs of the commonwealth.

ALBERT A. JESSUP, D. D. S.

Dr. Albert A. Jessup, dental surgeon of Boise and for six years a member of the Idaho state board of dental examiners, was born at Salem, Oregon, February 27, 1875, a son of Dr. Solon R. and Sophronia (Soshow) Jessup, the former of English and the latter of French descent. The mother is also descended from ancestors who served in the Revolutionary war and she has membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution, while her son, Dr. Jessup, is connected with the Sons of the American Revolution. His father, Dr. Solon R. Jessup, was a physician and surgeon who practiced successfully in Salem, Oregon, for more than thirty years and there passed away October 15, 1902.

Dr. Albert A. Jessup was educated in the public schools of Oregon and in Willamette University and the University of Oregon. He then went east for further study and was graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in 1898, with the degree of D. D. S. Returning to the west, he has successfully practiced in Boise for a number

of years and his high professional standing is indicated in the fact that for six years he served as a member of the Idaho state board of dental examiners and for five years of that time was its secretary. He was also honored with the presidency of the Idaho State Dental Society, with which he still has membership, and he served as chairman for Idaho and honorary president of the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress. He likewise belongs to the National Dental Society and is a member of the Lambda Chapter of the Xi Psi Phi, a dental fraternity. He has put forth every effort to keep in touch with the latest advances made in the science of dentistry and employs the most modern methods in his practice, which has now grown to extensive proportions.

Dr. Jessup is a member of the Boise Commercial Club, also the Boise Rotary Club, the Boise Country Club and the Boise Golf Club. He is a Mason of high rank, having taken the various degrees of the York and Scottish Rites save the honorary thirty-third degree, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past master of the lodge; past high priest of the chapter and past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter. He is past thrice illustrious master of the council and a past commander and past grand commander of the Knights Templar; past venerable master of Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree; past wise master of Pelican Chapter of Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, past commander of Boise Council of Kadosh, thirtieth degree; past master of Kadosh of Boise Consistory, thirty-second degree; and past grand sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of the Red Cross of Constantine of the United States. He has for the past eleven years been elected representative of El Korah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., to the Imperial Council of the order for North America. He is widely known as one of the prominent Masons of the state, a loyal exemplar of the teachings of the craft, and is likewise identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

HENRY H. SCHILDMAN.

Henry H. Schildman is a typical business man of the west, alert to every opportunity presented, of which his enterprise prompts him to take advantage. He is now the president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Filer, Idaho, and is also well known as a real estate dealer and stockman. Illinois claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred at Warsaw, that state, on the 20th of November, 1871, his parents being John H. and Josephine Schildman. His boyhood days were there passed and he pursued his education in the schools of that place and in the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Illinois. He was a youth of seventeen years when in 1888 he made his way west to Spokane, Washington. He engaged in clerking for a time and then removed to North Yakima, where he was employed by the merchandising house of Coffin Brothers. He went to Lewiston, Idaho, when that firm established business there in 1895, opening an extensive mercantile institution which was conducted for twelve years. They also established branch stores at Fort Lapwai, Kamiah, Nezperce, Ito and Forest.

Mr. Schildman remained an active factor in the management and conduct of those stores until 1907, when he came to the Twin Falls country, purchasing the land where the town of Filer now stands. He plotted the land and organized the townsite company in the fall of the same year. He then opened a general merchandise store, which he conducted successfully for six years, enjoying a large trade as the country developed. In the spring of 1908 he became one of the organizers of the Filer State Bank and was elected its vice president and also a member of its board of directors. He was connected with the institution until 1912, when he disposed of his stock to Messrs. Shearer and Haag. In 1913 he sold his mercantile business to C. A. Love, who is still conducting the store. Mr. Schildman then devoted his attention to looking after his landed interests which he had purchased in the early years of the development of the tract. He also invested in live stock, both as a dealer and breeder of registered shorthorn cattle, Hampshire sheep and Poland China hogs. His live stock interests have developed to large proportions and at the present time he has one of the best herds of shorthorn cattle to be found in the state, numbering fifty head, and he finds a ready sale for all of the stock which he places upon the market. In the fall of 1917 he became associated with Messrs. Madland and Shear in organizing the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Filer, which is capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars and now has a surplus of twenty-five hundred dollars, enjoying a prosperous business.

In 1904 Mr. Schildman was married to Miss Kathleen Tarbox, and with their one son, James, they occupy a very pleasant home at Filer, enjoying all of the comforts

and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Schildman has made steady progress since starting out in business as a clerk in the northwest, advancing step by step, and in the utilization of the opportunities which have come to him he has gained a most creditable name and place.

HARRY S. BETTIS, D. D. S.

Dr. Harry S. Bettis, who for a third of a century has been engaged in the practice of dentistry in Boise, having arrived here on the 11th of February, 1886, from San Francisco, was born at Jamestown, Toulumne county, California, February 11, 1864, the only son of Otis John and Fanny Maria (Cheshire) Bettis. The father was born in Utica, New York, while the mother's birth occurred in Manchester, England, and in her girlhood days she came with relatives to the United States. In 1850 Mr. Bettis went to California as one of the gold seekers. He was a blacksmith by trade, but the gold discoveries drew him to the Pacific coast and there he continued to reside until called to his final rest February 28, 1898. His widow survived him for a considerable period, passing away September 5, 1918. There were but two children in the family, Dr. Bettis being the only son. His sister, Mary Louise Bettis, is now living in Berkeley, California.

Dr. Harry S. Bettis spent his early life chiefly in San Francisco and in his youthful days studied dentistry, believing that he would find it a congenial field of effort. In October, 1885, he was graduated from the dental department of the University of California and for a short time practiced in San Francisco but in 1886 came to Boise, where he opened an office. He is today the pioneer dentist of Boise, no other member of the profession in active practice having been here at the time of his arrival. His skill and ability rank him with the foremost dentists of the northwest. He keeps in touch with the latest scientific researches and discoveries and employs the most advanced methods in his operative work.

On the 30th of August, 1894, Dr. Bettis was married to Miss Alice Moore, a daughter of the late C. W. Moore, a prominent citizen of Boise. They have one son, Laurence Moore Bettis, who was born July 9, 1895, and is now at Fort Stevens, Oregon, having become a member of the heavy artillery service of the United States. He is a graduate of the Boise high school and later prepared for college in the east, pursuing his collegiate course in the University of Virginia. He was called to the colors early in September, 1918.

Dr. Bettis gives his political support to the republican party. He belongs to the Elks Club of Boise and greatly enjoys hunting and fishing when leisure gives him opportunity to indulge in those sports. During the long years of his residence in Boise he has gained a wide acquaintance and his circle of friends is almost coextensive therewith, while his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession entertain for him the highest respect and regard.

W. T. PLOWHEAD.

W. T. Plowhead, president of the State Bank of Middleton, was born in this town, on what is now known as the Ed Rutledge ranch, which at that time was owned by his father and was the family home. The father was born in the mountains of Switzerland, in the land of William Tell, and came to the United States in 1855, taking up as a claim in 1863 the farm upon which his son was born. He afterward returned to Switzerland, where he wedded Magdalena Luthi in 1871, bringing his bride to the new world. He died in 1905, but the mother now resides at Middleton.

W. T. Plowhead acquired his education in the common schools and subsequently attended the State University at Moscow, where he completed his education in 1905. He then turned his attention to farming and also worked in the mines of Silver City, at that time called Flint. In 1904 he purchased his present home site, consisting of an acre in an orchard and garden, located in the town of Middleton and within a block of the old home place. He is closely and prominently associated with the business development of Middleton as president and a director of the State Bank, of which he was one of the organizers. He was formerly associated with his father in the develop-

ment of several farms when the country was new and owned a forty acre tract of land two miles east of Middleton, which he sold in 1908. He is now associated with J. H. Mabee in the operation of two modern threshing outfits, and in all things his business affairs are most carefully conducted and result in the attainment of legitimate and substantial profit. Today he owns some of the best property in Middleton in addition to his fine residence. He also conducts a repair shop for mechanical work, equipped in the most modern manner, and he possesses much mechanical skill and ingenuity. He has invented and patented a device called the vise clamp, which is used for holding bolts in a vise so that the thread can be cut much farther down on the bolts than ordinarily and it also saves the heads from being crushed. It will undoubtedly become of general use wherever it is necessary to put bolts in a vise. Mr. Plowhead has also invented a mobile gasoline woodsaw and has recently constructed a working model of a steam tractor for moving and operating threshing machines.

In 1906 Mr. Plowhead married Elizabeth Kohlhepp, a native of Middleton, and they have become parents of two sons, Henry J. and Gerald W., aged respectively eleven and twelve years, and both now in school. Mr. Plowhead's record is one of successful achievement in everything that he has undertaken, for he has fully measured possibilities and opportunities, and his sound judgment has enabled him to make no false step. Each advanced step that he has made has brought him a broader outlook, and his persistency of purpose has enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles.

OLIVER O. HAGA.

Oliver O. Haga, a prominent representative of the Boise bar whose business enterprise is also manifest in extensive connection with banking, farming and live stock interests in the state, was born in Luverne, Minnesota, November 19, 1872, a son of Oliver O. and Julia (Emerick) Haga. In the acquirement of his education he attended public and high schools of Minnesota and afterward entered the Valparaiso University of Indiana, from which he won the degree of A. B. in 1894 and later the degree of A. M. In the meantime he had taken up the profession of teaching and was principal of the graded schools of Mount Sterling, Wisconsin, in 1892 and 1893. Following the completion of his course in the Valparaiso University he made his way to Idaho and from 1894 until 1896 was principal of the public schools of Salmon City. The two succeeding years were passed as principal of the schools of Glenns Ferry and in 1898 he accepted the position of principal of the high school of Boise, in which position he continued for three years. In the meantime he had devoted much of his leisure outside of the schoolroom to the study of law, reading independently or under the direction of local attorneys in the winter seasons, while the summer vacation periods were devoted to study in law schools of the east. He was admitted to the bar in 1898 and with his retirement from the position of principal of the high school of Boise he entered at once upon active practice, in which he has since continued. Since 1901 he has been a law partner of Judge J. H. Richards and the firm enjoy a most extensive and important practice, representing as corporation counsel or in litigated interests many leading corporations, including the Electric Bond & Share Company, the Idaho Power Company, the Utah Power & Light Company, the Bradstreet Company, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, the American Surety Company, the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago and the Chicago Title and Trust Company. Mr. Haga maintains a position as one of the foremost representatives of the Boise bar and is a member of the State and American Bar Associations. Important and extensive as is his practice, he has also become largely interested in banking, in farming and in live stock, dealing especially in registered shorthorn cattle, and is a director of the Boise City National Bank and vice president of the Boise Title & Trust Company.

On the 28th of August, 1900, Mr. Haga was married to Miss Jennie E. Bartlett, a daughter of Elijah Bartlett, of Dryden, Michigan, and they have become the parents of two daughters, Eleanor Louise and Margaret Virginia, who are pupils in the city schools.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church and fraternally Mr. Haga is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Commercial and Country Clubs of Boise and is a supporter of the republican party. He turns to farming for recreation, also



OLIVER O. HAGA

to motoring and fishing, but has comparatively few leisure hours, for aside from his professional and business interests he has been called upon for much public service. The school system of the city has ever found in him a stalwart champion and one whose efforts in its behalf have been far-reaching and resultant. The worth of his work in this connection is indicated in the fact that since 1906 he has been the president and a trustee of the Boise city school board. In 1910 he was appointed by the governor as president of the board of trustees of the State Industrial School of Idaho and occupied that position for two years. In 1912 he became a member of the state irrigation securities commission and served as such until 1914. In the latter year he was appointed by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane as a delegate at large to the national irrigation conference. These questions of public concern have ever been of the keenest interest to him and his efforts in behalf of progress along these lines have brought tangible results.

L. C. COLLINS.

One of the progressive young business men of Blackfoot is L. C. Collins, the cashier of the First National Bank, who since April, 1915, has been a resident of the city and who in January, 1917, was called to his present position, after having previously served for two years as assistant cashier. He was born at Lathrop, Missouri, January 28, 1884, and is a son of Frank and Mary F. (Evans) Collins, who were natives of Clay county, Missouri. The father was a farmer who cultivated his fields throughout his entire life, remaining a resident of Missouri until his life's labors were ended in death in June, 1912. The mother yet survives and now makes her home at Lathrop, Missouri.

L. C. Collins was reared and educated in the place of his nativity and completed a course of study in the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. He started upon his business career as an employe in the First National Bank at Lathrop, where he remained for two years. He then went to South Dakota, took up a homestead and proved up on the property, after which he sold it and removed to Kansas City. There he accepted a position with the Commerce Trust Company, which he represented for two years. Returning to his old home in Missouri, he was made assistant cashier in the Lathrop bank and so continued for four years. In April, 1915, he arrived at Blackfoot, Idaho, and accepted the position of assistant cashier in the First National Bank, acting in that capacity until a favorable opportunity came for his promotion. He then received recognition of his ability and fidelity in appointment to the position of cashier in January, 1917. He has also become a stockholder and director of the bank and likewise of the First National Bank of Firth, Idaho, and the First National Bank of Dubois, Idaho. The First National Bank of Blackfoot has a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, with surplus and undivided profits amounting to forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, while its deposits have reached one million dollars. The officers are: Alexander Younie, president; E. M. Kennedy, vice president; and L. C. Collins, cashier. The bank was organized in 1904 by Messrs. Younie, Kennedy and others and from the beginning has enjoyed a prosperous existence.

In March, 1911, Mr. Collins was married to Miss Gretchen Pope and they have become the parents of three children: Jean, Margaret and John P. Politically Mr. Collins is a democrat and for a time served as deputy city clerk of Blackfoot. He is a Mason and a member of the Shrine and also of the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church.

HON. ROBERT O. JONES.

Hon. Robert O. Jones, secretary of state and commissioner of law enforcement, has been a resident of Idaho since 1904, when, removing westward from Macon county, Missouri, he arrived at Wardner-Kellogg in Shoshone county, a youth of nineteen years. He was born on a farm in Macon county, Missouri, December 14, 1885, a son of Evan T. and Mary J. (Black) Jones. The father, a farmer by occupation, responded to the country's call for troops at the time of the Civil war and

joined the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Infantry. In the hotly contested Battle of the Wilderness he lost his left arm. He afterward removed to Missouri, where he died a number of years ago. His widow has since become a resident of Idaho and now lives at Wardner-Kellogg. The family numbered nine children, four sons and five daughters.

The boyhood of Robert O. Jones was spent upon the home farm up to the age of six years, when his father removed with the family to La Plata, Macon county, and retired from active business life. The son there attended the public schools until graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen years. In the following year he came to Idaho, attracted by the opportunities of the northwest, and was employed in the lead mines at Wardner-Kellogg. He carefully saved his earnings until he was able to meet the expenses of a course in the University of Idaho, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1909. He won several medals in debate and oratorical prizes while in the university and with the completion of his collegiate work accepted a responsible position in the office of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining Company at Wardner-Kellogg, a company owning the largest lead and silver mines in the United States and second in size in the world. There Mr. Jones remained until 1914. In the meantime he was called upon for public service, being elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1912 on the republican ticket. Late in the year 1914 he became private secretary to United States Senator James H. Brady in Washington, D. C., and continued in that position to the time of the senator's death in January, 1918. He afterward held a clerical position in the office of the alien property custodian in the national capital. In the meantime, or soon after his arrival in Washington, he took up the study of law in the National University there and was graduated with the LL. B. degree in June, 1917. He returned to Idaho with the intention of practicing his profession but on the 3d of October, 1918, his name was placed on the republican ticket as that of candidate for secretary of state to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of W. W. Von Cannon of Bonner county. He was chosen at the following election, defeating the non-partisan candidate by approximately fourteen thousand votes, and entered upon the duties of his position on the 6th of January, 1919. His previous training and experience as a legislator and his work in Washington, bringing him a knowledge of many questions and interests of public concern, have well qualified him for the position that he is now filling and he is meeting the full expectations and hopes of his many friends and supporters.

On the 22d of September, 1910, in Moscow, Idaho, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Florence Sprague, a native of Moscow, Idaho, and a graduate of the University of Idaho of the class of 1910. They have two sons: Robert S., who was born June 25, 1913; and Victor W., whose natal day was January 25, 1918.

Mr. Jones is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and his brother, Thomas R. Jones, of Wardner-Kellogg, is now grand chancellor commander of the latter order in Idaho. Secretary Jones is also a member of the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. His entire career has been one of steady progress, the indication of constantly expanding powers, and as he is yet a young man his future record will be well worth the watching. In providing the means for his university education he displayed the elemental strength of his character and foreshadowed coming events.

MISS EDITH BOWER.

Miss Edith Bower, the capable county treasurer of Cassia county and a resident of Burley, was born in Yampa, Colorado, and in 1905 became a resident of Twin Falls, Idaho. She attended school there and also pursued a business course. She was afterward employed by Thomas Potter, county superintendent of schools in Twin Falls county, and later was in the employ of the Lincoln Produce Company of Twin Falls. Afterward she was connected with the Studebaker interests, subsequently with the Fidelity Abstract Company and afterward occupied a position in the office of the probate judge and of the county recorder. She came to the auditor's office as deputy, serving at Albion for two years, and on the 7th of November, 1918, she was elected county treasurer, entering upon the duties of the position on the 11th of January, 1919.

Miss Bower is a daughter of Frank and Sarah (Yawger) Bower, who were natives of Iowa. Her father was engaged in the cattle business and, leaving his native state, went to Colorado, where he resided until his removal to Twin Falls county, Idaho. It was thus that the daughter Edith became identified with this section of the country and in various positions she has proved her business ability, her efficiency and her fidelity to the trusts reposed in her. The splendid qualifications thus shown recommended her for office and she is regarded as a most capable county treasurer.

ALEXANDER YOUNIE.

Alexander Younie, president of the First National Bank of Blackfoot, occupies an enviable position in financial circles, not alone by reason of the success to which he has attained but also owing to the straightforward, enterprising and progressive methods which he has always followed. He was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, February 22, 1841, and is a son of Alexander and Isabella (Laing) Younie, who were natives of Scotland. The father was for nine years a member of the British army, enlisting at the age of seventeen. After serving for nine years he went to Canada in 1829 and purchased a farm in the province of Quebec. This he improved and cultivated throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1857, while his wife long survived him, passing away in 1888.

Alexander Younie was a youth of sixteen when his father died. He pursued his education in his native country and remained with his mother to the age of twenty-four, when in the spring of 1865 he crossed the border and made his way to Chicago. He was there at the time that Richmond was captured and the surrender of General Lee, practically terminating the Civil war, was celebrated. He was en route to Fort Dodge, Iowa, when he heard of the assassination of President Lincoln. After a short time at Fort Dodge he joined Colonel Sawyer's expedition across the plains from Sioux City, Iowa, to Montana, traveling on horseback from Fort Dodge to Sioux City—a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, after which he joined the expedition as a teamster. They had twenty wagons with eighty mules and eighty wagons with six oxen each. There were two hundred and twenty-five men in the party and they went through some terrible experiences on their way to Montana, having much trouble with the Indians. Near the Black Hills they were surrounded by five thousand red men, but the company fought them off for two weeks. After reaching Wyoming, Mr. Younie again battled with the Indians as a member of another company. He and others were night herders there and had to herd seven hundred head of mules. Afterward he went to Fort Laramie and was there pressed into the service to fight the Indians. Later he was started back to Omaha, Nebraska, with another wagon train and while en route they lost many mules and oxen on account of the terrible storms, while the men underwent intense suffering. This outfit was owned by a Mr. Atwood, of Omaha. While on this trip near Julesburg, November 2, 1865, the party were taken unawares and surrounded by one thousand Indians. They found that they had less than a day's round of ammunition and the Indians had sent word that they would scalp all of the party the next morning. One of the men, however, was able to steal away and rode fourteen miles to a camp of United States soldiers, whom he brought back in time to save his companions. The Indians, however, had driven away sixty head of their cattle.

Mr. Younie returned from Omaha to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and there remained through the winter, studying law. He afterward located at Humboldt, Iowa, and following his admission to the bar in 1867 engaged in law practice for two years. Later he bought land in Palo Alto county, Iowa, near Emmetsburg, and improved the place, continuing its cultivation until 1900, when he sold the property and removed to Loveland, Colorado, where he resided for two years. He next came to Blackfoot, Idaho, and bought land eight miles north of the town. This he improved but eventually sold it, taking up his abode in the city of Blackfoot. In 1904 he joined D. A. Dobell in the establishment of a private bank, which later was transformed into the First National Bank, and Mr. Younie has continuously served as president, devoting his time to his banking interests and to the real estate business. He has owned several thousand acres of land in this section of the state and has

negotiated many important realty transfers. He is also the president of the First National Bank of Firth and president of the Blackfoot Farmers Milling Company. He is likewise interested with his son-in-law, Neil F. Boyle, in the hardware business at Blackfoot, Firth, Shelley and Rexburg and has thus won a place among the prominent and progressive business men of Idaho whose labors have contributed in marked measure to the upbuilding of the state.

On the 28th of January, 1870, Mr. Younie was married to Miss Laura E. Eliot and they have become the parents of three children, namely: Nettie, who is now the wife of Neil F. Boyle, of Blackfoot; Isabella, who gave her hand in marriage to E. M. Kennedy, of Blackfoot; and William A., who resides in California.

Mr. Younie is a republican in his political views, has served as a member of the city council and has also been mayor of Blackfoot, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. He is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, laboring untiringly for public benefit, and his relations to his fellowmen are indicated in the statement that he is a most exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, thus recognizing the brotherhood of man and the obligations thereby imposed. His experiences have indeed been of a broad and varied character and there is no phase of pioneer life, with all of its attendant hardships, privations and perils, with which he is not familiar. He has lived to see the marvelous development and growth of the west and has borne his full share in promoting the work of progress.

FRANK UEHREN.

Frank Uehren, who at the time of his demise was president and manager of the Pocatello Cold Storage Company, was born at Galena, Illinois, December 31, 1855. His father, Andrew Uehren, was also a native of Illinois and for some time was a well known druggist of Galena. He married Sophie Kasten and in 1903 they celebrated their golden wedding. Five years later the wife passed away and in 1912 the death of Andrew Uehren occurred.

Frank Uehren was a pupil in the public and high schools of Galena, Illinois, which he attended to the age of eighteen years. He went to Nevada in 1876, making Carson City his headquarters, and was engaged in mining in that state for one year. He next removed to Placerville, Eldorado county, California, where he resumed mining operations, and in 1878 he went to Grant county, Oregon, where he engaged in stock raising. He was there during the Bannock Indian war and he and his men were run off the ranch by the red men, who killed the Chinaman in their employ. About a week later Mr. Uehren and his men returned to the ranch and found that the Indians had gone. They were not again molested by them, although they took the precaution of never going anywhere alone, always traveling in couples or in groups. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Uehren and his companions drove their cattle from Oregon to South Dakota and spent the winter in Bannock county, Idaho. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Uehren returned to this state and for twenty-seven years resided in Custer county, being there engaged in stock raising and also in the lumber and implement business at Mackay. Not only did he control important business interests but was also active and prominent in public affairs and served as county commissioner for two terms and also as a member of the city council of Mackay. In 1910 he left that place and for four years was a resident of Weiser, while in 1914 he came to Pocatello, where he purchased the Franklin & Hayes brewery building. This was converted into a cold storage plant, which has since been conducted under the name of the Pocatello Cold Storage Company, of which Mr. Uehren was president and manager at the time of his death. In this connection he developed a business of large and satisfactory proportions.

On the 8th of July, 1891, Mr. Uehren was married to Miss Pauline Van Curen, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of two children, Pearl, the wife of Stanley H. Leeney, of Pocatello, who served with the Canadian army during the World war; and Anna June, the wife of W. R. Howard, who served with the United States infantry forces in France during the war.

Mr. Uehren passed away at his home in Pocatello, August 3, 1919, leaving his family comfortably situated and with the heritage of an untarnished name. He often related many interesting incidents concerning pioneer life in the west, many of which are directly associated with the Indian outbreaks. In 1880 he camped on the spot where is now seen the beautiful Brady park of Pocatello, but at that time there was



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not a house on the site of the city, the closest dwelling being one mile removed, on Pocatello creek, north of the present city boundary. The nearest store was at Fort Hall, and Senator Fred Dubois was at that time clerk of the agency. There is no feature of pioneer life or of the development of this section of the state with which Mr. Uehren was not thoroughly familiar, and at all times he bore his part in the work of progress and improvement, seeking ever to reclaim the region for the purposes of civilization and to promote its business development. From early manhood he lived in the west and was a typical western man, displaying in his life the spirit of enterprise and progress that has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country.

O. T. ANDREWS.

O. T. Andrews, filling the position of postmaster at Notus, where he is also engaged in general merchandising, was born two and a half miles northeast of Parma, on the Boise river, January 21, 1886, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of the valley. His father, Thomas Andrews, arrived in the Boise valley in 1864, having crossed the plains with ox team and wagon in 1862. He first went to the Willamette valley of Oregon and while en route he had many encounters with the Indians. With every condition of pioneer life he became familiar, passing through all the hardships, trials and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier. After reaching Oregon his first work was picking apples and in 1863 he went to the mines at Orofino, Idaho.

It was while crossing the Boise valley that Mr. Andrews decided to locate there and in 1864 took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He later purchased six hundred and forty acres adjoining the original tract and began the development of his place but after locating on the farm had considerable trouble with the Indians and had to build a stable very much like a fort and sleep in the stable in order to prevent the Indians from stealing his horses. The settlers in the early days experienced much difficulty on account of thieving Indians and it was only after following the Indians into the mountains and surprising two of their number while asleep and killing them that the remainder of the red men ceased their horse stealing. For fifteen years the nearest trading point to the home of Mr. Andrews was Boise, a distance of about forty-five miles, and it required three days to make the round trip. At that time the only settlers of the district lived along the Boise river, for the upland was not claimed until the land was put under irrigation, being considered worthless at that time. At present, however, it is selling for from two hundred to three hundred dollars per acre. As the years passed Thomas Andrews continued the further improvement of his property and lived to see remarkable changes as the work of settlement was carried forward. He bore his full share in the task of transforming the valley from a wild region into one of rich fertility. It was on the 25th of December, 1875, that Thomas Andrews married Miss Jane Mansell, of Missouri, who made the trip across the plains by ox team in 1875. Her trip was without troublesome incidents, although the Indians were anything but friendly. The death of Mr. Andrews occurred in December, 1914, and since his demise his widow has taken complete charge of the farm. In the family were three sons and a daughter: O. T., of this review; A. W., who is a farmer at Parma; Jesse, who follows farming at Wilder; and Lilly, the wife of J. R. Compton, who is in the transfer and coal business at Boise.

In the common schools O. T. Andrews began his education and was afterward graduated from the College of Idaho as a member of the class of 1906. He then took up the study of pharmacy, which he pursued for a year in the Ohio Northern University, but at the end of that time returned to Idaho and resumed farming on the old homestead on which his birth occurred. A year later he entered merchandising at Notus and has since successfully conducted his store, being accorded a liberal patronage. He has recently introduced a line of agricultural implements and increased his stock of hardware and is now carrying a stock valued at twenty thousand dollars. He also gives employment to two people. The fine brick building which houses his business is seventy-five by ninety feet and is owned by him. He also owns a pleasant residence in Notus, besides several lots, and he has eighty

acres of land under the Black Canyon Irrigation Project. While successfully managing his store he is also acting as postmaster of his town.

In 1910 Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Anna V. Spaeth, of Missouri, and they have become parents of three children: Kenneth, Oral Frederick and Robert Merlin. Mr. Andrews is regarded as a most enterprising and intelligent young business man whose carefully directed efforts are contributing to the growth and substantial improvement of the district in which he makes his home.

H. ANDREW BENSON.

H. Andrew Benson, filling the position of county treasurer of Bingham county and making his home at Blackfoot, was born in Denmark, February 2, 1879. He is a son of Andrew P. and Matilda (Aaberg) Benson, who were also natives of Denmark, where the father followed the occupation of farming until April, 1886, when he came to the new world, settling at Ogden, Utah. There he resided for ten years, devoting his attention to farming in the employ of L. W. Shurtleff. In 1896 he came to Idaho, settling in Bingham county, and took up land near Moreland, where he carried on general farming throughout his remaining days, passing away in March, 1919, at the age of seventy-four years. He was the postmaster of Moreland at the time of his death. The mother is still living.

H. Andrew Benson was largely reared and educated in Utah, having been but seven years of age when he came with his parents to the new world. He completed his studies in the Latter-day Saints Business College at Salt Lake City and afterward worked with his father at farming until he reached the age of twenty. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years, and afterward he spent two and a half years in filling a mission to the northwestern states for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, acting as secretary of the mission, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. Later he took up bookkeeping in Blackfoot and was thus employed for several years. In the fall of 1914 he was elected county treasurer of Bingham county and has been reelected at each succeeding election, so that he is now serving for the third term. He is proving a most capable custodian of the public funds, prompt, efficient and accurate in the discharge of his duties, and the endorsement of his course has come to him in his reelection.

In April, 1905, Mr. Benson was married to Miss Ida England and they have become the parents of six children: Lonida, Ammon, Winston, Melvin, Ronald and Stanton. While Mr. Benson and his family reside in Blackfoot, he is also the owner of a good farm of eighty acres north of Moreland, which he improved and which is now cultivated through the offices of a hired man. In his political views Mr. Benson is a democrat. He remains an active worker in the church and is chorister of the Blackfoot stake, while formerly he was superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. During the period of his residence in Idaho he has gained many friends who esteem him as a man of sterling worth.

MILES CANNON.

Miles Cannon is one of the best known and most prominent residents of Idaho. He is now filling the position of commissioner of agriculture in the cabinet of Governor Davis. He has long been known as a public speaker and author as well as a prominent republican and he is likewise a successful business man, prominently known as an orchardist. While his business duties keep him much of the time in Boise, he still makes his home near Weiser, where he owns a valuable orchard property, devoted largely to the raising of prunes.

Mr. Cannon came to Idaho in 1893 from Hancock county, Illinois, where he was born upon a farm on the 11th of December, 1862. He is a son of Arthur M. and Elizabeth (Gibson) Cannon, natives of Missouri and Indiana respectively. The father was born in Macon, Missouri, in 1821, while the mother's birth occurred in 1824. Throughout his entire life the father followed the occupation of farming, and both he and his wife passed away in Illinois, the former in 1896 and the latter

in 1899. Their family numbered eight children, of whom Miles was the seventh in order of birth. There were six sons and two daughters, and with one exception all are yet living. One brother, Dr. J. W. Cannon, makes his home in Idaho and has his office in the Sonna block, in Boise.

Miles Cannon was reared upon the home farm in Illinois and acquired a common school education but put aside his textbooks when thirteen years of age and has since depended largely upon his own resources for a living. He left Illinois at the age of seventeen to do for himself and when nineteen years of age became a cowpuncher on the Kansas plains. He drove a stage in South Dakota and laughingly says that the highest position he ever held was to drive a six-horse stage in South Dakota from 1881 until 1885. During the succeeding two years he was a conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and later he spent three years in travel in historical research on the Missouri river. In 1893 he came to Idaho and has since made his home in this state with the exception of the period from 1894 to 1906, which he spent in the Yakima valley of Washington. There he gave his attention to the raising of fruit and for nine years he also occupied the position of receiver of the United States land office at Yakima, through appointment of President McKinley in 1897 and through reappointment of President Roosevelt. He declined a third appointment from President Roosevelt, who sent him a photograph and autographed letter, stating that he was sending it because Mr. Cannon was the only man in the state of Washington who had declined a reappointment.

Mr. Cannon on retiring from office returned to Idaho in 1906 and took up his abode in Washington county, where he concentrated his efforts and attentions upon fruit raising. He has made a specialty of the production of prunes and has a forty acre prune orchard, which is in excellent condition and yields large crops annually. This is one of the attractive orchard properties of the state and Mr. Cannon is regarded as authority upon anything having to do with fruit culture.

Mr. Cannon has been married twice. His first wife died, leaving three children, and in 1909 he wedded Miss Eva C. May, of Colorado, and they have had two children. The three children of the first marriage are: Lloyd A. and Paul F., who are now in the military service of the country in Europe; and Ross M. The children of the second marriage are Miles, Jr., and Niel Conn, aged respectively eight and six years.

Mr. Cannon has recently purchased the Freehafer home in Boise and resides at No. 1319 North Sixteenth street. There are few men in the state more widely and favorably known because of his public activities. He has ever been a stalwart champion of the republican party and is a popular speaker and campaigner. In 1896, at the request of William McKinley, he made sixty-five gold standard speeches in the state of Washington in support of the gold standard, and he has figured in connection with every presidential campaign since that time. He has served as state highway commissioner under Governor Haines and while occupying the position made his home in Weiser. He was appointed by Governor Davis as head of the Farm Markets department in January, 1919, and on the 31st of March he became commissioner of agriculture under the new state regime, which created the office. He thus became a member of the cabinet of Governor Davis. Fraternally he is both an Elk and a Mason, is a past master of his lodge and belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter. His name figures, too, in literary circles, for he is the author of *Wailatpu*, an historical sketch, dealing with the northwest and more particularly with the Whitman massacre and the advent of the first white women into the northwest. He has written much for standard publications on historical and political questions and is widely known in this connection. Throughout his life he has been actuated by a most progressive spirit and in all his public affairs has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and possibilities of the future.

J. C. BLACKWELL.

A substantial monument to the enterprising business methods and progressive spirit of its founders and organizers and an indication of the real prosperity and upbuilding of Parma is the First National Bank of Parma, of which J. C. Blackwell is the cashier. He thus figures actively in connection with financial interests in Canyon county and at the same time he is successfully engaged in farming.

He was born in London, England, November 26, 1864, and was but eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States in 1873, the family home being established in Missouri, where the father engaged in railroad contracting. In that state J. C. Blackwell was reared and educated, being graduated from a high school with the class of 1881. He then entered the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, with which he remained for twelve years. In 1894 he established business on his own account as a merchant in McLean county, Illinois, where he continued in business until 1906, at which time he came to Parma, Idaho, to visit friends. He was so favorably impressed with this section of the country and its opportunities that he closed out his business in Illinois and remained in Parma.

E. M. Kirkpatrick, then president of the Parma State Bank, asked Mr. Blackwell to accept the position of cashier, which he did, and has since remained in that office. The name of the bank, however, was changed November 1, 1919, to the First National Bank of Parma. This bank was organized by Mr. Kirkpatrick in 1903 with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. Something of the steady growth and substantial development of the institution is indicated in the fact that it is now capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and has a surplus of fifty thousand dollars and footings of over one million dollars. The bank building, seventy by one hundred feet, is a most imposing structure of Grecian architecture which was erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. The exterior is of white stone, with granite and marble interior finishings and mahogany fittings. The marble was imported from Italy, from Belgium and Alaska. The stockholders, fifty-four in number, are mostly farmers of this section of the country and are justly proud, as well they may be, of their fine bank building. The bank has a standing second to none in the state, having been developed along the most substantial lines and in accord with the most legitimate methods of business. The institution has been built upon the simple, old-fashioned principles of business—principles that have ever stood the test of time—and its success is therefore assured. The officers of the bank are: H. C. Baldridge, president; F. E. Fisk, vice president; J. C. Blackwell, cashier; and R. B. Mitchell and L. J. Freiermuth, assistant cashiers. In addition to his connection with the bank Mr. Blackwell also follows farming, owning and operating three different farm properties, which are carefully and profitably conducted.

In 1885 Mr. Blackwell was married to Miss Minnie Naylor, a native of Jackson county, Illinois, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Mary Louise, who is at home with her father and mother in Parma. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Blackwell is serving as chairman of its board of trustees. He is the treasurer of the Riverside irrigation district, the treasurer of the Union Loan Company and also of the Parma school board. His high standing in financial circles is indicated in the fact that in 1916 he was elected vice president and in 1917 president of the Idaho Bankers Association, while in 1919 he became its treasurer. In 1918 he was elected vice president of the American Bankers Association for the state of Idaho and is still acting in that capacity. He has made a comprehensive study of banking and has put forth every legitimate effort to upbuild the institution with which he is associated. He has never followed suspicious methods of business, but by plans that will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny has contributed to the very gratifying success of the Parma State Bank.

COLONEL LEROY VERNON PATCH.

Colonel Leroy Vernon Patch, who is serving for the second term as adjutant general of Idaho, makes his home in Payette, from which point he goes to the capital in order to discharge his official duties. In the years of his residence in this state he has come to the front in many connections and is an outstanding figure in the business and political circles of Idaho, many important projects having benefited by the stimulus of his enterprise, industry and sagacity. He came to Idaho in 1900 from Omaha, Nebraska, and through the intervening period has resided at Payette, where his interests have become continuously of increasing importance.

The Colonel was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, October 14, 1876, the only son of Joseph Tucker Patch, lawyer and jurist, who spent his last years in the home of Colonel Patch at Payette, passing away there a few years ago when



COL. LEROY V. PATCH



seventy-three years of age. He was a native of Rutledge, Vermont, and was a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan. His legal and judicial services were chiefly performed at Omaha, Nebraska. In the paternal line Colonel Patch comes of English ancestry, being a direct descendant of Asa Lawrence, who came to America on the Mayflower. Also in the paternal line Colonel Patch is of Revolutionary war ancestry and has membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. He is likewise eligible to membership in the Founders & Patriots Society. In the maternal line he is of Scotch lineage. His mother bore the maiden name of Mary Elizabeth Vernon and her ancestors came from Scotland to the new world at an early day. Her death occurred in 1897.

Colonel Patch was a young lad when his parents removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he pursued his preparatory and college courses. He was a student in the University of Nebraska, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation with the class of 1898. He played on the university football team and aided in winning many of its famous victories, playing generally as fullback. He also belonged to the Kappa Sigma fraternity and while at the university he took military training under General John J. Pershing, then military commandant of that school. When his college days were over he accepted the superintendency of schools at Kearney, Nebraska, and filled that position for two years. In 1902 he removed westward to Payette, where he has since given his attention to business pursuits and has through his thrift, enterprise and sound judgment acquired large property interests in Payette and the surrounding country. His activities have been of a character that have contributed largely to the upbuilding and progress of the community as well as the advancement of his individual fortunes. He is the secretary-manager of the Idaho Canning Company, one of the largest concerns of that section. He is also the president of the Payette Heights Irrigation Company; a director of the First National Bank of Payette; secretary of the Payette Flour Milling Company and of the Rex Spray Company; president of the Payette Brick Manufacturing Company; and vice president of the Payette Valley Land and Orchard Company, operating seven hundred and twenty acres of bearing orchards. In all business affairs he displays unflinching enterprise and keen discrimination, which enable him to avoid the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led. His high standing as a business man and further recognition of his ability are indicated in the fact that he is now the president of the Idaho Poultry and Pet Stock Association and a director of the Idaho State Dairymen's Association. He owns and conducts a stock ranch and several fruit ranches and his experience and study along these lines enable him to speak with authority upon many questions relative thereto. At his home on Payette Heights he has a fine herd of Holstein cattle, also fine poultry and pet stock that are not only a source of gratification to him but a matter of pride to the community as well. He indeed occupies a central place on the stage of business activity at Payette.

Moreover, Colonel Patch is a man of splendid military training and has ever been deeply interested in military affairs. He has been identified with the Idaho State Militia almost continuously since he came to the state. In 1916 he served with the Second Idaho Regiment on the Mexican border and during the World war he saw active duty in France. He was graduated from the United States Artillery School at Fort Sill in January, 1918, and at once went to France with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He spent sixteen months in that country and during the first two months was base commander at the American military base at Blois, France. In April, 1918, he took command of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment of Heavy Field Artillery, which was the first regiment of the American Heavy Artillery to serve on the battle line. He commanded the One Hundred and Forty-sixth American Artillery and the Three Hundred and Thirty-third French Heavy Artillery at the battles of the Marne and Oise and at Oureq and Vesle. He also commanded the One Hundred and Forty-sixth American Heavy Artillery and the Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth French Heavy Artillery at St. Mihiel and Verdun and the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery in the Argonne forest and in the battles at the Meuse river. About the time the armistice was signed he was transferred to the Three Hundred and Third American Heavy Field Artillery, which he commanded with the rank of lieutenant colonel until he was mustered out on the 2d of May, 1919, in Boston, Massachusetts. Familiarity with the history of the war shows that he was on the hardest fought battle front after America's entrance into the great conflict and as a result was advanced

to the rank of a full colonel. He also wears five stars on his service ribbon, indicating his active service on five battle fronts.

While still in France, Colonel Patch was appointed by Governor D. W. Davis a member of the Idaho public utilities commission but upon his return to Idaho he declined the proffered honor and was then appointed by the governor to the position of adjutant general of the state. He had previously served as colonel of the Second Idaho Regiment for several years and had been adjutant general in 1913 and 1914 under Governor John M. Haines.

Colonel Patch was married at Kearney, Nebraska, in 1900, to Miss Ernestine Wilmot Tabor, a native of New York city, where she was reared and educated. They have become parents of four sons: Vernon Tabor, eighteen years of age; Ernest William, aged sixteen; Allerton Louis, twelve; and Oliver Leroy, ten.

Colonel Patch is a prominent figure in republican circles and has done much to further the interests of the party in the state. He represented Canyon county in the tenth session of the Idaho legislature, has been a member of the Payette city council and secretary of its board of education for seven years. While absent in service on the Mexican border in 1916 he was made the candidate of his party for lieutenant governor. He is a Mason of high rank, being a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner, is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is at the present time exalted ruler in Boise Lodge, No. 310. He is also president of Payette Post, American Legion of World War Veterans. At the national convention of the American Legion in Minneapolis in November, 1919, Colonel Patch was made permanent chairman of the military affairs committee, congress having asked that such a committee be organized to assist that body in forming the future military policies of the armies of the United States. Life to Colonel Patch evidently means opportunity—the opportunity that ambition and enterprise bring in business and the opportunity for contribution to the world's work along those lines where the highest citizenship and loftiest patriotism are involved.

HON. SILAS WILSON.

There is perhaps no name in the state of Idaho or the whole northwest more representative of the highest achievements in the apple growing industry than that of Hon. Silas Wilson. Mr. Wilson not only has wonderfully developed orchards in the neighborhood of Nampa but for many years has been recognized as an authority on pomology, having devoted practically his entire life to that subject. His present success is the just reward of many years of close attention and ripe experience. Moreover, Mr. Wilson has a most interesting military chapter in his life's career as well as a chapter that has connected him with most important legislation in Iowa when he was a resident of that state.

A native of Marshall county, West Virginia, he was born May 16, 1846, and in his native state he attended school until he was sixteen years of age, or in 1862, when, after the outbreak of the Civil war, he joined the Federal army as a private of Company A, Seventh West Virginia Infantry. He served in the capacity of sharpshooter and was one of the best shots in the army. Had he not been taken prisoner he would undoubtedly have been commissioned a captain. He was severely wounded October 27, 1864, and was taken prisoner after having lain out in the field for fifty hours, but was later recaptured. His captors had taken him to the house of Confederate Senator Thompson of Virginia, which had been converted into a hospital. Later he was sent to Alexandria, Virginia, and from there to Washington, D. C., where he was honorably discharged.

After the war Mr. Wilson went to Atlantic, Cass county, Iowa, where he enjoyed two more years of schooling and then took up the professional study of horticulture, to which subject he devoted many years of careful effort. Later in life he was made head of the state board of horticulture of Iowa and remained in that position until 1904. For eleven years he was connected with Colonel G. B. Brackett, chief of the pomological department of the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., and acknowledged the greatest authority in pomology in the world at that time. From this close connection and careful study comes the superior knowledge which Mr. Wilson possesses in this branch of agriculture.

While a resident of Iowa he was a member of the state legislature for six years

and was elected speaker of the house of the twenty-third general assembly without opposition. He was chairman of the railway committee of the twenty-second general assembly of Iowa, and his excellent service to that state while chairman of this committee will live forever in the annals of Iowa's history as one of the best pieces of legislative work ever accomplished by any member in the state. This work was accomplished during the time when the railroad policy had become so oppressive in the state. In 1904 Mr. Wilson had charge of the Iowa exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition and was so impressed by the exhibit of Mr. Wessell, of Lewiston, Idaho, that he decided to visit this state and in the same year came west and traveled all over the fruit section of the northwest, in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, finally settling at Nampa, where he bought four hundred acres of land two miles east of the town, on the state road, and two hundred and forty acres at Kuna, which is ten miles from Nampa, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. His knowledge of horticulture gave him the advantage of making the best selection of land with perfect air drainage, and therefore his crops never fail and his fruit has a ready market at a handsome profit. He ships under the brand of Mountain Gem and many thousand cases of apples are yearly packed and put upon the railroad by the Wilson Orchard Company. For two years he has shipped east and in the past year his shipment was thirty carloads. He has close business relations with the markets of Europe and when the ordinary trade route is again established he will be shipping overseas in profitable quantities. Previous to the outbreak of the war definite arrangements had been made by him with German merchants to place his fruit upon the German markets in large quantities.

His four hundred acre orchard is principally planted to Roman Beauty, Jonathan, Winesap and Delicious apples, while the orchard at Kuna is exclusively planted to Roman Beauties, Jonathans and Winesaps, about one-third to each variety. The trees are now six, seven and eight years old. In addition to the apples he has a pear orchard of twelve hundred and fifty trees, including such varieties as Anjou, Bartlett, Clairglou, Duchess d'Angoulême, Gold Nugget and Lincoln.

Through his perfect system of dry air storage, which is always completely under control so that the temperature can be regulated at will, the fruit can be kept for the entire year and will be just as good then as when picked. For example: a building forty by sixty feet, extending three feet under ground and eighteen feet above, with a V shaped roof at an angle of about forty-five degrees, will have six intakes eighteen by twenty inches extending to the bottom of the cellar, each intake to have two covers that can be opened and closed automatically by a rope, and four ventilators on the roof of the building to carry off the warm and impure air. The proportions of air coming in and going out are thus perfectly regulated. This is but one unit of his storage houses and as his product increases he will erect other units. In his packing houses he employed in 1918 sixty-five men and women. Professor Bennett of the State University at Moscow recently visited his air plant and his comment was that one might travel over seven states without finding one its equal. Mr. Wilson also raises peaches in his family orchard that bear from August 15th to October 23d. He was requested by Colonel Brackett to make an exhibit at the Pomological Society Exhibition at Washington, D. C., in 1913 but did so only after strong persuasion on the part of Colonel Brackett, owing to the prejudice which then existed among eastern growers against western products. However, from fourteen boxes of apples he made a selection of two hundred and sixty-seven apples, or three boxes, which he sent as his exhibit, Colonel Brackett looking after his interests, as he himself not even attended the exposition. He received a medal for the highest award given any exhibitor at the exposition. Thus in comparatively recent years Mr. Wilson has called into life a great industrial enterprise in a new territory, and he finds his reward not only in the brilliant success which has attended his labors but also in the thought that he has done much toward promoting horticultural interests in Idaho.

In 1875 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wilson and Miss Edna Aylesworth, of Woodstock, Illinois, the latter formerly a teacher at Atlantic, Iowa. To this union were born four children, of whom two sons are living. Fred W., the elder, who is an expert accountant in his father's office, married Perle Patterson, of Des Moines, Iowa, by whom he has a son and a daughter: Max Wilson, twelve years of age; and Dorothy. W. H. Wilson, the younger son, is in charge of the orchard at Kuna and is known as one of the best horticulturists in the state. He married Jessie Goudy, of Iowa, and they have two children, James Morris and Nellie Bernice.

The family occupy a beautiful home in Nampa at No. 705 Fifth street, which is built on the California bungalow plan and is considered one of the finest residences in the state. Mr. Wilson still enjoys the best of health and at his age is actually as active as a man of thirty and constantly on the go. He has made many friends here, as he has in other parts of the United States, all of whom speak of him in terms of the highest regard as a successful business man, a grand old man and a gentleman in every respect.

JAMES LAIRD.

James Laird, a successful and progressive sheepman living at No. 1265 Canal avenue in Idaho Falls, was born at Mountain Dell, Utah, May 14, 1877, his parents being Edward and Valeria (Flint) Laird, the former a native of Scotland, while the latter was born in Utah. The father came to America with his parents during his boyhood and crossed the plains with one of the handcart companies in 1856, the family settling in Utah, where Edward Laird eventually became a stock raiser. He has continued in that business throughout his entire life and is still conducting a stock ranch but resides in Salt Lake. The mother is also living.

James Laird was reared in Utah, where he pursued his education, and after his textbooks were put aside he joined his father in stock raising under the firm name of E. Laird & Sons. In the fall of 1900 he came to Idaho and purchased land in Clark county, formerly Fremont county. He is still conducting his stock ranch there but in 1910 removed to Idaho Falls, where he has since lived. In December, 1918, he completed one of the most modern and beautiful homes in the state of Idaho and from that point he supervises his stock raising interests. He makes a specialty of handling pure bred Cotswold sheep and he and the other members of the firm are also running horses.

In August, 1901, Mr. Laird was married to Miss Mamie Harris, a daughter of Henry H. and Mary (Reese) Harris, who were natives of Wales. They came to America in 1859, settling at Salt Lake, where the father worked at the miller's trade. He afterward took up a homestead in Salt Lake county and continued its cultivation and improvement throughout his remaining days, covering a period of forty years. He died September 12, 1902, while the mother survived until May, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Laird have become the parents of five children: James Vegene, who was born September 9, 1903; Ardella, born November 14, 1906; Mamie, May 18, 1909; Norman Harris, October 31, 1911; and Rulon Flint, March 14, 1914.

Mr. Laird belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and has filled two missions to Great Britain covering five years. He there remained from 1915 until 1918, or throughout the greater part of the World war, and he was one of the first presidents of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Quorum. Politically he is an earnest republican and he has served as justice of the peace at Dubois, Idaho. His time and energies, however, have largely been devoted to his sheep raising interests and in this connection he has gained a place of leadership, being recognized as one of the prominent sheepmen of his part of the state.

MISS LURA VIOLA PAINE.

Miss Lura Viola Paine, filling the position of county superintendent of schools in Ada county, with office and residence in Boise, is a native of Iowa, having been born in Kellogg, that state, her parents being Julian Curtis and Lura Jane (Burton) Paine, who were natives of Massachusetts and Ohio respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation and also followed other business pursuits. He is now living in Boise at No. 910 Pueblo street, but the mother passed away September 7, 1915. On leaving Iowa the Paine family removed first to Nebraska and it was in the year 1909 that their home was established in Idaho.

Lura V. Paine was the eldest child in her father's family and spent her girlhood days in Beatrice, Nebraska, where she acquired a public and high school education. She was graduated from the high school and afterward became a student in Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa. She then took up the profession of teaching, which she followed at Beatrice, Nebraska, for several years before coming to



James Lard

Idaho. She afterward taught in the public schools of Ada county for nine years, proving most capable in that connection by reason of the readiness and clearness with which she imparted to others the knowledge that she had acquired. Her efficiency as a teacher led to her election to the office of county superintendent of schools in the fall of 1918 and she is now serving in that capacity with credit to herself and satisfaction to all concerned. Not only did her early training qualify her for her career as an educator but she has also at intervals continued her studies in the University of Idaho at Moscow, in the University of California at Berkeley and has done much normal work in the normal schools of Idaho.

It was upon the republican ticket that Miss Paine was chosen to her present position in the fall of 1918. She is a member of the National Education Association, also of the Idaho State Teachers Association, and she keeps thoroughly informed concerning any new ideas that have to do with the development of the schools or the improvement of methods of instruction. Miss Paine is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for on the maternal side her ancestry was represented in the war for independence. She is also a member of the Boise Chamber of Commerce and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

HON. CHARLES W. POOLE.

Hon. Charles W. Poole, filling the office of county attorney in Madison county and making his home at Rexburg, was born at Ogden, Utah, April 12, 1870, a son of John R. and Jane (Bitton) Poole and a grandson of McCager and Adeline (Rawlston) Poole. The father was born in Indiana in May, 1829, and when about seven years of age was taken by his parents to southeastern Iowa, then a forest region, wild and undeveloped. Numerous members of the family are still to be found in that state. About 1851 or 1852 John R. Poole drove across the plains to Utah and here was married to Jane Bitton, who came from England the previous year. She was born in London in September, 1836, a daughter of William and Jane (Evington) Bitton. Prior to the Revolutionary war her father enlisted as a boy in the British navy and never returned to America to live.

In 1878, having met with severe financial losses in Utah, John R. Poole began operating a grading outfit on the Utah & Northern Railroad, which was built through eastern Idaho. During the winter of 1878-9 this outfit was located on the Snake river, a short distance south of Market Lake, now Menan. Mr. Poole was attracted to that part of the valley where Menan now stands and decided to locate there. Accordingly he and his eldest sons, William and Hyrum, took up claims and with some hired help built cabins and began the plowing and planting of wheat. This was believed to be the first experiment in wheat raising in the Upper Snake River valley. The grain matured nicely where it received moisture, but the crop was never harvested. On the 1st of June of that year the mother of Charles W. Poole arrived at Eagle Rock, now Idaho Falls, where the terminus of the railroad was then located, and the family has since resided in the Menan district of Jefferson county. Menan is located on an island which for years was known as Poole's Island. John R. Poole was very active in matters pertaining to the irrigation of that region and assisted in organizing the Long Island Canal Company. In 1881 his father brought the first threshing machine into the Upper Snake River valley and threshed all the grain raised in the valley that year. The following year he bought a self-binder, which was the first in the valley. Mr. Poole spent the greater part of his time in the interests of the few people who had settled with him there and who looked upon him as their leader in all their enterprises. He established the first school in the valley and his daughter Susie, who is now Mrs. Lawson and postmistress of Menan, was the first teacher there. He also organized the first Sunday school in 1881 and conducted religious services, but though he led a life of activity and one which was useful and helpful to his neighbors, he never recovered from his financial losses. He passed away at Menan in September, 1894.

Charles W. Poole had but limited educational opportunities. He attended children's classes in Ogden and during the winter following the arrival of the family in Idaho went to school for a few weeks. He afterward spent two winters in Ricks Academy at Rexburg, which at that time was nothing more than a common school, although it has since developed into an excellent educational institution. In No-

vember, 1890, Mr. Poole went to the Samoan Islands as a missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and after spending three years there returned in November, 1893. During the succeeding several years he worked for wages as a stationary engineer and fireman. In 1900 he began farming near Rigby and continued the cultivation of his land for three years but on the 30th of September, 1903, had the misfortune to lose his right hand while operating a traction engine. It was this that led him to take up the study of law. He read at home, supporting his family at the same time, and in June, 1908, he was admitted to practice at the bar of Idaho. He has since been admitted to practice before the supreme court and through the intervening years has gained a large clientage. He is very thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial.

In October, 1894, Mr. Poole was married to Miss Elizabeth Bybee, a daughter of Robert L. Bybee, of Leorin, Bonneville county, Idaho. She was born June 17, 1870, at Smithfield, Utah. Her father came to Menan ward of Idaho in 1883 and was a prominent figure in the public life of the community. He served as bishop of that ward and also acting president of the old Bannock stake in the absence of President Ricks. Later on he removed to Idaho Falls and subsequently to Leorin, where he engaged in farming. He was first counselor to James E. Steele, president of the Bingham stake. He was also elected senator from Bingham county in 1900 and when Bonneville county was created he was appointed by Governor James H. Hawley to the office of county commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. Poole have five children, as follows: Jane B., who was born July 16, 1896; Leslie E., whose birth occurred August 22, 1898; Leona H., whose natal day was March 23, 1901; Robert R., born July 21, 1903; and Alice B., who was born on the 21st of September, 1905. The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In his political views Mr. Poole has always been a democrat and is a recognized leader in party ranks in Idaho. In 1910 he was elected state senator from Fremont county and served during the eleventh session of the general assembly in 1911 and during an extra session of 1912, giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement and lending his aid and influence to constructive measures. He is now serving as county attorney and again is making an excellent record as a public official.

JAMES C. FORD.

James C. Ford is filling the office of postmaster at Caldwell, giving his attention to the routine duties of the position, but not at all times has his life been off so quiet a nature, as he has lived upon the western frontier and gone through the experiences of cow punching from Texas to South Dakota at a time when the west was largely unorganized. Mr. Ford was born in Gainesville, Arkansas, October 16, 1856, and was but three years of age when his mother died. His father, William Ford, was a native of Kentucky but had removed from that state to Arkansas and afterward became a resident of Tennessee, where he was living at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Responding to the call of the south, he joined the Confederate army, sending his son, James C., to southern Illinois. There is another son of the family, William A., who is now living in Illinois, though for some years he was a resident of Oregon.

James C. Ford made his home with a distant relative in Illinois during the period of the Civil war and did not see his father again until peace was restored. The father, however, lived for only a short time after the close of the war and James C. Ford was thus left an orphan. He thereafter made his home with strangers, working as a farm hand and attending school when he had the opportunity during the winter months. At the age of fourteen he went to Texas and became a cow puncher near Fort Worth. He has driven cattle from Texas to Nebraska, Colorado and South Dakota, from New Mexico to South Dakota, from The Dalles, Oregon, to Wyoming and from Oregon to Montana. Thus he has traveled on foot through almost the entire western country, gaining most intimate knowledge of its conditions and opportunities. In 1877 he settled in Idaho, where he became the owner of a farm and rode the range on the line between Malheur county, Oregon, and

Owyhee county, Idaho, until 1903, when he abandoned his stock raising interests and sold his farm on the three forks of Sucker creek in Idaho. He then went to Mexico, where he remained for about one year, studying conditions in that country, but was not favorably impressed with the government and returned to this state. Here he resumed the business of buying and selling cattle, with headquarters at Caldwell, and was thus engaged until 1915, when he was appointed postmaster and is now acceptably serving in that position.

In 1889 Mr. Ford was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Smith, a native of Salem, Oregon. He says that there are days when a longing for the saddle and the trail comes upon him. When he lived in Texas the Indians were much of the time on the warpath and at all times seemed to be possessed of a spirit of mischief if not of murder. They were constantly stealing horses and massacring the people and every cowboy felt the necessity of sleeping on his gun. Thus the life of Mr. Ford was fraught with excitement and danger, but he was always alert and managed to escape the fate that came to many others in the frontier country. His reminiscences of the early days are most interesting and his memory forms a connecting link between the pioneer past with its hardships and privations and the progressive present with its opportunities and its prosperity. He is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined at Bolivar, Denton county, Texas, in 1876, while in 1912 he became a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Boise.

FRED A. PITTENGER, M. D.

Dr. Fred A. Pittenger, holding rank with the able physicians and surgeons of Boise, with office in the Overland building, was born in Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, October 15, 1875, his parents being Willis M. and Margaret (Kern) Pittenger. In the paternal line he comes of Holland ancestry, the family having been founded in Pennsylvania, however, in the early part of the seventeenth century. The mother was of Irish and English descent. The Pittenger family was represented in the Revolutionary war. The father was a native of Ohio and for a number of years was an engineer in the service of the United States government but death called him when he was only thirty-four years of age. His widow afterward became the wife of Dr. Harlan Page Ustick, of Boise, to which city she removed with her only child, Fred A., in 1890. She is again a widow and yet makes her home in Boise.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the graded and high schools of Morrow county, Ohio, Dr. Pittenger of this review was for two years a resident of Washington Court House, Fayette county, Ohio, and then became a student in the University of Iowa, where he devoted two years to a college course and two years to the study of medicine. He next entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1899. He later spent two years as an interne in the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital, gaining that broad and valuable experience which one readily acquires in hospital practice. He afterward matriculated in the Northwestern Medical College of Chicago and completed his course there with the class of 1904. He was later associated with Dr. Adams, a well known Chicago surgeon, for a period of five years but at the end of that time returned to Boise, where in the intervening period, covering thirteen years, he has built up an extensive practice, devoting his attention steadily to his profession save for a period of seven months, which he spent upon the Mexican border as a captain in the Medical Corps of the Idaho National Guard from the 19th of June, 1916, to the 23d of January, 1917. Again from the 12th of September, 1917, until January 2, 1919, he served with the rank of major in the Medical Officers Corps at Fort Riley, Kansas. At the time of his discharge, following the signing of the armistice, he was commander of Army Sanitary Train No. 2. He has been a captain of the Medical Corps of the Idaho National Guard since 1912 and during 1912 and 1913 was surgeon general of Idaho. He was graduated from the Medical Officers Training School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1913, and has done considerable work along professional lines for the benefit of the army. For twelve years he has served as surgeon of the Idaho State Soldiers Home and also as city physician of Boise. To promote his knowledge and efficiency he has at various times taken post graduate work in eastern cities. He belongs to the Idaho State Medical Society and holds to the highest standards of the profession.

On the 12th of January, 1902, in Chicago, Dr. Pittenger was married to Miss Alice Butterworth, who was born in Illinois and is also a graduate in medicine, having completed her course at the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical School. Dr. and Mrs. Pettinger have an adopted child, Mrs. Oscar Yates, of Boise.

Dr. Pittenger belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having taken the Commandery degrees in the York Rite and also the Scottish Rite degrees. He is likewise a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has membership in the Boise Commercial Club, in the Country Club and in the University Club. He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. His devotion to high professional standards, his loyalty to every cause which he espouses, his patriotic citizenship and his professional attainments have placed him in an enviable position in public regard.

RT. REV. DANIEL M. GORMAN, D. D., LL. D.

Rt. Rev. Daniel M. Gorman, of Boise, Catholic bishop of Idaho, was born April 12, 1861, in Wyoming, Iowa, in the little cottage home of John and Mary (Rooney) Gorman, who had there settled on coming from Ireland to America. The father served as a soldier in the war with Mexico and the spirit of patriotic loyalty and devotion to American interests seemed inborn in his son, Daniel, and has ever remained a dominating factor in his life. He pursued his early education in his native village and after completing a course in the local academy took up the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully for a few terms. He then entered upon preparation for the priesthood in St. Joseph's, now Dubuque College. After receiving his diploma there he entered St. Francis Seminary of Milwaukee and on the completion of his studies was ordained a priest by the late Bishop Zardetti in St. Francis chapel, June 24, 1893. He was first assigned to a pastorate at State Center, Iowa, where, a contemporary biographer said, "his labors were eminently successful, as was attested by the remarkable loyalty of his flock and their enthusiasm for every good project that he proposed." In 1894 Archbishop Hennessy named him as one of the professors of the diocesan college and with the same spirit of loyalty and determination that he had previously displayed he entered upon his new duties and was soon a favorite with all the students of the institution, his early experience as a teacher serving him well in this connection. He was at the head of the Latin department and later was transferred to the office of disciplinarian, usually a most unenviable position in a boarding school. Bishop Gorman, however, cheerfully accepted the new task and inaugurated the policy of leading, not driving, his students, who soon recognizing the spirit back of the new regime gave to it their enthusiasm and loyal support. As a professor he had been a friend of the students and as a disciplinarian he sought always their highest welfare. His methods were extremely successful, resulting in a largely increased enrollment of students, so that it was necessary in 1900 to secure greater space. A large wing was added to the main building of the school that year and ten years later a beautiful chapel, together with a spacious auditorium, were erected. In 1904 he was chosen to the presidency of Dubuque College to succeed Dr. Carroll, who had been appointed to the see of Helena, Montana. Following his promotion Bishop Gorman carried out a most progressive policy, proving an inspiring leader and a champion of everything that tended to noble Christian manhood. One who has known him well wrote of him: "Meanwhile the influence of Father Gorman was not confined to the college alone. His personality as a priest and his ability as a speaker drew numerous invitations to address important gatherings. For the good of the college and the service he could render his fellowmen, he accepted many of these requests, and surrounding states came to know the spirit, the work and the methods of St. Joseph's College. Men have ever been as eager to listen to him as the students, and the Knights of Columbus have made him the principal speaker at several big conventions. . . . The name of such a man must, perforce, become known beyond the confines of his immediate activities. Mount St. Mary's College in far away Emmitsburg, Maryland, heard of the work of Father Gorman and the progress of the school in which he wielded so benign an influence, and on October 15, 1908, that institution conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws."

Dr. Gorman, ever realizing the importance of athletics in college life, brought about the erection of a new gymnasium adequate to the needs of Dubuque College in 1913.



RT. REV. DANIEL M. GORMAN



Loras Hall was also added to the buildings of the institution in 1914, together with St. Francis Hall, a service building, and in 1916 a new science hall was erected. All this work was greatly promoted through the efforts, enthusiasm and wise direction of Bishop Gorman. As a member of the Catholic Educational Association his influence was strongly felt and his views have always carried weight in the councils of that organization. Due to the efforts of Bishop Gorman, Dubuque College became affiliated with the Catholic University of America at Washington and a branch of the University summer school has been conducted at Dubuque College for several years. Bishop Gorman also instituted military training in the school, to which the war department at his request sent two military officers, who instruct the students in the theoretical and practical phases of military science. Again we turn to a contemporary biographer for an estimate of the worth of the Bishop in relation to the development of Dubuque College. "To promote the interests of the college, Monsignor Gorman is giving his life and his all. Self-sacrificing, patient, serious and determined, our rector has placed God's will before all else. We find him on duty early and late, using his remarkable gifts in the service of the great cause he has espoused. Looking back over his twenty-three years' association with the college, we cannot but quote a few figures to emphasize its growth. In 1894 the enrollment was sixty with twelve professors; today it is nearly six hundred, with thirty professors. This growth has not been haphazard—it has been due to right order, foresight and persevering work on the part of our president and his devoted band of co-laborers."

After fourteen years as president of Dubuque College, Bishop Gorman was appointed to the Idaho diocese in May, 1918, and became a resident of Boise, having been elevated to the rank of bishop on the 1st of May of that year. With the same earnestness, zeal and consecration he took up his new duties in the northwest and is now most wisely guiding the efforts of the Catholic church in the state.

FRANK J. CLAYTON.

Frank J. Clayton, chairman of the Industrial Accident Board of the state of Idaho through appointment of Governor D. W. Davis and a prominent figure in labor circles in the northwest, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 9, 1878, his parents being James and Honora (Durgin) Clayton. The father was born in England and died when his son Frank J. was but eight years of age. The mother was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and died a short time before the demise of her husband.

Frank J. Clayton, thus left an orphan, found a home with an elder sister in Boston. He attended the public schools of that city and was graduated from the Boston high school, while subsequently he pursued a business course. He afterward learned the printer's trade in Boston, beginning work along that line when eighteen years of age, and prior to this he had earned his living as a newsboy and bootblack and in other humble ways. After serving a three years' apprenticeship at the printer's trade he was employed in various printing shops and newspaper offices in different cities for a number of years and still later he worked at his trade in Chicago, Denver and elsewhere. He held various foremanships previous to coming to Boise, where he arrived in March, 1908, removing to this city from Denver. Here he has since made his home, covering a period of eleven years, and during the entire time until his appointment to his present position he was foreman of the press-room of the Syms-York Company of Boise. He resigned this position to enter upon his duties as a member of the Industrial Accident Board of Idaho in January, 1919. For many years he has been a member of the International Pressmen & Assistants Union of North America. In 1907 he represented the Brockton, Massachusetts, Union of this organization at the international convention which met at Brighton Beach, New York. In 1911 and 1914 he represented the Boise Union in the international convention held at Rogersville, Tennessee. He is the labor representative on the Industrial Accident Board. For six years he was the president of the Boise Union, No. 230, and is now serving as its secretary and treasurer. He has been the secretary and treasurer of the Boise Allied Printing Trades Council since its organization in 1908, has been a delegate to two conventions of the Idaho State Federation of Labor and assisted in the organization of the Boise Trades & Labor Council. He has been a close student of labor conditions and problems and is one of the best posted men

on questions relative thereto in the state, hence his appointment to his position as the labor representative on the Idaho State Industrial Accident Board.

On the 22d of September, 1906, Mr. Clayton was married at Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Kathryn Reilly, also a native of Boston. They have become parents of two sons: Francis Randolph, who was born October 6, 1908; and Charles William, born March 4, 1914. Both are natives of Boise.

Mr. Clayton is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are connected with the Rebekah Lodge. He is a past grand of the Odd Fellows lodge and has been its representative in the Grand Lodge of the state, while his wife is a past noble grand of the Rebekah lodge. She was formerly a teacher in the Massachusetts schools and is a lady of liberal culture and refinement. Mr. Clayton is a member of the Boise Lodge of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, No. 1120, and for four years served as its presiding officer. He is likewise a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is a past dictator, and he represented the local lodge, No. 337, as a delegate to the Supreme Lodge at San Diego, California, in 1915. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and he is the representative of labor on the board of directors of that organization. His wife is very active in church work and in the Red Cross, and they are close students of the signs of the times and of all the grave and important problems which the country faces today. Their aid and influence are given on the side of progress, and they put forth earnest and effective effort to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

HON. PERCY GROOM.

The Hon. Percy Groom, judge of the probate court of Jefferson county, is a resident of Rigby, where he is an attorney-at-law, and has extensive business interests here and in neighboring counties. He was born in Manchester, England, January 29, 1874, a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Hill) Groom, both of whom are also natives of the old country.

Prior to his removal with his family to America in 1883, Nathan Groom was employed as game warden, and after he had landed upon American soil he took his family to Utah, locating in Salt Lake City. Soon his love for the great outdoors asserted itself and this, with the boundless opportunities which surrounded him, caused him to take up the occupation of farming. He soon removed with his family to a farm and there remained until 1899, at which time he and his good wife accompanied their sons northward into Idaho, where the sons located on homesteads in that part of Bingham county which was later incorporated into Jefferson. Here on the virgin soil of Jefferson county the boys, guided by the counsel of their father, laid the foundation for their future prosperity. At the present time both the father and mother are living at the ripe old age of eighty and eighty-one years, respectively, on the ranch belonging to their son, Judge Groom, enjoying in their retirement the fruits of their labor and the results of their success.

It was in England—the land of his birth—that Judge Groom received his very earliest education. His parents brought him to this country when he was only eight years of age, however, and after the family had located in Utah, he resumed his schooling. Since he was not content with elementary training alone, he entered a church seminary in that state, later doing one year of advanced work in Chicago. Upon his return from school, he entered upon agricultural work with renewed zeal and gained much practical experience under the tutelage of his father until the removal of the entire family to Jefferson county, this state, in 1899. Judge Groom took a homestead in this county, which he has since brought to a high state of development, making a specialty of raising fine Berkshire hogs with marked success. His characteristic energy and good judgment have led him to lend support to the development of business enterprises in Rigby and neighboring towns. He is a stockholder in the Beet Growers Sugar Company of Rigby, the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, the Iona Mercantile Company of Iona, Bonneville county, this state, the Utah Power & Light Company, and the Simmons-Wolf Mercantile Company of Ucon, Idaho.

A glance at the career of Judge Groom reveals his deep interest in the administration of public affairs, especially those of a judicial nature. He was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county and carried on a successful practice of law until his

fellow citizens, called him to the office of judge of the probate court in 1914, in which capacity he now serves. He was also chosen judge of the police court of the city of Rigby, the duties of which office he performs along with those of the office of probate judge. Before he was raised to the bench, Judge Groom served as clerk of the village board of Ucon, and as a member of the city council of Rigby for two years. He is a republican in politics.

Judge Groom was united in marriage to Della Short of Ogden, Utah, June 25, 1899, and to them have been born three children, namely: Golden, Elsie and Cleo. Both the father and mother give their aid and active support to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints of Rigby, the former serving six years as counselor to the bishop and on a British mission two years.

MRS. NELLA M. WEAVER.

Holding to high ideals in educational work, Mrs. Nella M. Weaver is giving thorough satisfaction in the position of county superintendent of schools in Fremont county, to which office she was appointed in August, 1919. She makes her home in St. Anthony. Her birth occurred in Lexington, Kentucky, April 5, 1879, and her parents, John and Margaret (Price) Mitchell, were also natives of that state. Her father was a farmer and about 1861 removed westward to Kansas, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for a few years, but later returned to Kentucky, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in July, 1907. For some time he had survived his wife, who died June 30, 1900.

Mrs. Weaver obtained her early education in Kentucky, supplementing her common school course by study in the State Normal at Emporia, Kansas, while later she became a student in the State University at Laramie, Wyoming, and afterward attended the Central University at Indianapolis, Indiana. Before she was sixteen years of age she had taught school in Kansas and followed the profession at intervals while attending college, for it was necessary for her to provide the funds that enabled her to pursue her education. She taught altogether for fifteen years in Wyoming and in 1908 removed to Sugar City, Idaho. Later her husband took up land on Canyon creek and Mrs. Weaver secured the school at Edie, Idaho. She also taught at Canyon Creek for two terms and was afterward engaged to teach at Driggs, Teton county, also at Jackson Hole and at Elk. She was next elected principal of schools at Jackson City and afterward returned to the Canyon Creek school. Later she taught at Heman, Idaho, and in August, 1919, was appointed to the position of county superintendent of schools of Fremont county to fill out an unexpired term.

It was on the 12th of September, 1907, that Nella M. Mitchell became the wife of John Weaver. They are still owners of the farm in Fremont county on Egin bench, which they now rent, Mr. Weaver being obliged to give up the active work of the farm on account of impaired health.

In religious belief Mrs. Weaver is connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. She is identified with Rebekah Lodge, the ladies' auxiliary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically she is a republican and she served as deputy county superintendent of schools at Laramie, Wyoming, for two terms. Much of her life has been given to educational work and her activities have been far-reaching and resultant, contributing much to the development of the schools in the localities in which she has lived.

WILLIAM E. GEE.

William E. Gee, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Rexburg, was born in Tooele, Utah, October 17, 1875, a son of Erastus R. and Geneva (Telford) Gee, who were natives of Utah. The father went to that state at an early day and when old enough took up the occupation of farming, cultivating rented land for a time. He afterward purchased land in the Cache valley and improved and operated this farm until 1895, when he removed to Fremont county, Idaho, then a part of Bingham county. There he homesteaded and continued the further development

and cultivation of his place until 1917, when he retired from active business. He has since made his home in the Cache valley of Utah. The mother, however, passed away in 1913.

William E. Gee was reared and educated in the Cache valley, attending the district schools and completing his course in the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah. In 1895 he came to Idaho and worked with his father upon the home farm for three years. He then went on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, spending two years in that work in Colorado. He afterward returned to school in Logan, where he continued his studies for a year, after which he taught school for two years in Fremont county, Idaho. Remaining an active worker in the church, he was appointed stake clerk and filled that position for six and a half years. He also filled secular offices in Fremont county, being made deputy auditor and recorder, in which capacity he continued for three years. When Madison county was set off from Fremont county he took a set of abstract books, established his home in Rexburg and opened an abstract office which he conducted until 1915, when, in company with others, he organized the Farmers & Merchants Bank, which was capitalized at fifty thousand dollars and which from the beginning has enjoyed a prosperous existence. The bank now has a surplus of ten thousand dollars, with deposits of three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Its officers are: Alfred Ricks, president; Nathan Ricks, vice president; J. W. Webster and A. M. Carter, also vice presidents; and William E. Gee, cashier. He has filled that office from the beginning, largely shaping the policy and directing the activities of the bank. He also has an interest in the Madison Abstract Company and in addition he owns a dry farm seven miles from Rexburg.

Throughout his life Mr. Gee has remained an active worker in the church, is first counselor to the bishop of the first ward of Rexburg and has filled other church offices. At the same time he has been prominent and active in community affairs, having served as a member of the city council at St. Anthony, as a member of the city council at Rexburg, and for two years as city clerk. He has always voted with the democratic party, and his aid and influence are at all times given on the side of progress and improvement.

On the 10th of September, 1917, Mr. Gee was united in marriage to Miss Mary Kerr and they have become the parents of four children, namely: Marion, Ivin, Lynn and Merrill.

ROBERT J. HAYES.

Robert J. Hayes was for nearly thirty years a citizen of Pocatello, where he was widely and favorably known. He was born at Oswego, New York, February 27, 1861, and was about six years of age when his parents removed to Chicago, where he attended the public schools. In 1877 he made his way westward to Wyoming, going first to Cheyenne and thence to Rawlins, where he worked in the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad. After three years he removed to Helena, Montana, and later to Billings, where he had a contract to furnish the Great Northern Railroad Company with wood. He afterward took up his abode at Bozeman, Montana, where he operated a pack horse outfit up to the Clarke Fork mine. Later, in California and in Arizona, he continued in the same work for several months and then came to Idaho in 1884.

With his arrival in this state Mr. Hayes established his home at Idaho Falls, where he remained for two years and then went to Blackfoot, where he filled the office of deputy sheriff for two years. He next went to Pocatello, where he entered into partnership with N. G. Franklin and they established a small bottling plant for the manufacture of soda water—the first enterprise of the kind in southern Idaho. Under their energetic management the business grew to be one of the largest of the kind in the state, with one of the best equipped plants, and their product was shipped not only extensively over Idaho but also into three other states. Five years prior to his death Mr. Hayes retired from the bottling business and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

He figured prominently in the public life of the community and was a recognized leader in the ranks of the republican party, serving as chairman of the central committee of Pocatello. He was also elected and served as mayor of the city, to which he gave a businesslike and progressive administration. He was very active in politics



ROBERT J. HAYES



from 1910 until 1914 and did much to shape the policy and interests of the city during that period.

Mr. Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Mary R. Wilber and to them were born six children, of whom William L. is the eldest. The death of Mr. Hayes occurred on the 24th of August, 1918, and in his passing Pocatello lost one of its valued and representative citizens.

REV. WILLIAM J. BOONE, D. D.

Among the prominent and widely known representatives of the Presbyterian ministry in Idaho is Rev. William J. Boone, of Caldwell, who though not filling a pastorate at the present time, has done most active and efficient work in the promotion of the church and in the upholding of all those agencies which make for intellectual and moral progress. Dr. Boone was born at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1860, and is a descendant from the same ancestral stock that produced Daniel Boone, the famous American explorer. His father, James Boone, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1833, and died March 21, 1919, in his eighty-sixth year on the old homestead in Cecil township, that county, where for many years he served as squire. He married Nancy Craighead, who was a daughter of George Craighead and was of Scotch lineage. She passed away in 1868, at the comparatively early age of thirty-three years, leaving two sons: Dr. Boone, of this review; and George Boone, who occupies the old home place with his father. The Craighead family in America was founded by Colonel George Craighead, of Revolutionary war fame, who settled in Delaware, whence his descendants removed to Pennsylvania.

Dr. Boone pursued his early education in the schools of Charters and Cecil townships in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and afterward took an academic course in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, being graduated from the Eldersridge Academy with the class of 1880. He afterward entered the University of Wooster at Wooster, Ohio, and completed a four years' course in 1884, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred upon him. In 1887 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master's degree and in the same year he was graduated from the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh. In 1903 the University of Wooster conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In the fall of 1887 Dr. Boone came to Idaho and entered upon his first charge as a Presbyterian minister, filling that pastorate for four years. He then assumed his duties in connection with the College of Idaho at Caldwell and, although no longer active in the ministry, he has by no means ceased his efficient efforts for the church and the noble ends which it seeks to accomplish. He became one of the founders and organizers of the College of Idaho and for years has been its president. He gave up the ministry after realizing the need in the young commonwealth for more and better educational facilities. His administration of college affairs has been most efficient, resulting in a substantial growth of the institution. The present buildings and campus are valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and in the year 1919 the college property was further increased by the erection of a gymnasium and a science building and the campus was also improved. The school has an endowment fund of three hundred thousand dollars, which has been secured through a gift of fifty thousand dollars from John D. Rockefeller, twenty-five thousand dollars from Andrew Carnegie and the remainder from the people of the state of Idaho and from eastern contributors. The major portion of this fund is invested in Idaho and in southern Oregon. As president Dr. Boone keeps a watchful eye over every interest and activity of the school. That he possesses executive ability is manifest in his administrative direction. That his standards of instruction are most high is indicated in the improvements which he is continually introducing; and he has made the College of Idaho at Caldwell one of the valuable institutions of higher learning in the state.

On the 1st of November, 1887, Dr. Boone was married to Miss Annie E. Janison, a daughter of Thomas Janison of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of four children: Marie, who was born at Caldwell, January 31, 1889, and died June 30, 1911; James L., who was born December 11, 1891, and is now engaged in the practice of law; Sarah; and Margaret. Dr. Boone belongs to the Phi

Delta Theta, a college fraternity, and also to the Masonic order, proving a most worthy follower of the craft. He likewise has connection with the Caldwell Commercial Club and is interested in every project put forth by that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. Throughout his life he has turned his advantages to excellent account, not only for the benefit of his own interests but for the welfare and progress of his fellowmen. The universality of his friendships interprets for us his intellectual hospitality and the breadth of his sympathy, for nothing is foreign to him that concerns his fellows. His work is indeed constituting a most valuable contribution to Idaho and one is reminded of the words of a modern statesman: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success."

H. H. CLIFFORD.

The work of Professor H. H. Clifford, superintendent of schools of Caldwell, is the expression of the most modern, progressive and scientific educational methods and the city is indeed fortunate to have secured him, as his intellectual force, his thorough training, his keen insight into human nature and his contagious enthusiasm are strong elements in the upbuilding of a school system that is unsurpassed throughout the entire country. Mr. Clifford was born in Branch county, Michigan, March 24, 1887. His father, I. B. Clifford, is also a native of that state and born in the same locality. As a boy he went to New York, where he learned a mechanical trade, and he is now living in Michigan at the age of sixty years. He married Laura Hill, who was born near Delaware, Ohio, and also survives.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded H. H. Clifford, who attended Albion College, graduating with the class of 1911. Later he did post graduate work at the University of Michigan. He had pursued a course along strictly educational lines and soon after its completion he began teaching French and geology in the public schools of Sault Sainte Marie, where he remained for one year. He was then appointed to the position of principal of the high school at Three Rivers, Michigan, where he remained for two years and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he pursued a special course along vocational lines at the Fine Arts Academy, studying for one year. In the spring of 1915 he came west to see the country and while on his trip stopped at Boise, Idaho, to visit a friend. Here a position was offered him in connection with school work. He felt qualified, however, for something better than the friend offered and the latter then suggested his present position. Professor Clifford was one of a number of applicants but was favored with the position on account of his experience along vocational lines. He received the appointment to the superintendency of the Caldwell schools and has here established one of the two vocational domestic science schools in the state, as designated by the Smith-Hughes law, which provides federal aid for such a school. The grills and electric stoves used by the domestic science classes were paid for from the proceeds of food sales and the school cafeteria. There has also been established a blacksmithing and metal work department. Many of the fixtures in the offices and various departments, as well as partitions in the high school building, were made by the manual training classes and show the remarkable efficiency of their training in this connection. A splendid gymnasium is maintained in charge of a director who has had two years of medical training and who also assists in the health work of the school. The taxable property in this district is of low value, so that the school is somewhat hampered thereby, but its growth and development has been remarkable. The common schools have an enrollment of about nine hundred and fifty pupils, while the high school has an attendance of three hundred and sixty pupils, sixty per cent of whom are from outside the city limits and about twenty per cent pay tuition fees. The total amount per annum is about thirty-five hundred dollars. It is the intention of the district to build an addition of two wings and an auditorium to the present high school building at an estimated cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. The present building was erected to accommodate but one hundred and seventy-five pupils. Under the superintendent's management and arrangement, however, they are enabled to accommodate their full attendance. In connection with the schools of the city is maintained a health department employing two nurses, which makes

it possible for every child to be examined once each day and has resulted in an increase of over forty-six per cent in health. "It is the aim of the Caldwell high school to more closely ally the needle, the broom, the hoe, the shovel, the hammer and the plowshare with the textbook in the task of producing better home-makers, clearer thinkers and functioning citizens. The high state of development which has been attained in the industrial departments and the satisfactory results which are being produced there each year, bring a great deal nearer the ultimate goal in high school teaching."

In August, 1916, Professor Clifford was married to Miss Millie Fox, a daughter of W. R. Fox, the inventor of the Fox typewriter and a well known manufacturer of metal and woodworking machinery in Jackson, Michigan. The Clifford family now numbers two children, Cathleen R. and John F., the latter born January 1, 1919.

BERNARD EASTMAN.

In the selection of Bernard Eastman for the presidency of the Payette County Commercial Club a man was chosen well qualified to promote the development and upbuilding of this section of the country, where he has long and successfully followed agricultural pursuits, demonstrating the possibilities of the country for the production of many kinds of grain and fruit and for the successful development of live stock interests. He thoroughly knows the conditions of the country and what can be accomplished here and can thus speak authoritatively upon questions relative to the country and its opportunities.

Mr. Eastman was born in Henry county, Iowa, August 7, 1875, and during his infancy was taken by his parents to Lucas county, Iowa, where he attended the graded and high schools. During his youthful days he worked with his father upon the home farm, receiving the meager salary of twenty-five dollars per month, out of which he had to pay eight dollars for room rent. With the remainder of the money he paid his tuition in a college which he attended at night. His father was a horticulturist and he received thorough and practical training in raising fruit. In 1894 he went to Colorado and became a mining expert and contractor in the Cripple Creek district, where he remained for about four years and then removed to Goldfield, Nevada, where he continued his mining operations until 1907.

That year witnessed his arrival in Idaho. He purchased between ten and twelve hundred acres of sagebrush land at New Plymouth and afterward subdivided this and sold it in tracts of from ten to one hundred and sixty acres, it being now all converted into fine fruit-growing properties. He has in his possession some most interesting photographs which show the land in its various stages of cultivation, first the raw sagebrush land, then the cleared land, then the tree planting and finally the bearing orchards. A short time ago he and a number of other men concluded that Payette county was not getting its proper share of attention from investors, so in the middle of January, 1919, they decided to organize a county commercial club, the only one of the kind in the state, the purpose of which is to advertise the county and make known its opportunities and possibilities. In doing this they expect to expend twenty thousand dollars in advertising within a year. It is also their desire that prospective buyers consult them and in so doing they will be protected, will be able to see all the property for sale and get a thoroughly square deal. The plans which the Commercial Club has formulated will surely bring the desired results. Mr. Eastman is a man of most progressive spirit and a dynamic force in the community in which he lives. His labors will undoubtedly cause this county to come into its own. He has no time for the man who says he will try but believes in the man who says I Will. This is the motto which he has made the working basis of his life. He has never gone after anything for the benefit of the county that has not succeeded and he therefore has the confidence of all his associates, who are giving him most earnest and unlimited support. The Payette County Commercial Club now has a membership of about three hundred and is growing rapidly. Up to within the present year Mr. Eastman and his family made their home at New Plymouth, where he conducted his farm of eighty-three acres, but he is now giving his entire time and attention to the Payette County Commercial Club, of which he is president. In order to do this he found it ex-

pedient to remove to Payette. His farm is intensively cultivated, a portion of it being planted to prunes and apples, his orchards being one of the attractive features of the landscape. The remainder is devoted to the raising of hay and grain and also to the raising of cattle and horses, which are thoroughbred, and even his chickens are thoroughbred.

At Montpelier, Idaho, Mr. Eastman was married to Miss Florence Underwood and they have two children: Philip, eleven years of age; and Bernard, aged eight. The family is well known in Payette county and Mr. Eastman bears the reputation of being a most energetic man of forceful character who perhaps has done more to bring the county to the notice of the investing public than any other individual. He is a man of broad vision, sagacious and farsighted, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion, for in his vocabulary there is no such word as fail.

HON. JOHN W. EAGLESON.

Hon. John W. Eagleson, who is serving as state treasurer of Idaho for the third term, has the distinction of having received the largest majority given to any state candidate in 1916 and this is even more notable from the fact that he was one of but two or three republican candidates who were elected in that year, the democrats carrying all the other offices by a large vote. This is certainly indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Eagleson was born upon a farm at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, September 22, 1869, a son of Andrew H. and Martha Ann (Kerr) Eagleson, who were also natives of the Buckeye state and were of Scotch-Irish descent. The father followed farming in Ohio in his earlier business career and later in Iowa. It was during the infancy of John W. Eagleson, in 1871, that his parents removed to Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa, and in July, 1882, they took up their abode at Craig, Burt county, Nebraska. There they resided until 1891, when they came with their family to Boise, Idaho, and were valued residents of this state until the mother passed away June 13, 1917, at the age of eighty years. The father died April 17, 1919, having reached the ripe age of eighty-five years. More extended reference is made of the parents in a separate sketch elsewhere in this work.

A portion of the boyhood of John W. Eagleson was spent upon an Iowa farm and his youthful training was largely that of the farm-bred-boy. He acquired a good early education and for two years was a student in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln but left that institution in 1891 to accompany his parents on their removal to Idaho. After taking up his abode in Boise he was identified with the sawmill and lumber business in connection with his father and the latter's brother, George G. Eagleson, and others, the enterprise being conducted under the firm name of Eagleson Brothers & Company. Early recognition of his capability and faithfulness in matters of citizenship led to his election to the office of treasurer of Ada county in 1898 and to his reelection in 1900 on the republican ticket. Upon the completion of his second term he entered the Capital State Bank of Boise and was soon made assistant cashier, in which position he continued until 1907, when he resigned. Later he was treasurer of the Boise Cold Storage Company and with his father and three brothers, he established the real estate and insurance firm of A. H. Eagleson & Sons. This is one of the largest and best known firms of the kind in Idaho, still conducting an extensive business. The fellow citizens of John W. Eagleson have also further demanded his service in public connections and in 1914 he was elected state treasurer on the republican ticket; in 1916 was reelected; and again in 1918, receiving the highest majority ever given a state official. At the first election he was a candidate for only eight days. His name was not even on the official republican ballot and all who voted for him had to place his name on the ballot in the form of a sticker.

On the 16th of May, 1894, Mr. Eagleson was married in Craig, Nebraska, to Effa H. Hale, of that place, and they have become parents of three children: Donald H., who was a second lieutenant with the United States Army in France; Grace K., who is librarian at the Boise high school; and John W., Jr.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Eagleson is a Mason, having taken the degrees of lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his



HON. JOHN W. EAGLESON

religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as a deacon. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles. He has played the games of business and of politics fair and square and his course has received the endorsement of public support and the friendly regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

THOMAS M. BRIDGES, M. D.

Dr. Thomas M. Bridges was for a considerable period one of the prominent and successful physicians and surgeons of Idaho Falls, where he passed away in July, 1915, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was born in Kentucky in July, 1857, a son of Benjamin and Edna (Miller) Bridges, who were natives of that state. The father there followed the occupation of farming but afterward removed to Missouri, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1871. His widow long survived him, passing away in 1914.

Dr. Bridges was reared and educated in Kentucky, pursuing his studies largely under the direction of private tutors and completing his course in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was a medical student. He then located for practice in Evansville, Indiana, where he remained for a time, after which he entered the marine service of the country and was so connected for several years. He then went to Blackburn, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery until 1894, when he came to the northwest to enter the government Indian service, acting as physician to the Indians of South Dakota for three years. He was next transferred to the Fort Hall agency of Idaho, where he continued for ten years, when he gave up his position and made his way to Idaho Falls, where he practiced until his death, which occurred in July, 1915, when he had reached the age of fifty-seven years.

Thirty years before Dr. Bridges was married in October, 1885, to Miss Margaret Green, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Owens) Green, the former a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in Missouri. The father was a farmer and went to Missouri at an early day, taking up a homestead in Saline county. He served as a soldier during the Mexican war and farmed in Missouri throughout his remaining days, passing away in February, 1891. His wife died in April, 1888. Mrs. Bridges was born in Saline county, Missouri, in January, 1863, and by her marriage she became the mother of three children: Anna Lee, who was born in December, 1894, and is a graduate nurse; a son who died in infancy; and Bernice T., who was born in November, 1902.

Dr. Bridges was a member of the Masonic fraternity and exemplified in his life its beneficent teachings. He also belonged to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, to which he loyally adhered. He was a democrat in his political views but never an office seeker. Along strictly professional lines he had connection with the Bonneville County, the Idaho State and the American Medical Associations, and through these organizations he did everything in his power to promote his knowledge of the science of medicine and advance his efficiency in practice. He was recognized as an able physician and one whose ability increased with the passing years. Those who knew him esteemed him highly for his personal as well as his professional worth and he was a valued and honored resident of Idaho Falls.

GENERAL JOSEPH PERRAULT.

No history of Idaho's development would be complete and satisfactory were there failure to make prominent reference to General Joseph Perrault, who as a banker, public official and promoter of irrigation interests contributed in large measure to the development of the state, with which he became identified during the pioneer epoch.

General Perrault was a native of Canada and represented a family long distinguished in connection with the public life of America. He spent his early years in the city of Montreal and in young manhood came to Idaho, where he took

up his abode in 1867. Settling at Lewiston, he became connected with the forwarding and commission business, which he conducted for four years and then sold, removing at that time to Boise, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest on January 30, 1915. With the progress of the growing city his fortunes were identified and his activities were ever of a character which contributed to public advancement as well as to individual success. In 1886 he became one of the organizers of the Boise City National Bank and for three years was its assistant cashier. He then resigned his position to accept from President Harrison an appointment to the position of receiver of the United States land office. In 1898 he obtained the appointment from President McKinley to the office of United States surveyor general and remained in that position until 1902. He was long a prominent figure in republican politics in Idaho and in 1896 was chairman of the republican state central committee and contributed largely to the success of his party in the state throughout the period of his residence here. He was territorial treasurer of Idaho under Governor Neil.

Perhaps in no other way did Mr. Perrault lend more valuable aid to the material development of Idaho than through his connection with irrigation interests. In 1884 he became by purchase the head of the Boise Ditch Company and owned and controlled the irrigation canal until 1906, at which time he sold to the Capital Water Company. He also acquired large tracts of ranch land, made extensive investment in city real estate and was the owner of one of the finest homes of Boise. His investments were most wisely placed, and his sound judgment was manifest in the rise of property values.

On October 25, 1870, General Perrault was united in marriage to Miss Kate A. Kelly, a native of Monroe, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Judge Milton Kelly, who was an eminent lawyer and jurist. The last official act of President Lincoln was that of affixing his signature to the appointment of Mr. Kelly as judge of the United States district court, which historical document is now on exhibition at the congressional library at Washington, D. C. General and Mrs. Perrault became the parents of five children. Delphina is the wife of Hugh T. Boyd, of New York city, Joseph, born in Boise, August 4, 1882, attended the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy at San Rafael, California, and afterward studied at Oberlin College of Ohio. He was married June 14, 1905, to Edythe E. Ewing, daughter of James A. and Isabelle Ewing, and they have one child, Edythe Anabel. Laura, the second member of the family of General and Mrs. Perrault, is the wife of Charles E. Thum, of Boise. Louise married A. B. Dodd and resides in California. Edna was married November 12, 1919, to Richard C. Pilbladt, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they reside with Mrs. Perrault. The eldest daughter was born in Lewiston and the other children in Boise.

Mr. Perrault was a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and twice served as exalted ruler of his lodge. His life was fraught with high purposes, good deeds and successful accomplishment in his business affairs. Coming to Idaho as one of its pioneers, he was closely connected with its progress down to the era of present-day prosperity. Mrs. Perrault still occupies the beautiful home in Boise left by her husband and is a prominent and highly esteemed resident of that city.

COLONEL E. G. DAVIS.

Colonel E. G. Davis has recently resumed his law practice in Boise after his service in the office of the judge advocate general at Washington, D. C., where his splendid record won him the Distinguished Service medal. For a number of years before going to the national capital he had been regarded as one of the foremost members of the Boise bar, and Idaho is proud to number him among her native sons.

The birth of Edwin Griffith Davis occurred in Samaria, Oneida county, Idaho, February 9, 1873, his parents being Thomas J. and Elizabeth Davis, who emigrated from Wales to the United States and after residing for several years in Pennsylvania arrived in Oneida county, Idaho, in 1868. The public schools afforded Colonel Davis his early educational privileges, and, thoroughly mastering the branches of learning therein taught, he was able to secure a teacher's certificate and turned his attention to the educational profession. In 1894-95 he was principal

of the schools of North Ogden, Utah, and during the succeeding year of the schools of Malad, Idaho. Ambitious for a military career, he entered West Point as a cadet from Idaho, under appointment of Hon. Edgar Wilson, on the 15th of June, 1896, and was there graduated on the 15th of June, 1900. He became second lieutenant of the Fifth United States Infantry, winning that rank on the 15th of June, 1900. On the 7th of May, 1901, he was transferred to the Artillery Corps and on the 1st of July of the same year was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He became a captain on the 25th of January, 1907, and on the 28th of February, 1910, was retired on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty. From September, 1900, until December, 1901, he was in active service in the Philippine islands and was recalled to West Point Academy, where from 1903 until 1907 he was instructor in law and history.

Following his forced retirement from military life Colonel Davis opened a law office at Malad, Idaho, where he practiced from April, 1910, until November of the same year. Seeking a broader field of labor, he removed to Boise in 1911. Through the intervening time, save for the period when public duties have claimed his entire time and attention, he has been a prominent member of the Boise bar, possessing all of the qualifications which make for success in the practice of law—a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of legal principles, ability to see the relation of such principles to the points at issue and marked devotion to the interests of his clients.

On the 23d of July, 1900, Colonel Davis was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Elsie Poll, daughter of Frederick and Rose Poll, residents of Salt Lake. Colonel Davis belongs to Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E., and his genial nature, unfeigned courtesy and appreciation of the best in others have made for personal popularity wherever he has been known. His political endorsement has always been given to the republican party and following his return to Oneida county he was elected to the state legislature, serving as a member of the general assembly during the eleventh session and in the special session of the legislature as majority floor leader. In September, 1911, he was made secretary of the republican state central committee and continued in that office for three years. On the 6th of January, 1913, he became secretary to Governor Haines. He is the author of a textbook on constitutional law, and his contributions to the literature of the profession are considered most valuable. While professional duties have largely engrossed his attention in recent years, when the country needed his services he made ready response and for one year was on active duty in the office of the judge advocate general at Washington, D. C., and one year on the general's staff. The history of the World war left no question as to American patriotism. Partisanship may hold people in times of peace, but in an hour of crisis all interests are made subservient to public needs and the valuable aid which Colonel Davis rendered to his country won its recognition in the award of the Distinguished Service medal. With the return of peace he resumed practice in Boise, where his position at the bar is one of distinction.

HON. FREDERICK A. HAGELIN.

Representing important legal interests, Judge Frederick A. Hagelin is one of the foremost attorneys of Nampa, his offices being located in the Dewey-Scales building. Yet a comparatively young man, he has made a success of his career in a profession in which results and progress are proverbially slow. Moreover, he has held important official positions and in this connection has proven a faithful and devoted servant of the people. As judge he was ever fair and impartial, and his decisions stood well with the public as well as with the profession.

Judge Hagelin was born in Illinois, August 28, 1873, and there began his schooling, but in 1881 removed with his parents to Wayne county, Nebraska. In that state he attended the Fremont Normal College and subsequently was graduated from the law department of the University of Nebraska, being admitted to the bar of that state in June, 1903, and to the Idaho bar in Boise, December 7th of the same year. He immediately took up the practice of the profession at Nampa and continued in the private practice of law until June 27, 1906, when he was appointed probate judge of Canyon county to fill the unexpired term of

Judge Church. In the fall of the same year he was elected to the office and was reelected in 1908. In January, 1910, however, he resigned as judge and then filled out the unexpired term of Hon. O. M. Van Duyn as prosecuting attorney. After this he was a candidate for district judge but was defeated at the election and resumed the private practice of law and has ever since been very successful in his legal career. He is forceful and resourceful, deeply learned in the law and ever ready for attack and defense. It is therefore but natural that in the course of years his name has been linked with many of the important cases in his district. During the years 1905 and 1906 he was associated with O. M. Van Duyn as a law partner, but this relationship was dissolved upon his accepting the appointment of probate judge. At that time Mr. Hagelin not only fulfilled the duties of judge but also served as city attorney of Nampa. For four years he was attorney for the Nampa Highway district, another position which brought important duties to him, and his interest in education is evident from the fact that for two years he served as school trustee. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and is one of the trustees of Nampa Lodge. At present, however, he is not active in politics and now gives his undivided time to the private practice of his profession.

There is great credit due Judge Hagelin for what he has achieved in life, as he provided all of the necessary means for his education. His father, Gustavus Hagelin, died when his son Frederick was but a child and therefore the son found it necessary to work at farming in order to provide for his own living. His mother has also passed away.

On August 6, 1906, Judge Hagelin was united in marriage to Miss Sophie E. Simonson, who is also a native of Illinois but was reared at Whitehall, Muskegon county, Michigan. To this union has been born a daughter, Evelyn, who is now attending school. The family are prominent socially and in Nampa have found a real home and many congenial friends. Judge Hagelin was much influenced in his selection of Idaho as a place of residence by the Idaho state exhibit at the exposition at Omaha, Nebraska, which he carefully inspected and greatly admired. Throwing in his fortunes with this state and its inhabitants, he has here found a fruitful field for his talents and has attained a success in life which is highly creditable.

HERBERT FREDERICK LEMP.

Herbert Frederick Lemp, a Boise capitalist, is a representative of a family that has been well known in the capital from pioneer times, his father being John Lemp, mentioned at length on another page of this work. The son was born in Boise, June 24, 1884, and supplemented his public school training by a course in a business college. Early in life he became interested in ranching and the raising of live stock, and his well directed efforts along those lines brought to him substantial success. He also became interested in the management of properties of various kinds and at present is executor of the estate of his father, which includes many valuable realty holdings not only in Boise but in other parts of the state as well. With corporation interests he is also closely connected, being now a director of the Pacific National Bank of Boise, of the Idaho State Life Insurance Company and of the Boise Stone Company. He likewise holds stock in various other corporations, with many of which he is officially connected. He is widely and favorably known through his active connection with the live stock and cattle industry of the state, being prominently identified with the Idaho Packing & Provision Company, one of the leading industrial establishments of Boise. He was also the organizer and is general manager of the H. F. Lemp Live Stock Company, in which are associated with him several of the representative live stock men of the northwest. This company has had much to do with the development of the live stock industry throughout Idaho and adjacent states, not alone in the breeding and raising of better grades, but also in buying, fattening and marketing cattle, having had as many as six thousand "feeders" in their yards during a single season.

On the 9th of May, 1906, in Hancock, Michigan, Mr. Lemp was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite A. Nolan, a daughter of John and Mary J. Nolan, the former a retired capitalist. Mrs. Lemp completed her education in the Michigan Agricultural College.



HERBERT F. LEMP

By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: John, born at Boise, February 19, 1907; and Katherine Marie, born at Boise, April 13, 1908.

Politically Mr. Lemp maintains an independent course, nor has he ever sought or filled public office save that he has served on the staff of Governor Haines. In matters of citizenship affecting the welfare of city and state, however, his aid and influence are always on the side of progress and improvement, and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any measure for the general good. In fraternal and social circles he is a Mason and an Elk: holds membership in the Commercial and the Rotary Clubs, is also an enthusiastic member of the Boise Gun Club, and finds much pleasure and recreation in trap shooting, at which he has won recognition as one of the leading shots of this section.

C. R. SHAW.

C. R. Shaw, whose recognition and utilization of opportunity has placed him in the front rank of business men in Boise, his activities ever being of a character which have contributed to the material development and progress of the state as well as to the advancement of his individual interests, comes to the northwest from Missouri. He was born in Ray county, September 14, 1859, the youngest of the six children of William P. and Julia A. (Watterman) Shaw. His father was born in Tennessee and became one of the early residents of Ray county, Missouri, where for many years he engaged in contracting and building and in the construction of railroads. For a brief period he served in the Confederate army under General Price as a member of the Missouri Volunteers. His wife was a native of New York and they became parents of six children, all of whom survive.

C. R. Shaw began his business career at the age of fourteen years as an employe in the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. While thus engaged he mastered telegraphy and when given charge of a station on the line was the youngest telegrapher in the United States having full control over an office. Having worked in that capacity until 1881, he then removed westward to Breckenridge, Colorado, and conducted a stage line from Como, Park county, to Breckenridge, Summit county, a distance of thirty-five miles across the Continental Divide. He supervised a series of stages, driving one of them himself, and built up the business to gratifying proportions. After two years thus passed he sold the business and made his way to Kuna, Idaho, where he became station agent. A year later, however, he resigned to devote his attention to farming and cattle raising near Mountain Home and while thus engaged he subsequently conducted a stage line between that point and Atlanta, remaining as superintendent of the line for two years. When that period had expired he turned his attention to the lumber trade, in which he has since won notable success. After operating independently for a time he formed a partnership with R. A. Cowden at Caldwell, Idaho, in 1891 and in addition to their yard at Caldwell they established branches at Mountain Home, Idaho Falls, Nampa and Murphy, conducting the business under the partnership relation until 1899, when Mr. Shaw removed to Boise and turned his attention to the wholesale lumber business, also handling cement and all kinds of building material. His patronage has steadily increased with the passing years until his business became the largest of the kind between Salt Lake City and the Pacific coast. He has had an especially extensive trade in cement, sold in connection with the building of irrigation and power projects. In 1902 he erected the Shaw block, one of the large business blocks of the city, in which he has well appointed offices. One of the features of his success has been his ability to surround himself with a corps of competent assistants and workmen. Careful organization has also been a feature in his trade, which has been carried on according to the most advanced commercial standards and in accordance with the most progressive spirit. Whatever he undertakes calls forth his best effort and receives the closest attention. Aside from his operations as a wholesale lumber merchant his name is widely known in connection with mining and irrigation interests. Of both he has made a close study and his investments have been carefully and judiciously placed, bringing substantial returns. He financed and built at Mountain Home the first reservoir in Idaho, thus introducing water into a hitherto arid district that has now been converted into valuable farm and orchard property. He

has closely studied the problem of irrigation and the value of his service in this direction can scarcely be overestimated, and his efforts have been highly contributive toward bringing about the development of various irrigation projects in different sections of Idaho, thus greatly enhancing the value of cultivable lands in the state. His election to the board of county commissioners of Canyon county soon after he became a resident of Caldwell indicated public confidence in his judgment and ability and during his two years' service as chairman of the board he was largely instrumental in the organization of the Pioneer Irrigation District, which covers twenty-eight thousand acres of land surrounding Caldwell. This is now one of the most successful irrigation systems in the state. Mr. Shaw is himself actively engaged in farming and fruit raising and he has made extensive investments in Boise realty.

On the 2d of August, 1891, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage in Silver City, Idaho, to Miss Mabel L. Stucker, a daughter of the late A. J. and Sarah (DeHaven) Stucker. Her father went to California in 1849, attracted by the gold discoveries in that state, and became one of the pioneer residents of Idaho, where he was active in quelling the Indian uprisings and in restoring law and order out of the chaotic condition that existed in the state in frontier days. In 1862 he established his home at Silver City, where his daughter, Mrs. Shaw, was reared and educated. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have been born five children: Clarence Rupert, Harold L., Inez Frances, Della Elizabeth and Louis DeHaven.

Mr. Shaw is connected with various fraternal organizations, having membership with the Masons, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Commercial Travelers. He was also one of the organizers of the Caldwell Commercial Club and became the first president of that society, which has been a valuable contributing factor to the development and upbuilding of Canyon county. Following his removal to Boise he joined the Boise Commercial Club and served ten years as one of its directors. He is a typical American citizen, alert and energetic, winning success through close application to business but never regarding it as the sole end and aim of life, for he has ever found time to cooperate in plans and projects for the public good and Idaho has profited greatly thereby.

JAMES PINCKNEY POPE.

James Pinckney Pope, assistant attorney general of Idaho and a resident of Boise since 1909, was born in Jackson parish of Louisiana on the 31st of March, 1884. His parents, Jesse T. and Lou (McBride) Pope, natives of Alabama and of Louisiana respectively, are still living in Jackson parish, where the father is a cotton planter. The family numbered twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of whom James P. Pope is the eldest. He was reared upon his father's plantation and attended public school during the summer months. He supplemented his public school course by study in the Louisiana Industrial Institute of Ruston, that state, and was there graduated as a member of the class of 1906, receiving therefrom the Bachelor of Industry degree. Taking up the profession of teaching, he was thus identified with the schools of Louisiana for three years but regarded this merely as an initial experience to other professional labor, for with definite determination he was laying his plans to become a member of the bar.

On attaining his majority he matriculated as a student in the law department of the University of Chicago and there won his LL. B. degree upon graduation with the class of 1909. He then went abroad for a bicycle trip through England, Scotland and Wales—a liberal education to supplement his university training. Returning to his native land in the fall of that year, he made arrangements to become a resident of Boise, where he arrived in the month of October and entered the law office of Morrison & Pence, well known attorneys. He was associated with the firm until January, 1910, when he entered into partnership with E. P. Barnes under the firm style of Pope & Barnes, a connection that was maintained for three years. He afterward practiced alone until January 1, 1916, when he became city attorney of Boise, occupying the position until March 1, 1917, when he was made assistant attorney general of Idaho, in which capacity he served until January 6, 1919, when he again entered the private practice of his profession in Boise. He is a careful and able lawyer and has won the respect and confidence of the members of the

bar, and his career has been marked by steady progression since he entered upon the active work of the profession in Boise a decade ago.

On the 26th of June, 1913, Mr. Pope was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Ruth Horn, of Chicago, and they have one son, Ross P., who was born May 14, 1914. Mr. Pope is fond of golf. He was greatly interested in athletics in his college days and for three years was a member of the football team. It was also during his college days that he was made a member of the University of Chicago debating team and was prominent in intercollegiate oratorical contests. He is an effective public speaker. After America's entrance into the war he campaigned for the Red Cross and other war work. He belongs to the Ada County and Idaho State Bar Associations. He has membership in the Delta Chi, a college fraternity, and in the Delta Sigma Rho, an honorary college oratorical fraternity. He is connected with the Young Men's Christian Association and that institution has found in him an active worker and supporter. His interests are broad and varied, touching those questions and activities which are matters of public concern, and while the practice of law claims the major part of his time and attention, he yet finds opportunity for active cooperation where the welfare of community, commonwealth or country is involved. In Masonry he has attained the eighteenth degree of the Scottish Rite and he is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

HON. JOHN THOMAS BOURNE.

There is probably no man who stands higher with all classes in the state of Idaho than Hon. John Thomas Bourne, of Pocatello, who is representing his district in the state legislature and who is active in business circles as a railway conductor. He was born in Farmington, Utah, August 21, 1867, and is a son of John and Mary Jane (Stewart) Bourne. The father was a native of Birmingham, England, and on the 22d of May, 1875, arrived at Cokeville, Wyoming. For thirty years he conducted a pumping station for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, being now a pensioned railroad employe. He is engaged in ranching and live stock raising and is in splendid health. His wife was the first white child born on Mormon island, about ninety miles north of Sacramento, California. She died in Cokeville, Wyoming, in 1915 at the age of sixty-four years.

It was at Cokeville that John Thomas Bourne acquired his early education as a public school pupil and in the fall of 1887, having qualified for teaching, he secured a school at Auburn, Wyoming. He did not find that occupation sufficiently remunerative, however, and on the 16th of July, 1888, he entered the service of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. It was originally his wish to become a member of the bar, but on account of early responsibilities he was unable to give the required time to study, and, turning his attention to railroad work, he has since continued with the Oregon Short Line, being at present a conductor on the Idaho and Utah division.

On the 10th of March, 1891, Mr. Bourne was married to Miss Harriet Frost, of Le Mars, Iowa, and they have become the parents of five children: Margaret A., who is attending the Technical College at Pocatello, pursuing a business course; Eugene Frederick, twenty-two years of age, who was in France as a member of the Twenty-eighth Engineer Corps and is a fine type of American manhood, being more than six feet in height and an all round athlete; Harriet, who is attending high school; Florence Helen, a public school pupil; and John Percival, who has passed away. Mr. Bourne also has a cousin, LeRoy Bourne, who was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Field Artillery of Utah and did active service with that splendid command in France.

While Mr. Bourne has always remained in the railway service, he has been a most prominent and influential factor in the public life of his community. He was for three years a member of the school board of Pocatello, to which he was elected in the fall of 1909. During his connection with the board they succeeded in putting the school funds out on a three per cent basis on daily balances, something which had not been done previously. He was treasurer of the independent school district, No. 1, and was personally instrumental in reducing the cost of the school insurance from a dollar and a half to a dollar and a quarter. He was at the head of the

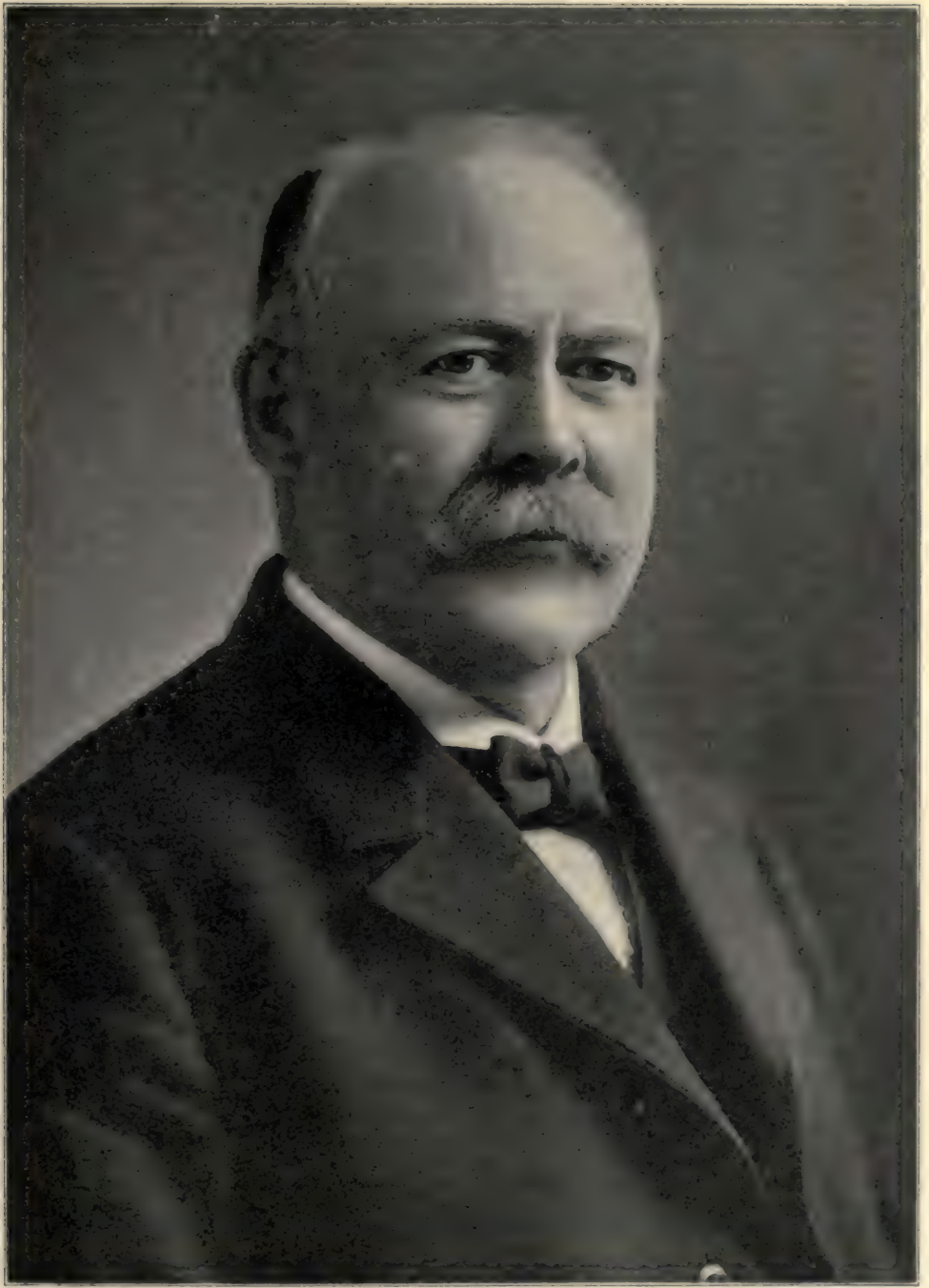
purchasing department and while there saved the board a large amount of money, as he found many discrepancies in the purchasing of supplies and in some instances saved as much as one hundred per cent. In 1918 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature on the republican ticket, the nomination coming to him unsolicited. The chairman of the state republican committee wrote him, stating that if he would accept the nomination it would be equivalent to his election. There is no man in the state who stands higher with all classes, especially with the laboring classes and railroad men, as they have implicit confidence in his ability and integrity. He has justified their faith by the excellent service which he has rendered to Idaho as a member of the general assembly. He was a delegate to the Trainmen's convention held at Denver, Colorado, in 1902 and was a delegate to the convention of Railway Conductors held at Detroit, Michigan, in 1913. He attended the convention of Railway Conductors at Boston, Massachusetts, in the capacity of a visitor in 1910. He is an effective and earnest speaker, expressing himself forcefully and clearly, and his friends predict that he has not yet reached the heights to which he will attain politically. He gives thoughtful and earnest consideration to the vital problems coming up for settlement and does not hesitate to support any cause if he is a believer in its justice and worth.

HON. FREMONT WOOD.

Fremont Wood was born in Winthrop, Kennebec county, Maine, July 11, 1856. His parents, on both his father's and mother's side, were descendants of the early New England Puritan stock. His grandfather, Andrew Wood, was one of the early settlers of Maine, having moved from Massachusetts to Winthrop, the birthplace of the subject of this sketch, before the annexation of Maine into the Union, and upon one occasion he represented his town or district in the general court at Boston. Thomas Camp Wood, his father, was born in Winthrop, Maine, in 1809. He was the youngest of ten children and was prominent in his day and time in religious and political circles. He was one of the early New England abolitionists. He served in the Maine legislature as a colleague of Hannibal Hamlin, with whom he formed a close friendship which continued until the death of Mr. Wood. Emily Waugh Wood, mother of Fremont Wood, was a cousin of Bishop Waugh, once a prominent bishop of the Methodist church.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in his native town, about ten miles from Augusta, the capital of Maine, where he resided until he was nearly fifteen years of age. At this time his father died, but before his death the family farm was disposed of. The death of his father left him with an invalid mother and two sisters younger than himself. Prior to his father's death he had attended the village schools and continued thereafter in the high school and academy in his native town. In 1887 he graduated from the Waterville Classical Institute, now Coburn Institute, at Waterville, Maine, and the same year entered Bates College at Lewiston, Maine. He continued his studies here for two years, when he was obliged to give up his college course on account of sickness in his family and for financial reasons. Prior to this time he had commenced the study of law in one of the law offices of his native town, which was continued after the close of his college work. He was a member of the class of 1881 and in later years was given his degree of B. A. by the college which he had previously attended.

On June 16, 1881, Fremont Wood arrived in Boise, Idaho. He came direct from his native town in Maine and immediately settled in Boise City. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Idaho in September, 1881, when he entered upon active practice of the law. In the early years of his practice he served as city attorney for Boise City and as assistant to the United States attorney for the territory of Idaho. He was appointed to the latter position soon after his arrival in Idaho and served for nearly three years, from 1885 until the latter part of 1888 under James H. Hawley, United States attorney for the territory during the first administration of President Cleveland. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison, the last attorney of the United States for the territory of Idaho, and in September, 1890, following the admission of Idaho to the Union, he was appointed first United States attorney for the district of Idaho. He occupied this position for more than four years, from the time of his first appointment, when he resigned his office for the purpose of confining his attention to his private practice.



FREMONT WOOD



While United States attorney for the district, Mr. Wood prosecuted the Coeur d'Alene miners for conspiracy at a special term of the United States court held at Coeur d'Alene City. The conspiracy charge involved the violation by the organized miners of the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho of an injunction issued by the federal court, which resulted in the death of several miners and the destruction of much valuable mining property. One of the defendants prosecuted and convicted upon this trial was George A. Pettibone, whose name later became known to the world as one of the persons charged with the death of the late Governor Frank Steunenberg. After his retirement as United States attorney Mr. Wood continued the practice of his profession, specializing particularly in irrigation and mining law.

At the November election in 1906 Mr. Wood was elected judge of the third judicial district of Idaho, comprising Ada and Boise counties, to succeed the late George H. Stewart, who at the same election was chosen associate justice of the supreme court. During the first year of Judge Wood's service on the bench more than one-third of his time was occupied in the trial of the murder charge against William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, who had been previously indicted, together with Charles Moyer, for the killing of Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg at Caldwell, Canyon county, Idaho. When Judge Wood was elected and called to the bench he had no expectation of sitting upon the trial of these cases. The killing for which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were indicted took place in Caldwell, Canyon county, which was a part of the seventh judicial district, and at the time of the election was presided over by the late Frank H. Smith, before whom the indictment was returned and all the preliminary proceedings took place. Judge Smith, however, failed in the election, and Edward L. Bryan was elected his successor. Judge Bryan, under appointment of the court, had acted as attorney for Harry Orchard, who was indicted for the same crime with which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were charged. On account of this association with the case, Judge Bryan felt that he was disqualified, and immediately following his qualification as judge, on the 1st of January following the election, he requested Judge Wood to preside at the trial and take charge of these cases. While this request was made early in January, the matter was kept a secret between the two judges until the April following when the cases were next called for trial. At the commencement of the term in Caldwell, early in April, 1907, Judge Wood assumed the bench in the seventh judicial district and continued in charge of the cases until they were disposed of.

Frank Steunenberg, who was murdered by the explosion of a bomb when opening the gate at his residence, had been governor of the state for four years and had resided continuously at Caldwell, Canyon county, since his first settlement in Idaho. The defendant Moyer was president of the Western Federation of Miners, an organization extending over all the gold and silver mining states. Haywood was secretary of the organization, and the defendant Pettibone closely associated therewith. On account of the prominence of all the parties and the published charge that the motive of the murder grew out of the facts involving the strict performance of duty by Governor Steunenberg, when the state was involved with the striking miners of the Coeur d'Alene district, during Governor Steunenberg's second administration, the case was removed for trial to Boise, Idaho, in Judge Wood's district. The trial commenced May 9, 1907, and continued to the last of July following. This trial attracted not only nation wide but world wide attention. The leading attorneys of the country were employed both in the prosecution and defense. One of the remarkable features of the case was the almost total absence of time occupied in argument upon the admissibility of evidence. The defendants were tried separately. The charge in the indictment was made without alleging the conspiracy; yet the state relied exclusively upon proof of conspiracy to prove the charge; or in other words to corroborate the accomplice. The homicide involved was actually perpetrated by Harry Orchard, who upon the trial testified, without equivocation, to the fact that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were each the actual procurers and inciters of the act. While United States attorney, Judge Wood had prosecuted the conspiracy cases above referred to and at once showed himself so familiar with the principles involving the law of criminal conspiracy that his rulings were promptly made and accepted without controversy.

The trial of the defendant Haywood occupied eighty-one days, the trial of the defendant Pettibone, over one-half that time. Both defendants were acquitted. Upon both of the trials Judge Wood was required to rule upon motions for advisory verdicts of acquittal. In the Haywood case he promptly overruled the motion, without giving detailed reasons therefor, assigning as the reason for this course the fact that two other defendants were to be tried, presumably upon the same evidence, and he did not think

their interests should be prejudiced by a discussion of the evidence from the bench. Upon the trial of Pettibone, when the motion for advisory acquittal was requested, it had become apparent that the defendant Moyer would not be tried, on account of the insufficiency of the evidence corroborating the accomplice, Harry Orchard, and at this time Judge Wood rendered an exhaustive opinion from the bench, not in the presence of the jury, overruling the motion and sustaining the sufficiency of the corroboration, if the evidence was accepted and believed by the jury.

A few weeks later, when called upon to pronounce the sentence of death upon the defendant, Harry Orchard, who admitted his guilt, Judge Wood declared that he believed that Orchard, on the trials of Haywood and Pettibone, had testified truthfully. Upon this point Judge Wood said, "I am more than satisfied that the defendant now at the bar of this court awaiting final sentence, not only acted in good faith in making the disclosures that he did, but that he also testified fully and fairly to the whole truth, withholding nothing that was material, and declaring nothing which had not taken place."

After a thorough review of the testimony, Judge Wood at the same time concluded: "During the two trials to which I have referred, the testimony of the defendant—Orchard—covered a long series of transactions, involving personal relations between himself and many others. On the first trial he was subjected to the most critical cross-examination, by very able counsel for six days, and I do not now recall that at any point he contradicted himself on any material matter, but on the other hand, he disclosed his connection with the commission of many other crimes that were probably not known by the attorneys for the state, or at least not brought out by them on the direct examination of the witness."

"Upon the second trial referred to, the same testimony was given, and a thorough and critical examination of the witness followed, and in no particular was there any discrepancy in material matters between the testimony given upon the latter trial, as compared with the testimony given, by the same witness, on the former trial."

"It was the particular province of the court to observe and follow the witness upon the former trial, and I am of the opinion that no man living could conceive the stories of crime told by him and maintain himself under the merciless fire of cross-examination by leading attorneys of the country, unless upon the theory that he was testifying to facts and circumstances which had an actual existence in his own experience. A mere child may testify truthfully and maintain himself upon cross-examination. A man of mature years may be able to frame his story and testify falsely to a brief statement of facts involving a single transaction and maintain himself on cross-examination. But I cannot conceive of a case where even the greatest intellect can conceive a story of crime, covering years of duration with constantly shifting scenes and changing characters, and maintain that story with circumstantial detail as to times, places and persons and particular circumstances, and under as merciless a cross-examination as was ever given a witness in an American court, unless the witness thus testifying was speaking truthfully and without any attempt to misrepresent or conceal. Believing as I do that this defendant acted in good faith, and when called as a witness for the state he told all and withheld nothing, I can the more readily fulfill the duty that I consider the law imposes upon me."

The court sentenced Orchard to be hanged but accompanied the sentence with the recommendation that the pardon board at least commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Before pronouncing the judgment, the defendant Orchard, in answering questions by the court, declared that he had received no promise or suggestion of immunity, either from attorneys representing the state or from any one representing, or pretending to represent, the state pardon board. To this Judge Wood replied that he was satisfied that the defendant was speaking truthfully, and that he had personally interviewed a majority of the pardon board and had their solemn assurance that the question of immunity for Orchard had never been mentioned by any one, either to them or in their presence.

The trials of Haywood and Pettibone disclosed several attempts to kill men prominent in political and judicial circles in Colorado, Idaho and elsewhere, notably Peabody, Ex-Governor of Colorado, and Goddard and Gabbert, justices of the supreme court of Colorado. Referring to these attempted crimes, Judge Wood in sentencing Orchard said: "I want to take the opportunity of this solemn occasion to say to the associates in crime of this defendant, that they cannot by such acts terrorize American executives and prevent them from performing their plain duties, and they cannot prevent American courts from declaring the law exactly as they find it. Judges and executives may

be placed out of the way by the hand of the assassin, but there will be others immediately to take their places just as ready and just as determined to perform their duties as their predecessors were, and backed by a public opinion that will ferret out and disclose the authors of every such crime."

Judge Wood has been a republican from boyhood and until he was elected to the bench was prominent in the political activities of his state. While upon the bench he took an advanced stand in promoting judicial reforms, and many changes afterward made in the procedure were due to his recommendations. He was an earnest advocate of a non-partisan judiciary and contributed much to the movement which resulted in the selection of judicial candidates without reference to party.

In 1885 Judge Wood was married at Boise, Idaho, to Miss Carrie Cartée, eldest daughter of the late General LaFayette Cartée. Of this union there are three daughters and four sons. Two of his sons, Walter Elliott, the eldest, and Cartée, the second son, were in the military service when the armistice was signed, the elder of the two having served in France since August, 1917.

COLONEL EDGAR M. HOOVER.

Colonel Edgar M. Hoover, identified with various corporate interests which have had to do with the progress and upbuilding of Boise as well as the advancement of individual success for stockholders, is perhaps most widely known through his connection with the lumber industry. The city, too, finds in him one whose efforts have been a potent force in upholding municipal standards and in solving municipal problems. He is now filling the office of commissioner of streets and public improvements in the city council of Boise.

Mr. Hoover has always resided west of the Mississippi. He was born in Muscatine, Iowa, July 23, 1866, a son of Henry and Sarah (Hubbard) Hoover and a great-grandson of Michael Hoover who resided in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It was there that Henry Hoover was born and in 1854 he became a resident of Muscatine, Iowa, where he engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business. Patriotism ever being one of his dominant qualities, he responded to the country's call for troops at the time of the Civil war, rose to the rank of lieutenant, was made a captain by brevet and at the close of hostilities was acting adjutant of the Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He remained at the front throughout almost the entire period of military operations between the two sections of the country, participating in the Vicksburg campaign, the Red River campaign, the siege of Mobile and various important engagements, in which he escaped both wounds and imprisonment, although twice he had horses shot from under him. Returning to Iowa, he was identified with the business interests of Muscatine to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881, when he had reached the age of fifty-five years. It was in Chicago, in 1863, that he married a daughter of Abel Hubbard, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, the family being founded, however, in Vermont in colonial days.

Edgar M. Hoover, the eldest of the five children of Henry and Sarah (Hubbard) Hoover, completed a high school education at the age of seventeen years and started out in the business world not only to meet his individual requirements but also in order that he might support his widowed mother. His initial step was made as a clerk with the Musser Lumber Company of Muscatine, Iowa, and thus he gained the preliminary experience which has made him a prominent figure in connection with the lumber trade of the northwest. He won various promotions through close application and reliability and at the end of ten years was holding the position of chief clerk with the firm. The possibilities of winning advancement in connection with the lumber trade led to his removal to Little Falls, Minnesota, then a center of the lumber industry in the northwest, and for eleven years he was there associated with the Pine Tree Lumber Company as assistant secretary and sales manager. The opportunities of the northwest, however, proved to him an irresistible lure and he came to Idaho, reaching Boise in May, 1904, soon after the organization of the Payette Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of which he was made general manager. For a number of years he has directed the activities and policies of this corporation, building up a business of large proportions. The company holds extensive pine lands and has a well equipped plant

for the conduct of its business. Mr. Hoover has made it his purpose to familiarize himself with every phase of the lumber trade, and keeping in close touch with the market, has been enabled to make judicious investments and profitable sales for the company, building up a business that has steadily grown with the development of Boise and the northwest. Extending his efforts into other fields, he became one of the incorporators of the Northwest Paper Company of Minnesota and his name is on the directorate of the Boise Title & Trust Company and the Boise City National Bank.

On the 26th of September, 1899, Colonel Hoover was married to Miss Jane Redfield, daughter of William W. Redfield, of Minneapolis, and they now have two sons; John Redfield, who was born at Little Falls, Minnesota, April 12, 1903; and Edgar M., born at Boise, February 22, 1907. Colonel and Mrs. Hoover hold membership in St. Michael's Episcopal church, of which he is a vestryman, and he is also a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association of Boise and to the Boise Commercial Club, of which he has served as treasurer and director. He is likewise a member of the Masonic and Elks lodges and is president of the Associated Charities of Boise. He has figured prominently before the public in connection with the Iowa State Militia and as member of the governor's staff of Minnesota and of Idaho. His connection with the Iowa State Militia covered eleven years and his service on the governor's staff of Minnesota compassed the period of the Spanish-American war. Since his removal to Idaho he has served on the staff of Governors Gooding, Brady, Hawley and Haines. He has ever been a stalwart champion of republican principles and was appointed by President Roosevelt, one of the three delegates from Idaho to the first conservation congress at Washington. He has ever been deeply interested in the subject of conserving the great natural resources of the west and has kept in close touch with many of the most vital public problems affecting the welfare of his district, his state and his country. Throughout his career he has recognized the obligations as well as the duties and privileges of citizenship. He was secretary of the Idaho State Central Liberty Loan Committee during all five Liberty Loan campaigns and chairman of the local branch of the Military Training Camps Association during the war activities.

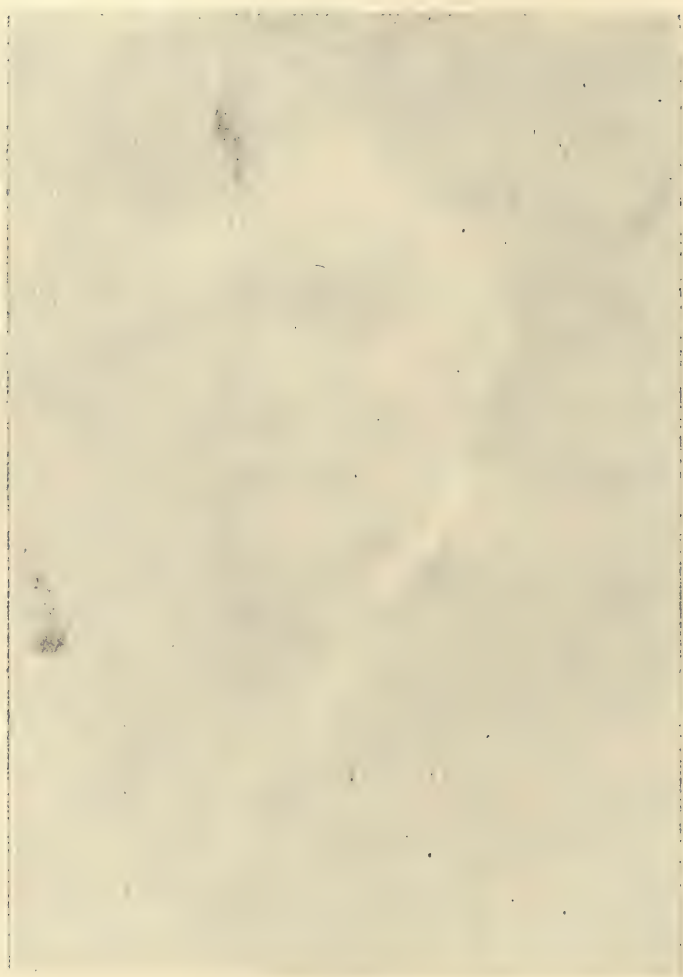
FRANCIS M. SNELL.

Francis M. Snell is occupying an enviable position in the financial circles of Idaho, being now president of the First National Bank of St. Anthony. He was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, December 14, 1869, and is a son of George D. and Alexanderine (McLean) Snell, who are mentioned in connection with the sketch of George D. Snell on another page of this work. At the usual age he began his education in the schools of his native city and remained with his parents until he reached adult age. He learned the miller's trade when about eighteen years of age and later he engaged in the milling business at Springville, Utah, where he was active for three years. He then sold out and returned to Spanish Fork, where he occupied the position of post-master for five years. On the expiration of that period he went to Salt Lake City, where he entered the railway mail service, his run being from Ogden to Grand Junction, to Salt Lake and to Butte, Montana. For four years he remained in the mail service and then returned to Spanish Fork, where he purchased the interest of his brother George in the Bank of Spanish Fork, which later was converted into the First National Bank. Mr. Snell serving as cashier until 1910, when his brother Cyrus died and Francis M. Snell then took his place in the Payson Exchange Savings Bank, having charge of both banking institutions until 1912. Although retaining his interest in the Spanish Fork Bank, he came at that time to Idaho, settling at St. Anthony. Here he and his brother, George D. Snell, purchased the controlling interest in the First National Bank from G. E. Bowerman, and Francis M. Snell became the cashier of the bank, and so continued for about a year. He has since served as president and in this connection is giving his attention to constructive effort and executive control. His labors are resulting in the continuous growth and success of the institution.

On the 2d of February, 1891, Mr. Snell was married to Miss Annie E. Thomas at Manti, Utah, and to them have been born fourteen children: Francis M., Earl B., Lucille, Mildred, Mable, Wilma, Gladys, Hazel, Alden, George, Phillip, Gordon, Melva



FRANCIS M. SNELL



and Elizabeth. The son Earl enlisted at Salt Lake in 1917 and was stationed on Kelly's Field at San Antonio, Texas, as a member of the Aviation Corps. Just before receiving his discharge he was put in the officers training camp at Waco, Texas, and was there when the armistice was signed. He received his discharge in November, 1918.

Since coming to St. Anthony, Mr. Snell has served as mayor for a term, and he had previously filled that position for two terms at Spanish Fork, discharging his duties with promptness and ability. He has always voted with the republican party, which finds in him a stalwart advocate. A lifelong member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he has held various offices therein and for twenty-six months he filled a mission in Ohio. His life has ever been the expression of business enterprise, of upright principles and patriotic citizenship.

RAYMOND D. THATCHER.

Raymond D. Thatcher, United States commissioner and manager of the Thatcher Realty Company, with offices at Rexburg and at Rigby, was born May 1, 1883, in the town of Thatcher, Idaho, his parents being John B. and Sarah (Davis) Thatcher, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Salt Lake City. The father crossed the plains with four brothers to Salt Lake City in 1847 and thence continued his journey to California. He returned in 1849, however, and established a home at Logan, Utah, where he lived for some time and there managed Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution for a number of years. He became one of the originators of the Thatcher Brothers Bank at Logan and continued in the banking business for a long period. He afterward removed to Bannock county, Idaho, where he purchased twelve hundred acres of land that he developed and improved. He also established the town of Thatcher and while there residing was twice elected to the Idaho legislature. He also filled the office of assessor and was collector of the old county of Bannock for two terms. He continued to reside in Idaho throughout his remaining days, passing away in September, 1917, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He was a bishop and high priest in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and held various other offices in the church. He represented one of the most prominent families of Utah and of Idaho and contributed much to the development of this section of the country. The mother of Raymond D. Thatcher is still living and now makes her home in Logan, Utah.

In the public schools of Logan, Raymond D. Thatcher pursued his early education, which he supplemented by study in the Brigham Young College at Logan. He afterward clerked in stores for some time and then went to work in the office of the master mechanic at Pocatello, where he continued through 1906 and 1907. On the expiration of that period he came to Rexburg, where he was variously employed until 1910, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Rexburg State Bank, thus continuing until 1915, when he entered the Farmers & Traders Bank at Pocatello serving as teller for a year. Returning to Rexburg, he was made division storekeeper for the Utah Power & Light Company and thus continued from September, 1915, until September, 1916. He afterward engaged in the real estate business on his own account and in March, 1917, incorporated the business with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, Richard H. Smith becoming president, with Mr. Thatcher as manager. The firm style of the Thatcher Realty Company was adopted and operations are now carried on under that name. Mr. Thatcher is also a stockholder and was one of the incorporators of the United Mercantile Company.

In June, 1905, Mr. Thatcher was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Webster and they have become parents of five children, namely: Raymond W., who was born April 22, 1906, and passed away April 13, 1908; Alice whose birth occurred July 2, 1908; Grant W., whose natal day was March 31, 1910; Don W., born May 31, 1912; and Dorothy, who was born on the 9th of August, 1918. Mr. Thatcher owns a nice home which he built in 1916. He has been active in the public life of the community and in January, 1919, was made United States commissioner, which position he is still filling. His religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus

Christ of Latter-day Saints and he is counselor of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the second ward of Rexburg.

He is the secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Club, to which dual office he was elected in March, 1919. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and at all times he has been progressive in matters of citizenship. He was a member of the board of directors of the State Insane Asylum at Blackfoot for a year and during the period of the war he took active and helpful part in promoting public interests, acting as chairman of the fuel administration board in his district and serving as secretary of the eighth district, which embraced five counties. He has ever manifested patriotic devotion to his community, to the commonwealth and the country and he is classed with those substantial citizens whose work constitutes the basis of progress and improvement in the district in which they live.

WILLARD S. BURTON.

A resident of Rigby who has for a number of years been prominent in religious and educational circles of this section is Willard S. Burton, the first superintendent of schools for Jefferson county. He was born in Kaysville, Utah, July 11, 1878, a son of Christopher and Susan (Stewart) Burton, both of whom were originally from England.

It was in 1853 that Christopher Burton landed upon American soil and in the same year he pushed on westward by the clumsy means of transportation afforded by that period, finally locating on a tract of new land in what was then the territory of Utah. With the same zeal that was characteristic of the immigrant of those days, he set to work to develop his holding and soon brought it to a state of cultivation. Since he found the section where he had located especially adaptable to settlement and since he was possessed by an intense interest in building up this area, he was instrumental in getting a number of immigrants to drive through from the more populous regions of the east in their ox-drawn prairie schooners to settle in that part of Utah where he had made his home. Christopher Burton remained in Utah the rest of his life, continuing farming until his death, which occurred December 25, 1914. He thus witnessed the development of the west from an expanse of wild land to an area dotted here and there with populous cities of comfortable homes. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living and makes her home in Utah.

Willard S. Burton was brought up on his father's farm in Utah, where he experienced all the pleasures and discomforts of rural life in the far west at that time. In a neighboring school where he received his elementary education he first felt the desire for an advanced education, and as soon as he had finished his high school course in Davis county, he entered the University of Utah, graduating from the same with the class of 1901. At that time, as never before, the west needed young men of experience and ability to care for its educational interests, and Mr. Burton accordingly entered the teaching profession and taught in the schools of his native state during the winter and farmed during the vacation months in the summer, creditably holding the position of principal of the schools of North Ogden, Plain City and Layton at different times. In 1908 Mr. Burton came to Rigby, Idaho, where he had been principal of the Garfield district, it being in close proximity to his one hundred and forty-five acre farm. That position he successfully held until 1913. At that time Jefferson county had been newly organized and the people of the county, being desirous of a man of ability, education and experience in the teaching profession for county superintendent of schools, elected Mr. Burton to that office, which he held until 1916. In that year he went to Lewisville, Idaho, where he had been elected principal of the high school. After he had served in that capacity for two years, he returned to Rigby and in the autumn of 1918 he was again elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, which was an indication of the efficient service he had given the county during his former administration.

Along with his educational activities, Mr. Burton devotes considerable attention to agriculture and, since the greater part of his supervisory work in the county schools is carried on during the winter months, his farming work, in which he has

achieved marked success, in no wise interferes with the performance of the duties of his office.

It was on October 8, 1908, that Willard S. Burton was united in marriage to Cora Chandler, the daughter of J. J. Chandler, the treasurer of Jefferson county, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Burton are the parents of six children, who are in the order of their birth as follows: Willard C., Myron, Ruth, Paula, Mary and Hubert Chandler.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Rigby, to which they lend complete material and spiritual support, the former having served the denomination locally in several official capacities. He formerly was superintendent of the mutuals of the stake and at this time he is serving as mutual teacher, teacher trainer of all church organizations in Rigby, the duties of which position he performs in addition to those of president and teacher of the seventies. Since his secular work is along educational lines, Mr. Burton finds a wide sphere of usefulness in the Sunday school of the local stake in which he serves as teacher. He has also represented his denomination in the foreign field, having spent about three years in missionary work in Australia. He is a republican in politics and has a good citizen's understanding of and interest in the policies and aspirations of his party.

ALBERT CLARE HINDMAN.

Albert Clare Hindman is the United States district attorney for the Panama canal zone, with headquarters at Ancon, Panama. He has for many years been numbered among the prominent members of the Boise bar, where he has an extensive circle of friends. He filled the office of assistant attorney general of the state prior to the incoming of the present republican administration. He was born in Clarion, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1884, a son of Frank R. Hindman, a lawyer, who died March 9, 1901, when forty-seven years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Ella S. Craig and is now a widow, residing in Boise.

Albert C. Hindman was graduated from the high school at Clarion, Pennsylvania, when fourteen years of age. His three brothers were also graduates of the same school and all four were graduated when fourteen years of age and all won the valedictorian honors of their respective classes. In 1901, when sixteen years of age, Albert C. Hindman was graduated from the Pennsylvania State Normal School. About this time his father died and it became necessary for him to enter business life. For two years he was librarian of the State Normal School and in the fall of 1904 he entered the Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana, spending a year in study there. In the meantime he had mastered stenography and typewriting and in the summer of 1905 successfully passed a civil service examination and received an appointment on the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington. He spent four years in that connection in the capital city, during which time he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law in connection with the course at the George Washington University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1908. While a law student there he distinguished himself in debate and won the debater's prize in his university in the year of his graduation. He also took part in three intercollegiate debates, winning two of the contests. From 1908 until 1910 Mr. Hindman, still in the civil service, was stationed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the capacity of examiner of applicants.

It was on the 1st of April, 1910, that Mr. Hindman arrived in Boise, Idaho, having removed to this city to enter upon the practice of law in Boise, his future home. He here formed a partnership in 1911 with the late Governor John T. Morrison, under the firm style of Morrison & Hindman. This association was maintained until April 1, 1915, when Mr. Hindman withdrew and afterward practiced alone until January 1, 1917, when he became by appointment assistant attorney general of the state of Idaho. He made a most excellent record in that position and continued in the service until a change in the state administration. He retired from the office in January, 1919, and resumed the practice of law in Boise. In March, 1919, Mr. Hindman was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson to the office of United States district attorney for the Panama canal zone, with headquarters at Ancon, a suburb

of Panama City, and went to that place to assume his duties in May, 1919, but regards Boise as his permanent place of residence.

Mr. Hindman is married. His wife's maiden name was Blanche M. Hall, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hindman is a member of Phi Kappa Psi, a college fraternity, and he also has a membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he has ever been a stalwart democrat and was chairman of the Ada county democratic central committee from 1914 until 1916. He was also a vice chairman of the democratic state central committee from 1916 until 1918. In June, 1918, he was appointed as the Idaho member of the democratic national congressional committee. In the fall of 1918 Mr. Hindman had personal charge of the campaign of Hon. John F. Nugent for election to the United States senate. He still retains his membership in the Idaho State Bar Association and is regarded as one of the most prominent young representatives of the state bar and one of the democratic leaders of the commonwealth. The talents with which nature endowed him he has used wisely and well and in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has worked his way steadily upward.

LEO J. FALK

The name of Falk is inseparably associated with the history of mercantile development in Boise. No story of commercial progress here would be complete without extended reference to the establishment which stands as the oldest and largest mercantile house of the city and to its founders and promoters. Today Leo J. Falk is president of the Falk Mercantile Company, of which his father, Nathan Falk, was one of the organizers. The latter was a youth of but fifteen years when he came from his native land of Bavaria in 1864 and took up his abode in Boise, where he spent his remaining days. He became one of the city's pioneer merchants and remained a prominent factor in the commercial life of the capital until his demise.

It was on the 19th of September, 1868, that David and Nathan Falk, brothers, opened a little mercantile establishment in a small building on Main street a few feet from the corner of Eighth street, under the firm style of David Falk & Brother. The beginning was a most modest one. The stock was limited and Boise at that time was a little frontier town. The firm used a wheelbarrow for the delivery of goods and there was little to foreshadow the greatness which the establishment was to reach in the future. The methods of the Falk Brothers, however, were most progressive, and they catered to the support of the public through honorable dealing and an earnest desire to please their patrons. The trade steadily grew and after fifteen years, or in 1873, they were joined by their brother, Sigmund Falk, who was admitted to a partnership. From the beginning the firm maintained a most progressive policy and by 1891 their trade had increased to such an extent that a corporation was formed to carry on the business, this being The Falk-Bloch Mercantile Company, with Nathan Falk as the president, I. Bloch, vice president, Sigmund Falk, treasurer, and William Stark, secretary. A change in the personnel occurred in 1900, when Mr. Bloch disposed of his interest to the other active members of the firm and the firm style of the Falk Mercantile Company was adopted. In 1903 Nathan Falk after thirty-five years' continuous connection with the business, passed away and was succeeded in the presidency by Sigmund Falk, at which time Leo J. Falk of this review became treasurer and William Stark, general manager. In 1915 another change occurred when Sigmund Falk sold his entire interest in the business to the present owners and his nephew, Leo J. Falk, was elected to the position of president. Max Mayfield remains as the vice president and William Stark is secretary and general manager. Thus a continuous growth in the business has followed the establishment of Boise's oldest mercantile house. Continued watchfulness and the utilization of every available legitimate opportunity characterized the founders of the business, who did everything possible to promote the trade and give to the city an establishment of which from the first it has reason to be proud.

Leo J. Falk, now at the head of the company, was born in Boise, September 24, 1882. The public school system of the city afforded him his early educational opportunities and he afterward attended the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy at San Rafael, California, for three years. Throughout his entire business career he has been identified with the Falk Mercantile Company, for with his return from the academy



LEO J. FALK



at the age of eighteen years he entered the department store at the corner of Main and Eighth streets. This was in 1900. He made it his purpose to thoroughly learn every phase of the business and to fill positions in each department in order that he might familiarize himself with every branch of the trade. Upon his father's death in 1903 Mr. Falk became treasurer and continued as such for twelve years. In 1915 he was elected to the presidency and is now the controlling spirit in this large establishment, which occupies a three-story building with large plate glass display windows on the first floor on both Main and Eighth streets, where for more than a half century the business has now been carried on. Within this time the company has had to enlarge its quarters on various occasions. It was installed in part of its present location in 1868, increased its floor space in 1888 and again in 1897 and eventually enlarged the building to its present extensive proportions. On the 19th of September, 1918, the company celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the business, making it a memorable occasion in the commercial life of the city. The store was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and fall flowers, and a most cordial welcome was extended to old and new patrons and to all who cared to visit the establishment. The company has always held to the highest standards in the line of goods carried, in the personnel of the house and in the conduct accorded its patrons.

Leo J. Falk has not only been active in the management and control of the Falk Mercantile Company for a long period but in many other ways has also been a factor in the business development of Boise. In 1909 he organized the Owyhee Hotel Company of Boise and built a fine modern hotel valued at over four hundred thousand dollars. The entire capital was subscribed by Boise citizens and from the beginning Mr. Falk has been president of the company. The hotel was opened May 10, 1910. Mr. Falk is also the president of the Falk Wholesale Company, a dry goods and grocery concern of Boise; is the vice president of the Star Orchard Company, which owns and conducts a large apple and prune orchard near Star, Idaho; and in the past has had extensive mining interests. He is likewise a director of the Boise City National Bank and is the treasurer of the Nampa department store at Nampa, Idaho.

On the 3d of February, 1914, was celebrated the marriage of Leo J. Falk and Miss Helen Friendly, of Elmira, New York, and they are now parents of two daughters, Elaine F. and Jane. It would be an inadequate sketch of Mr. Falk if one did not speak of his active service in behalf of the city in which he has so long made his home. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the general good. He was one of the organizers of the Boise Commercial Club and served on its first board of directors, while for two years he was its chief executive officer, filling the chair of president in a most capable manner and greatly promoting the interests of the organization while in the office.

HARRY A. LYON.

Harry A. Lyon, director of the Bureau of Markets of the Idaho Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in Boise, was born in Mason, Ingham county, Michigan, February 6, 1888, his parents being Alva G. and Ettie M. (Austin) Lyon, also natives of the Wolverine state. The mother died in Michigan in 1911, and the father now resides in Cedarville, California. There were but two sons in the family, the younger being Laurence A., who is five years the junior of Harry A. and makes his home in Lansing, Michigan.

In the acquirement of his education Harry A. Lyon was graduated from the high school of Mason, Michigan, and afterward entered the University of Michigan, in which he continued his studies until 1908. For several years he was then associated with his father in farming and the raising of horses. He first came to the west in 1910, making his way to Montana, where he spent a year, giving his attention to different pursuits. A part of the time was devoted to the service of the government in connection with irrigation projects. During 1912 he was engaged in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association at Jackson, Michigan, and in 1913 he again came to the west, making Idaho his destination. Here he became manager of the irrigated ranch of one thousand acres owned by Rogers Brothers near Idaho Falls and acceptably filled that position until the 1st of January, 1915. During the summer of 1915 he acted as manager of what perhaps was the largest tourist camp in the United States in Yellowstone Park. In the fall of that year

he embarked in the grain and produce business at Roberts, Jefferson county, Idaho, giving his attention to that business and to farming until the spring of 1918, when on the 1st of May he entered the service of the United States Department of Agriculture as a specialist in farm help. In this capacity he worked on the farm labor problems in Wyoming and Idaho during 1918. In the fall of the year he took up his abode in Boise but remained in his position until the 31st of March, 1919, when he resigned to become director of the Bureau of Markets of the Idaho Department of Agriculture, which position he is now most acceptably filling. He is doing work of practical value along this line and his record is indeed commendable. Mr. Lyon finds his chief delight and recreation in farming and resides on a forty-acre farm two miles from Boise, to the further development and improvement of which he gives much of his attention or all of the time that he can spare from his official duties, which are never neglected in the slightest degree.

On the 13th of September, 1913, Mr. Lyon was married to Miss Eleanor R. Russell, also a native of Michigan and a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute. They have four children: Hugh, Billy, Virginia and Harry A., Jr.

In politics Mr. Lyon is a republican but has never sought or desired office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and also to the Boise University Club and he finds his association among men who are most keenly interested in the questions of the day and scientific investigation which bears upon problems of general interest.

FRANK L. DAVIS.

Frank L. Davis, cashier of The Fremont County Bank at Sugar, was born in Nevada, November 17, 1877, a son of Walter and Theodocia (Walker) Davis, who are natives of England and of Utah respectively. In his boyhood days, about the year 1851, Walter Davis came with his parents to the United States and later learned telegraphy, which he followed for many years. He was also employed on a newspaper in Salt Lake City for a considerable period and finally went to Nevada as agent for the pony express. When the first telegraph lines were built across the country he was made one of the first operators and he is now telegraph operator and agent for the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Fort Hall on the Indian reservation. The mother of Frank L. Davis is also living.

The son was reared at Battle Mountain, Nevada, where he attended the public schools, later supplementing his early educational opportunities by study in the University of Nevada, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He has since been employed in various ways, doing railroad work, farming and book-keeping. The year 1897 witnessed his arrival in Idaho, at which time he settled at Lewisville, Jefferson county, where he purchased and improved land, continuing the cultivation of the place for two years. He afterward engaged in bookkeeping for a time and in 1903 entered the employ of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company at Idaho Falls, where he acted as weight master. Later he was transferred to the store room and subsequently was given an office position, which he held until January 20, 1904, when he was sent by the company to Sugar City to act as receiving clerk. In the following July he was made cashier and served in that capacity until July 1, 1907, when he resigned his position to become cashier of The Fremont County Bank, thus serving to the present time. This bank was organized in 1904. Its officers are: Mark Austin, president; G. E. Bowerman, vice president; and Frank L. Davis, cashier. The bank is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars, has a surplus of five thousand dollars and its deposits amount to two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. Mr. Davis is not only the cashier but also one of the stockholders and directors. He has contributed much to the success of this institution and is a wide-awake and progressive business man who has made the bank a business concern of marked value to the community. Aside from his banking interests Mr. Davis is connected with farming in this section of the state. He is well known in banking circles, is now vice president of the savings bank section of the American Bankers' Association, is the president of the Upper Snake River Bankers' Association and was honored with the presidency of the Idaho Bankers' Association in 1915 and 1916.

On the 11th of October, 1899, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Alvaretta Har-

mon and they have become the parents of fourteen children, of whom ten are living, namely: Frank L., Alvaretta, Caddie, Leota, Harmon, Walter, Ollie, Guy, Naoma and Rowena. Those who have passed away are Adele, Orville, Orwith and Marjorie.

In community affairs Mr. Davis is deeply and helpfully interested. He has served on the town board of Sugar for several years has also been an active member of the school board and for twelve years, by appointment, he served as chairman of the state board of accountancy and to the position was reappointed but would not accept. For four years he has been the president of the Commercial Club and in this connection he has put forth most effective effort in connection with interests of vital importance to the welfare and upbuilding of the community. He has always voted with the democratic party. His religious belief is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and he is ward clerk of Sugar ward and first assistant superintendent of the Sunday schools of the Fremont stake. His developing powers have brought him to a place of leadership in various lines of activity and there is nothing which contributes to the welfare of the community and the uplift of the individual that fails to receive his endorsement.

WILLIAM B. OLDHAM.

The educational interests of Madison county are being ably protected and promoted by William B. Oldham, who is county superintendent of schools. Holding to high ideals in educational affairs, he is putting forth every effort to advance the interests of the schools and promote the standards of public instruction. While now a resident of Rexburg, Idaho, he is a native of Utah, his birth having occurred in Cache county, September 11, 1885. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Brown) Oldham, who were natives of England. The mother died in August, 1918. Mention of the father is made in the sketch of S. P. Oldham on another page of this work.

In his youthful days William B. Oldham attended the district schools and afterward became a high school pupil, while later he continued his education in a normal school and in the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah. He next became a student in the Utah Agricultural College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree as a member of the class of 1910. He has since taken post-graduate work in the University of Illinois, in which he was a student in 1917 and 1918. Throughout much of his life he has given his attention to educational interests. He taught the high school branches in Ricks Academy for three years and then went to Sugar City, where he was superintendent of the schools for three years. He afterward devoted one year to rural extension work for the department of agriculture, traveling extensively through the south and the northwest, but ill health obliged him to abandon that work and in October, 1918, he was appointed to the position of county superintendent of schools of Madison county and has since filled that position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In September, 1913, Mr. Oldham was married to Miss Emma Pfost and to them have been born three children: Reed, Mary Verena and Inez. Mr. Oldham has farming interests in Madison county and he is agent for the Idaho State Life Insurance Company, but allows neither the one nor the other to interfere with the faithful performance of his duties as administrator of public school interests for Madison county. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

FREDERICK M. FISHER.

Efficiency in office is demonstrated in the record of Frederick M. Fisher, who is serving as county clerk, auditor and recorder of Bingham county and makes his home at Blackfoot. He was born at Seward, Nebraska, July 21, 1875, and is a son of James C. and Melvina (Moore) Fisher, who were natives of New York and Wisconsin respectively. The father went to Nebraska at an early day and there carried on farming for a few years. He later went to Kansas, where he followed farming until 1883, save for the period of the Civil war, when he joined the Union

army, enlisting in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served for three years and seven months, thus largely aiding in maintaining the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes. He was seriously wounded and the injuries which he sustained affected him throughout his remaining days. In 1883 he removed from Kansas to Blackfoot, Idaho, and took up land which he cultivated for a time, while later he made his home in Blackfoot. Here he served as justice of the peace and police judge and continued his residence in Blackfoot throughout his remaining days, his death occurring December 10, 1915, when he had reached the age of eighty-two. His widow is still living and is now seventy-nine years of age.

Frederick M. Fisher spent his youthful days in Kansas up to the time when the family home was established at Blackfoot. He is indebted to the public school systems of the Sunflower state and of Idaho for the educational privileges which he enjoyed, and he remained with his parents until he attained his majority, when he started out in the business world in connection with railroading, becoming agent and express messenger. He was also in the train service and followed railroading on the Short Line Railroad for fifteen years. In 1902 he took up carpentering and contracting and devoted his attention thereto until 1913, when he resumed railroad work. He was thus employed until January, 1915, when he accepted the position of deputy county clerk, auditor and recorder. In 1916 he was appointed to that office and in the fall of 1918 was elected to the position with practically no opposition, a fact indicative of the capable and efficient service which he has rendered and his fidelity to duty in every circumstance.

On the 20th of June, 1906, Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Alvie I. Sturdevant, a native of Parkers Prairie, Minnesota, and to them have been born three children: Muriel, Glenn and Margaret. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically Mr. Fisher is a republican, giving stalwart allegiance to the party. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Odd Fellows and is a faithful follower of those organizations. While he was engaged in contracting he did much work in California and Blackfoot, Idaho, and was also with the Borden Construction Company at Reno, Nevada, and at San Francisco was associated with an oil company. His has been an active and useful life in which enterprise and industry have been dominant characteristics. He brings these splendid qualities to bear in the conduct of his business affairs, and his indefatigable energy and unflinching spirit have made him a most capable official.

HON. DAVID WILLIAM DAVIS.

Fighting the battle of life with exceptional courage and typical American grit, David William Davis, governor of Idaho, typifies in his career the ideal spirit which, fighting against and contending with handicaps, meeting and surmounting obstacles with the confidence of youth, enables him to reach the highest office in his state through his own unaided efforts and self-developed capacities. There are noble and immortal lessons in the story of the life of the man who without other means than a strong heart and clear head conquers adversity and achieves an honorable success, rich in the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. Such men rise into prominence and become objects of high consideration in public estimation only through the development of the best attributes of manhood, for the accidents of birth and fortune and the adventitious aid of chance and circumstance can do little to give them enduring place in history. The records of the lives of successful men who influence and mould events is always interesting and instructive and become even more so when they present in combined view the elements of material success harmoniously blended with completeness of moral attribute and unblemished reputation. Such characters stand forth as proof of human progress—the illustration of human dignity and worth.

Governor Davis is a native of Wales, born on the 23d of April, 1873, and a son of John Wynn and Frances (Lewis) Davis. The family came to America when the son David was but two years of age, locating in Iowa, where the father found employment as a miner, later turning his attention to agricultural pursuits in Idaho, where he spent his remaining years, passing away in American Falls in 1913. He is still survived by his widow, who yet resides in American Falls and is vigorous and well preserved.

The early boyhood days of David W. Davis were spent in the humble surround-



HON. DAVID W. DAVIS



ings of a miner's home in Angus, Iowa. Little opportunity was afforded the youth in the way of educational advantages and when but twelve years of age he began working in the mines, but such circumstances did not daunt the spirit of the youth who was later to rise so far above his early surroundings as to become an exceptionally successful business man and public servant, revered and trusted by the people. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the store of the company which operated the mine in which he had worked. At the age of twenty-one he had become the manager of a store at Rippey, and, a short time later, in recognition of his business acumen and fidelity to details, he was given the position of cashier of the bank there. It was there that he made his initial step in the banking business and gained a knowledge of the business which, with the passing years, has brought a substantial pecuniary reward and the honorable and responsible position of president of the Idaho State Bankers Association, which office he was filling when elected governor of the state.

Failing health caused him to retire from active business and, tempted by the lure of the west with its boundless opportunities, he spent a year in travel, chiefly through Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. These journeys were made by wagon and, by sleeping out in the open and "roughing it" in true western style, he succeeded in achieving complete restoration of his health and strength.

In the meantime he had also spent some time in the state of Washington, where he had some land interests, and in 1906 came to Idaho, settling at American Falls, where he continued to make his home until his removal to Boise following his election as governor. In February, 1907, he founded the Bank of American Falls and became its president, in which capacity he has since continued. In the fall of 1907 the bank was nationalized and has since been known as the First National Bank. Entering enthusiastically into the upbuilding of the community in which he had decided to make his home, it may be said that largely through his far-sightedness and sound judgment the possibilities of the great dry farming district surrounding American Falls were first brought to the attention of the public. With unbounded confidence in the future growth and prosperity of his adopted state he evidenced the courage of his convictions by making liberal financial advances to those possessing the same brand of courage as himself and were pioneering a new country, and to many of whom this aid, extended at the vital moment, meant nothing more nor less than the difference between success and failure. In short, it may truly be said that to Governor Davis, more than to any other individual, is due the credit for making the American Falls district one of the greatest dry farming communities in the country.

In his political faith Governor Davis has ever been an earnest advocate of the principles of the republican party. In 1912 he was elected to the state senate, where he made an enviable record for sound judgment, though he declined to again become a candidate for the office. He served as a delegate to the republican national convention in Chicago in 1912. In 1916, members of his party recognizing in him a leader of undoubted strength, made him its nominee for governor, and, though he was defeated in this campaign, it is a striking commentary upon his popularity with the people of Idaho, irrespective of party affiliations, that he lost by the narrow margin of five hundred and seventy-two votes, while the democratic nominee for president, Woodrow Wilson, carried the state by twenty thousand. Again, in 1918, he was the party's choice for governor and the huge majority given him indicated him as the people's choice. He was inaugurated as the chief executive of Idaho, January 6, 1919. During the war with Germany Governor Davis was extremely active in war work, speaking in all parts of the state and acting as state chairman of two liberty loan drives.

Governor Davis has been twice married. When twenty-one years of age he married Florence O. Gilliland, who died in 1903; and on April 5, 1905, he wedded Miss Nellie Johnson, a native of Illinois, who was reared, however, in the Hawkeye state. They have become the parents of three children: Margaret Ruth, David William, Jr., and Donald J. The Governor holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years has served on the official board of the First Methodist church of American Falls. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

The fifteenth session of the Idaho legislature, which closed March 6, 1919, presented the largest completed program of results, based upon the suggestions of its chief executive, of any legislature in the history of the state and perhaps in the Union. By its action Idaho's system of government has been completely remodeled.

Nine commissioners, appointed by and directly responsible to the governor, will supervise the civil administration of the state government under a centralization of powers heretofore scattered between forty-eight state divisions, an arrangement which will save to the tax-payers of the state vast annual sums, while promoting greatly increased efficiency in the dispatch of the public business.

At the age of forty-six Governor Davis faces a term as chief executive during the state's reconstruction period, and in the minds of those who know him best—even in the minds of his political opponents—there exists no doubt but that the record he makes will mark an epoch of businesslike methods in the conduct of the affairs of the state.

O. H. PARKER, M. D.

Dr. O. H. Parker, state medical director of the Modern Woodmen of America and an active practitioner of medicine and surgery in Boise since 1912, was born in New York city, March 15, 1872. He removed with his parents to Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1885 and in 1891 he became a student in the department of pharmacy of the University of Kansas, from which he was graduated on the completion of a three years' course in 1894. He next matriculated in the Kansas City Medical College and thoroughly mastered the three years' course, so that he is numbered among the alumni of that institution of 1897. For fifteen years he engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery in Kansas City, Missouri, and was in charge of the Kansas City General Hospital from 1899 until 1902. He also served as coroner of Jackson county, Missouri, from 1904 until 1908.

With his removal to Boise in 1912, Dr. Parker opened an office in this city and recognition of his ability has come to him in a constantly increasing practice which is also of steadily growing importance. Broad reading and investigation have kept him in touch with the trend of modern scientific thought and research and the soundness of his judgment is manifest in the excellent results which attend his labors.

In 1901 Dr. Parker was married in Kansas City to Mrs. Pauline St. John. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America and of the last named he is state medical director. He is also a member of the Boise Physicians Club. He is conscientious in the performance of all of his professional duties, patient under adverse criticism, a thorough student and one in whom keen sympathy as well as scientific knowledge constitute a source of success.

DOW WILLIAMS.

Dow Williams, a well known real estate dealer of Idaho Falls, was born in Polk county, Iowa, January 4, 1878, and is a son of Patrick William and Johanna (Mullin) Williams, the former a native of Ireland, while the latter was born in Troy, New York. The father came to the United States in 1859, settling first in Vermont, where he remained until 1865 and then removed to Des Moines, Iowa, before the railroad was built to that place. He bought land at what is now Ninth and Walnut streets in Des Moines and later traded the property for a team of mules, a fact indicative of the unsettled condition of the country. He then removed to Humboldt, Iowa, where he purchased land, which he cultivated and improved, continuing the further development of the property until 1909, when he came to Idaho Falls with his son Dow. He is now living on the latter's ranch four miles from Idaho Falls. The mother, however, passed away in February, 1909. Her father and her brothers were soldiers of the Civil war.

Dow Williams was reared in Humboldt, Iowa, and attended the district schools. He was a classmate there of Frank Gotch, the wrestler. When fourteen years of age he left home and went to South Dakota, where he was employed in a hotel for four years. At the age of eighteen he went upon the road, selling barbers' supplies for Fred Dolle, of Chicago, for three years. He then removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and became a representative of the Inter-State Land Company, with which he continued until 1907. He then again went upon the road, representing the

Koken Barber Supply Company of St. Louis, Missouri, with which he was associated until 1909, traveling in twenty-nine states of the Union as representative of that firm. In 1909 he came to Idaho Falls, where he has since made his home. Before his removal to the west he was in St. Paul for three months out of the year for four years, acting as manager for Frank Gotch, and in 1905 they toured the west.

With his removal to Idaho Falls, Mr. Williams engaged in the real estate business and in farming, and in 1919 he had nine hundred acres of land planted to wheat. He was the originator of the "round-ups" in this part of the country. He has put on round-up shows in Idaho Falls, also two in Blackfoot, two in Salt Lake and one for the Wizards of Wasatch in 1916. He likewise put on one for the Rotary Club of Salt Lake in 1919 and assisted in staging one at the old Cub ball park at Chicago in 1917. He put on shows at Idaho Falls from 1912 until 1916 and the last one was one of the largest ever held in the world, there being over two and a half miles of moving pictures taken at that time. Mr. Williams is the owner of twelve hundred acres of land in Idaho in partnership with his brother. His business affairs have been wisely and carefully managed and have brought to him a notable measure of success. He is interested in the One Thousand Springs Land & Irrigation Company and also in the Bryan Union Oil Company and is president of the Continental Kelly Mining Company.

Politically Mr. Williams is a republican and in 1918 was a candidate for the legislature but was defeated by twelve votes. He assisted in electing James H. Hawley governor of the state. He has always been active in politics and does everything in his power to advance the interests of the party whose platform in his belief contains the best elements of good government. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and he has membership with the Knights of Columbus and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a past exalted ruler in the local lodge. He remains an active factor in real estate circles, and his own investments are of an extensive and important character, bringing to him a splendid financial return.

HON. ARTHUR HODGES.

Hon. Arthur Hodges, who has been mayor of Boise and is the secretary and general manager of the Boise Motor Car Company, is a western man by birth, training and preference and his entire career has been actuated by the spirit of western enterprise and progress which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section. He was born in Benton county, Oregon, March 14, 1865, a son of Monroe Hodges, who was a farmer and pioneer of Oregon. Born in Ohio, he removed to the west in 1847 and spent his remaining days in Oregon, where he passed away in 1905, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rhoda Wilson, was born in Kentucky and died in Oregon in 1898. In the blood of Arthur Hodges flows a mingled English and Scotch strain, for his father was descended from the English cavaliers, while his mother's ancestry were equally distinguished in Scotland. On both sides, too, he comes of Revolutionary war ancestry, indicating that his forebears came to the new world at a very early period. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Hodges, served under Francis Marion with those southern troops who endured such untold hardships in the swamps in order to aid in winning American independence. He lived in South Carolina, where he was the owner of a plantation and a number of slaves. His son, Jesse M. Hodges, was born in South Carolina and served under General Jackson in the Creek Indian war and also at the battle of New Orleans. In 1847 Jesse M. Hodges brought an emigrant train across the plains to Benton county, Oregon, and became one of the pioneers and an extensive farmer of that district. His son, Monroe Hodges, then a boy, was a member of the emigrant train, which numbered eighty wagons. Jesse M. Hodges held a captain's commission by reason of his service in the Creek Indian war, in which he participated with General Sam Houston and David Crockett. In 1871 Monroe Hodges removed from Benton county to Crook county, Oregon, and became the founder of the town of Prineville, of which Arthur Hodges, whose name introduces this review, was elected mayor when but twenty-one years of age. He was also at the same age elected county clerk of Crook county on the republican ticket and occupied the latter position for fourteen consecutive years.

Subsequently he engaged in merchandising at Prineville, where he resided until 1907, when he removed to Boise and turned his attention to the sheep industry. His fitness for leadership, however, led to his election for mayor of the city in 1912 and endorsement of his first term's service came in reelection in 1914, so that he served for two full terms. In 1916, after retiring from the mayoralty, he became one of the organizers of the Boise Motor Car Company, of which he has since been the secretary and general manager. This company are distributors in southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon for the Pierce-Arrow, Hudson, Reo and Dodge Brothers motor cars.

On the 27th of January, 1900, Mr. Hodges was married to Miss Stella Gesner, of Salem, Oregon, and they now have a daughter, Rhoda, who was born February 15, 1901. The family is prominent socially, while the position of leadership that Mr. Hodges has attained in business and official circles is attested by the consensus of public opinion on the part of his fellowmen.

JUDGE OTIS EDDY McCUTCHEON.

Judge Otis Eddy McCutcheon, an eminent member of the Idaho bar, who has proven an influential factor in shaping the political records of the state and in influencing public progress and the development of the commonwealth in many ways, now makes his home at Idaho Falls. He was born in Dryden township, Tompkins county, New York, August 8, 1845, and is a son of Rensselaer and Elvira (Bishop) McCutcheon, who were also natives of the same locality. The great-great-grandfather and his son, George McCutcheon, came to America in 1762, making the voyage across the Atlantic in their own ship, which they afterward sold in New York. They had outfitted in Belfast, Ireland, and after reaching the American port they proceeded up the Hudson to a point near Saratoga, New York, where they spent their remaining days, devoting their attention to farming. The progenitor of the family in the new world was Andrew McCutcheon, and his son George McCutcheon, served throughout the American revolution. He afterward returned to Saratoga and there Robert McCutcheon, grandfather of Judge McCutcheon, was born. In 1806 the family removed to Dryden township, Tompkins county, New York. In the maternal line the Judge is descended from James Bishop, a soldier of the Revolutionary war from Warren county, New Jersey, and a physician by profession. He went to Tompkins county in 1810, there spending his remaining days. In that county Rensselaer McCutcheon followed the occupation of farming upon land that his father entered in 1806 and which is still in possession of the family. In 1846, however, Rensselaer McCutcheon removed to Albion township, Calhoun county, Michigan, and settled on land that his father took up in 1832. He cultivated and improved the property and lived thereon until he finally retired and removed to the village of Albion, where he continued to reside until called to his final rest in June, 1880. His wife passed away in February, 1895.

Judge McCutcheon was reared in Michigan and supplemented his public school education by study in Albion College of that state, in which institution he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He taught school for three years and, on the completion of his college course, entered upon the study of law under private instructors, being admitted to the bar in August, 1872. He afterward opened an office at Oscoda, Michigan, where he remained in practice for twenty years, and then went to Saginaw, Michigan, where he followed his profession for a decade. In 1896 he came to Idaho Falls to look after the property of an eastern client and finally decided to remain. He has since practiced law here and is accounted one of the eminent representatives of the Idaho bar.

In 1872 Judge McCutcheon was elected prosecuting attorney of Iosco county, Michigan, and filled that position for two terms. He also filled other local offices there, including that of county superintendent of schools. In 1879 he was elected to the house of representatives of Michigan and was reelected in 1881. He likewise had a long period of service as secretary of the board of education. Following his removal to Idaho he was called upon for public service and in 1902 was appointed by Governor Morrison one of the trustees of the State Asylum at Blackfoot and served for two years as president of the board. From the beginning of his residence in this state he was recognized as one of the leaders of the republican party and served as chairman of the republican county central committee from 1904 until 1907. In 1906 he was



JUDGE OTIS E. McCUTCHEON

elected to the state senate, in which he served for a term. In the spring of 1907 he was appointed a member of the board of regents of the State University and so continued until 1910. In the fall of 1908 he was elected to the house of representatives and served for one term and in 1910 he was appointed dean of the law school, to succeed Judge McLain, at Moscow, thus serving until June, 1913. Business interests have taken him into every state in the Union save four and he has also visited Alaska, and twice he has been to Europe. He has been a very active man but in 1915 to some extent put aside the more strenuous duties to which he had hitherto given his attention. However, he is still the owner of the McCutcheon hardware business, of which his son, Robert B., acts as manager, and he is also president of the Idaho Farm Loan Company and a member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie public library. He remains an active factor at the bar, and his opinions constitute an influencing force in relation to many public interests.

Judge McCutcheon was married in November, 1872, to Miss Mary Ella Goffe, a daughter of Jonathan and Ann (Barrett) Goffe, who were natives of Massachusetts, the latter being a daughter of Butler Barrett, of Three Rivers, Massachusetts. To Judge and Mrs. McCutcheon have been born four children: N. D., residing in Salt Lake City; Otto E., an attorney at law of Idaho Falls; Grace B., the wife of Arthur Lyons, of Lansing, Michigan; and Robert B., also residing at Idaho Falls.

Mrs. McCutcheon is a member of the Congregational church. Fraternally Mr. McCutcheon is connected with the Masons and the Elks and has always been a most loyal follower of the teachings of the craft. Throughout his life he has remained a close and discriminating student of all questions which are of vital interest and moment to the state and nation and has taken an advanced stand concerning many important public problems. The soundness of his judgment and his known patriotic spirit have largely made him a leader of public thought and opinion

CHRISTOPHER T. AND WILLIAM J. COUGHLIN.

Christopher T. and William J. Coughlin, brothers, were the founders and organizers of the business that is now conducted under the name of the Standard Furniture Company at Nos. 810 and 812 Bannock street in Boise. The business has been in existence for fourteen years, having been established in 1905 on North Eighth street. The brothers incorporated their interests under the present firm name in 1906, with William J. Coughlin as president and Christopher T. Coughlin as treasurer, while P. C. Ray was made secretary. On the 11th of November, 1910, the business was removed to No. 807 Idaho street and on the 11th of November, 1912, to the present location on Bannock street, where the company occupies a four-story brick building with basement, fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet. They carry a stock which according to season is valued at from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars, chiefly handling furniture made by the Grand Rapids Furniture Company. They also have a warehouse on Railroad street in Boise. Their store is thoroughly attractive in the line of goods carried and the company also maintains the highest standards in the personnel of the house and in the treatment accorded patrons.

Christopher T. Coughlin, the treasurer of the company, was born in Mineville, New York, June 30, 1873, while William J. Coughlin, the president, was born in Connecticut, November 10, 1878. They are sons of William and Mary (Kehoe) Coughlin, both of whom were natives of the Empire state and have now passed away. The father was a carpenter by trade. The grandparents in both the paternal and maternal lines came from Ireland, William Coughlin being a son of Christopher and Katharine (Gorman) Coughlin, while Mary Kehoe was a daughter of Martie Kehoe. A removal was made by the Coughlin family to Colorado when the sons, C. T. and W. J., were small boys and they were reared at Silver Plume, that state, where they pursued a public school education. Both came to Boise in 1904 and the following year founded the furniture business which has since been conducted by them and which has developed into one of the important commercial enterprises not only of the city but also of this section of the country.

Christopher T. Coughlin has been married twice. In 1903 he wedded Winifred Townsend, of Cripple Creek, Colorado, who passed away in 1910, and in 1916 he married Miss Gussie Kingsbury. He is a Catholic in religious faith, a member of

the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Woodmen of the World. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and in 1915 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and his interest in the welfare of the city is manifest in his active cooperation in the plans and measures of that organization for the city's good. He is fond of fishing, to which he turns for recreation. C. T. Coughlin is a director of the Boise Valley Traction Company.

William J. Coughlin pursued his education in parochial schools of Leadville, Colorado, and on the 10th of August, 1910, was married in Butte, Montana, to Miss Florence Murphy, whose birth occurred in Portland, Oregon, August 8, 1893. They have become parents of four children: Florence, who was born May 19, 1911; William C., whose birth occurred June 19, 1912, and who passed away on the 8th of April, 1914; Carmilla Teresa, born July 10, 1915; and James John, whose natal day was December 29, 1916.

Like his brother, William J. Coughlin is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus and also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He, too, has membership in the Boise Commercial Club. They concentrate their efforts and energies largely, however, upon the further development and conduct of their furniture business. What they have accomplished represents the fit utilization of their innate talents and their opportunities, and their business has ever been of a character that has contributed to public prosperity as well as to individual success.

FRANK H. PARSONS.

Frank H. Parsons, whose recent activity has been that of one of the "dollar a year men" of the United States government, giving his time without remuneration to service for his country as director of sales of United States treasury certificates of indebtedness, had previously been a well known figure in banking circles of Boise, occupying for ten years the position of cashier of the Pacific National Bank. Mr. Parsons comes of an ancestry that has been distinctively American in the lineal and collateral lines through many generations. His great-great-grandfather, Nathaniel Parsons, removed from Connecticut to Vermont and there built a home that has since been in possession of the family, covering a period of one hundred and fifty years. His son, Nathan Parsons, served as a captain in the Mexican war. He was the father of Nathan S. Parsons, who spent his entire life on the old Vermont homestead, devoting his attention to the occupation of farming to the time of his death, which occurred about fifteen years ago. He had in early manhood wedded Susan Lee, who was also a native of Vermont and, like her husband, of English descent. She was born May 2, 1828, and is yet enjoying good health at the age of ninety-two years, occupying the old Parsons homestead in Rutland county, Vermont. In the family were but two children, the daughter being Julia E. Parsons, who lives with her mother in New England.

The only son, Frank H. Parsons, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, February 5, 1866, on the old homestead, of which he is now the owner. He was graduated from the Vermont State Normal School at the age of sixteen years and through the succeeding four years taught school in the winter seasons in his native county. At the age of twenty he made his way westward and for four years he occupied the position of bookkeeper and teller in the Cloud County Bank at Concordia, Kansas, a bank that was owned by Vermont people. In 1891, when twenty-five years of age, Mr. Parsons removed to Bozeman, Montana, where he was teller in a bank for a year.

In 1892 he arrived in Idaho, locating first at Hailey, where he engaged in the banking business on his own account. In connection with R. F. Buller, formerly a wealthy citizen of Carthage, Missouri, he purchased the controlling interest in the First National Bank of Hailey, Mr. Buller becoming the president, with Mr. Parsons as the cashier, a position which he occupied for fourteen years. During the same period he was extensively engaged in mining, opening and developing several silver and lead properties in Blaine county. He also had agricultural and live stock interests in that county and thus conducted business affairs of large extent and importance. In 1907 he disposed of his interests in the Bank of Hailey and afterward

spent a year in European travel, visiting Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy and Spain. He also went to Egypt and to Palestine, where he visited Jerusalem and Jericho. With his return to the United States in 1908 he made his way to Boise, Idaho, where he at once became active in the organization of the Bank of Idaho, which two years later was converted into a national bank under the name of the Pacific National Bank. Of the institution under the first organization and after the nationalization Mr. Parsons served as cashier for a period of ten years, but in January, 1918, sold his stock in the bank and retired from active business to take a position under the treasury department of the United States government, becoming director of sales of the United States treasury certificates of indebtedness—a patriotic service without remuneration.

On the 28th of September, 1910, Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Anna Moore, the youngest daughter of the late Christopher W. Moore, formerly president of the First National Bank of Boise. Mrs. Parsons belongs to the Columbian Club and was very active in Red Cross work and in other organizations which had to do with the furtherance of war interests. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parsons volunteered for service in France, in the quartermaster's department, Mrs. Parsons to do canteen work.

In his political views Mr. Parsons has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise but has never been a candidate for political office. He has found his chief recreation in golf. He belongs to the Rotary Club, to the Boise Country Club and to the Boise Commercial Club. He has also served as president of the Idaho State Bankers Association.

Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Knights of Pythias and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His estimate of life's values is largely correct, his judgment sound in all vital matters, and his cooperation in affairs of public benefit has been far-reaching and resultant.

PARIS MARTIN.

Paris Martin, senior member of the law firm of Martin & Cameron, of Boise, was born in Blackburn, Saline county, Missouri, June 6, 1881, the eldest of the four children, two sons and two daughters, of Frank T. and Susan Ann (Chowning) Martin, both of whom have passed away. The former was a son of Samuel T. Martin. He was born in Kentucky, and removed with his parents to Saline county, Missouri, when a child. In 1885 he came to Idaho and spent his last days at Idaho Falls, where he passed away in 1908 at the age of fifty-four years.

Paris Martin was a lad of but four years when brought by his parents to Idaho and has since made his home within the borders of the state. The family located on a one hundred and sixty acre ranch adjoining the city of Idaho Falls and there he largely spent his youthful days, assisting his father in ranching and cattle raising. Liberal educational advantages were accorded him and following his graduation from the high school of Idaho Falls he pursued a college preparatory course in Ithaca, New York. It was his intention to enter Cornell University of Ithaca but he was awarded a scholarship at Dartmouth College of Hanover, New Hampshire, and accordingly entered the latter institution in the fall of 1901. He finished his freshman year at Dartmouth and then had to leave school in order to earn the money with which to continue his course. In 1902 he returned to Idaho and spent two years as paymaster and timekeeper at the Milner dam on Snake river, then under construction. At the end of that time he arranged for a course of study in Cornell University Law School, which he entered in the fall of 1904, being graduated therefrom in 1907 on the completion of a three years' course, winning the LL. B. degree. While at Dartmouth he had been pitcher on the baseball team. At Cornell he was also interested in athletics and was pitcher of the Varsity Nine and was right halfback on the football team, making a fine record in athletics in baseball, in football and on the track. Neither were his studies neglected, as he graduated from Cornell University and was admitted to the bar of New York at Rochester on the 9th day of July, 1907. In the fall of that year he came to Boise and at once entered into partnership with William E. Cameron, who had been a classmate at Cornell. The firm of Martin & Cameron still exists and through the intervening period of

twelve years they have enjoyed a large and important practice, figuring in connection with many notable cases heard in the courts of Boise. Mr. Martin also belongs to the Ada County Bar Association, the Idaho State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

On the 14th of February, 1909, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Winnifred Townsend, a native of Illinois, who had formerly been a teacher in the Boise public schools and was principal of the Washington school. She was educated in the high school at Sycamore, Illinois, and in the University of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have three children: Paris Townsend, William M. and Winnifred.

Mrs. Martin belongs to the Columbian Club and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Martin has membership in the Boise Commercial Club and the Boise Country Club and gains his chief recreation from golf, tennis and fishing. In politics he is a democrat but has never sought nor desired political office. However, on three different occasions he has been nominated by his friends, first for the Idaho legislature in 1908 and for prosecuting attorney in 1916 and again in 1918. He has always preferred to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his professional duties, and the firm of Martin & Cameron engages in the general practice of law but also largely makes a specialty of irrigation practice. In all duties of citizenship Mr. Martin maintains a most progressive stand and served as federal food administrator for Ada county in conjunction with Craig Coffin, cashier of the Boise City National Bank.

DANIEL W. CHURCH.

Daniel W. Church, who has recently become connected with the state administration of Boise and who is well known in financial circles in Idaho as the president of the Bannock National Bank of Pocatello, was born upon a ranch near Mankato, Minnesota, October 18, 1858. His experiences have largely been those of the frontier, with later active connection with the upbuilding and development of the west. He remembers distinctly the famous Indian massacre which occurred near Mankato during his youth, when he saw thirty-eight of the Indians who were implicated hanged at that place. One of the settlers warned his father of the outbreak, so that Mr. Church with a yoke of oxen and a wagon moved his family from the ranch where they lived to an old-fashioned windmill, where they safely secreted themselves for the night, and the next day they moved on to Mankato, where they took up their permanent residence and lived in safety. General Sibley was in command of the military forces at the time, and after the thirty-eight Indians were executed, the remainder of the savages were removed to a reservation and this practically ended the Indian trouble in Minnesota.

After leaving school in Mankato at the age of about sixteen years, Mr. Church entered a dry goods store as clerk and there remained until 1879, when he removed westward to Evanston, Wyoming, where he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad as locomotive fireman, and in 1882 was promoted engineer. He became a resident of Portland, Oregon, and was with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company as an engineer. He served in that connection until 1883, in which year he went by stage coach from Pendleton, Oregon, to Mountain Home, Idaho, and thence to Shoshone, Idaho. In the fall of the same year he entered the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad as an engineer under Master Mechanic Lewis and on the 19th of January, 1884, he pulled the first train from Caldwell to Weiser, which at that time was the terminus of the Oregon Short Line, the construction having been continued only to that point. On the following morning after reaching Weiser and when starting upon the return trip with a mixed train, his train was ditched, caused by the breaking of a switch rod, and the rear part of the train was wrecked. No one was injured, but the accident occasioned Mr. Church the loss of his position.

On the 1st of September, 1884, Mr. Church went to Fargo, North Dakota, and accepted a position in the railroad shops but finally went to work again as an engineer on the Northern Pacific. About the 1st of November of the same year he again lost his job and returned to Shoshone to the home of his parents, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1886 he went to work in the shops of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Shoshone and in a short time became a fireman on a locomotive, while in the fall of the same year he was returned to the position of engineer. Thus he con-



DANIEL W. CHURCH



tinued until December 1, 1889. In the spring of that year he turned his attention to the clothing business in connection with George North of Pocatello but continued on the railroad, however, for a time, while his partner conducted the clothing store. On the 1st of December, however, he entered the store as an active partner in the business. The day has ever been a memorable one to him, for on that day occurred one of the most terrific blizzards that has ever figured in the history of Idaho. On the 1st of January, 1895, Mr. Church sold his interest in the store to Mr. North but retained the ownership of the building. He then engaged in the butchering business with Daniel Swinehart, with whom he continued for a year, when he sold out to Sell & Reuss.

Mr. Church has always been more or less deeply and actively interested in politics and in April, 1896, became a candidate for the office of mayor of Pocatello on the republican ticket but was defeated. On the 1st of May he purchased the real estate business of Edward Stein and afterward became associated with Earl C. White of Pocatello and in 1907 sold his interest in the business to his partner. In July of that year he became the cashier of the Bannock National Bank, with which he was thus connected until January 21, 1918, when he became its president. He owns a farm in the Fort Hall irrigation project and is likewise a half owner in the magnificent building on the east side of Pocatello, known as the Church & White block. Associated with Mr. North and Mr. Swinehart, he built the first brick building in Pocatello in 1891 and he and Mr. North moved their clothing stock into this building in 1892.

On the 17th of April, 1894, Mr. Church was married to Miss Chloe Ramsey, of Portland, Michigan, and they have become parents of four children: Mabel Minerva; Daniel Whipple, Jr., twenty-one years of age, who is now in France with the Medical Department; Arthur Ramsey, who is sixteen years of age and is attending school in Pocatello; and Bertha Lucinda, a student in the Pocatello high school.

In public affairs and in the social and fraternal life of Pocatello and other sections of the state Mr. Church is widely known. He is a Mason, which order he joined in 1888 in Shoshone, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and he is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. It was Mr. Church who organized the Elks lodge in Pocatello in 1901. He is a member of the Rotary Club, also of the Commercial Club and the Shriners Club. In politics he has ever been an earnest republican and in 1909 he was elected as mayor of Pocatello, serving for a two years' term. He also became a member of the first board of trustees. For five years he was a member of the city council, also served on the school board and in 1898 was elected to represent his district in the state senate. In 1912 he acted as county chairman of the republican central committee and he was chairman of the second, third and fourth Liberty Loan committees in Pocatello. Mr. Church was made the toastmaster of the Commercial Club at the dedication of the Oregon Short Line depot here and made the occasion a memorable one with all the old-timers by his ever ready humor, recalling many incidents of the past which only he among the old-timers was able to relate. He is considered one of the best story tellers and after-dinner speakers in Idaho and his presence at any public entertainment always assures a good time. His popularity is proverbial among all classes. He is a gentleman of the old school and has had a wide and varied experience in western life such as would be impossible to anyone born in the present generation. He possesses a remarkable memory for dates and incidents and was personally acquainted with many of the historical characters of early western life. He is considered one of Pocatello's most enterprising and progressive business men, where he is known to his many friends as "Dan." He has recently entered upon active connection with the interests of Boise as a member of the present administration of state affairs and those who know Daniel W. Church feel that Idaho is most fortunate in gaining his services in this connection.

DANIEL C. McDOUGALL.

Daniel C. McDougall, to whom public opinion accords the honor of being one of the best attorney generals that Idaho has ever had, is now engaged in the private practice of law in Pocatello. He was born at Delta, New York, about six miles from Rome, on the 5th of June, 1863. His birthplace is now covered by a lake which furnishes storage for the Erie canal. His father, Isaac McDougall, was a native of Schenectady, New York, and was a member of the legislature which elected Roscoe Conkling to the United States senate. His occupation was that of

farming. His wife was also a native of the Empire state and both have passed away.

Daniel C. McDougall dates his residence in Idaho from 1890, when he settled at Malad, where he took up the practice of law, there remaining for nineteen years, or until 1909, when he was elected to the office of attorney general of Idaho and removed to Boise in January of that year. He served as attorney general during the administration of the late Governor and United States Senator Brady, being reelected, he also served through the administration of Governor Hawley and filled the office with marked credit and ability, being acknowledged one of the most capable men who has ever acted as attorney general of Idaho. With his retirement from office he removed to Pocatello and entered into a partnership relation as a member of the firm of McDougall & Jones, attorneys at law, who now receive a large share of the legal business of this portion of the state. Their offices are located in the Hub building and their clientage is very extensive and important. The thoroughness with which he prepares his cases has always been one of the marked characteristics of Mr. McDougall's law work. He is never surprised by an unexpected attack of an adversary but prepares his cases from the standpoint of defense as well as of prosecution. His mind is naturally analytical, logical and inductive, and his deductions bear the stamp of a keen, clear and most minute reasoning.

In January, 1892, Mr. McDougall was married to Miss Mary Owens, of Ogden, Utah, and they became the parents of four children. Isaac E., twenty-eight years of age, is the present county prosecuting attorney. Harry O., twenty-three years of age, was commissioned second lieutenant at the training camp at Moscow, Idaho, but resigned his commission as a member of the infantry to become a member of the Air Corps, of which he is a first lieutenant. He took part in forty-two bombardments and thirty-eight air battles, was cited for bravery and awarded the distinguished service cross and croix de guerre. He was admitted to the bar without examination by the supreme court when he was commissioned second lieutenant and joined the service of his country. Helen Elizabeth is now attending the University of Wisconsin, pursuing a special course in French and Spanish. Daniel C. Jr., nineteen years of age, became a member of the Students Army Training Corps of Moscow, Idaho. Mr. McDougall has every reason to be proud of what his son did in the aerial service and also his intellectual powers and accomplishments as a representative of the bar.

While the son was at the front Mr. McDougall was doing his full part to promote the interests of the country through work at home. He was the vice president of the County Council of Defense, was one of the Four Minute men and chairman of the census committee. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, an Elk and a Woodman of the World. He is a man of fine poise and pleasant manner, easy of approach, whose ambition is centered in his profession and whose pleasure is centered in his home.

ED. F. FOWLER.

Ed. F. Fowler, the pioneer jeweler of Boise and one whose business record measures up to the highest commercial standards, was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, June 20, 1856, his birthplace being a little one-room log cabin on a farm near Freeport. His parents were Harry G. and Sallie Marie (Pickard) Fowler. The father was born in Vermont and when eighteen years of age went to Illinois with his father and brother. He took up farming in early manhood and also devoted a part of his time to school-teaching. Later he conducted a harness shop in Lena, Illinois, but business interests were accorded none of his attention when the country needed his military aid. He enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of Company G, Ninety-second Illinois Regiment, and remained at the front until victory crowned the Union arms. He died in Lena, Illinois, in 1883 and is still survived by his widow, who is now nearly eighty years of age and resides with a daughter in Roscoe, Illinois.

Ed. F. Fowler spent his boyhood and youth at Lena, Illinois, his parents there removing from the farm when he was a little lad of but four summers. He attended the public schools until he reached the age of eighteen years, after which

he worked in his father's harness shop until he had attained his majority, thoroughly learning the harness maker's trade save cutting and fitting. His father wished him to become a harness maker but on reaching adult age Mr. Fowler decided upon another course in life. He did not dislike the trade but the extremely high temperature of the harness shop in cold weather proved detrimental to his health, as it was necessary to keep the leather warm and soft. Accordingly he decided to learn the jeweler's trade and apprenticed himself to a local jeweler in Lena, Illinois, serving a term of three years and two months in that store. In 1882 he made his way westward to Nebraska and for eight years was engaged in the jewelry trade there. In 1890 he arrived in Boise, where he opened a jewelry store and has been engaged in the business here ever since, being the pioneer jeweler of the city engaged exclusively in that line of trade. He belongs to the Idaho State Jewelers Association and is a member of the Idaho Association of Optometrists, of which he has served as president. He has always carried an attractive line of goods and his reasonable prices and earnest efforts to please his patrons have been the foundation of a growing and profitable business.

In Nebraska, Mr. Fowler was married to Miss Sophia Glasser, who was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, and together they have traveled life's journey for more than thirty-five years. They have two daughters: Maude Inez, who enlisted in government service for the duration of the war, becoming a bookkeeper at Bremerton, Oregon; and Ethel Lucile, at home with her parents. Both daughters are fond of art, in which they have developed decided talent, and the younger daughter is also a musician.

In politics Mr. Fowler has always been a republican. His father was originally a whig but in 1854, on the organization of the republican party, joined its ranks, and in that political faith Ed. F. Fowler was reared and has never seen occasion to change his allegiance. While always a stalwart supporter of republican principles, he has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is a past chancellor of his lodge. He also has membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church and has been a faithful follower of its teachings, while the sterling traits of character which he has manifested throughout his entire life have gained for him the warm regard of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

RAYMOND C. WILSON.

Raymond C. Wilson, cashier of the Commercial National Bank of St. Anthony, was born in Denver, Colorado, November 26, 1884, his parents being Marion G. and Mary E. (Chamberlain) Wilson. The father was a native of Ohio and was a railroad man who also followed mining for a number of years. He removed westward to Colorado in 1875 and settled in Denver, where he was engaged in the feed business in the early days. He was working in the mines at Georgetown, Colorado, when the state was admitted into the Union. Later he removed to Pueblo and afterward was at Cripple Creek, where he engaged in mining until his death, which occurred May 23, 1917. His wife, who was born in Tennessee, is still living, now making her home at Bremerton, Washington.

Raymond C. Wilson was largely reared and educated in Pueblo, Colorado, being there graduated from the Central high school with the class of 1904. He spent one year as a student in the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, but when his father died it was necessary that he go to work and provide for his own support. He secured the position of bookkeeper with the Woods Investment Company and remained with them for three years. He then entered the employ of the Golden Cycle Mining Company at Cripple Creek and was with them for eight years. The company then purchased two banks and Mr. Wilson was made assistant cashier of the Cripple Creek State Bank, in which capacity he served until 1917. This was a Carleton institution. On leaving that bank he removed to St. Anthony, Idaho, and accepted the position of assistant cashier in the Commercial National Bank, where he proved his capability in so efficient a manner that after four months he was made cashier. He is also a stockholder in the bank and is now largely shaping its policy, which is of a most progressive character, tempered by a safe conservatism.

In August, 1909, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Emma Ridell, and they now have three children: Ruth M., who was born in September, 1910; Clark L., born in June, 1914; and Howard G., born in February, 1919.

Mr. Wilson belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a loyal follower of the craft. His political support is given to the republican party and he stands staunchly for every interest which he believes of benefit in matters of citizenship. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES THOMAS LAUGHLIN.

Mercantile interests in Boise find a prominent representative in James Thomas Laughlin, who has one of the highest class jewelry stores of the city, his establishment being located at No. 802 Main street. Not only does he carry well selected lines but he also enjoys a high reputation as an optometrist. His store is known as one of the Hallmark stores, which alone gives to his patrons the highest guarantee of reliability. The Hallmark stores are members of the United Jewelers, Inc., an association which is composed of more than eight hundred of the leading jewelers throughout the country, and only one jeweler in any community is eligible to membership. It need not be said that standards must be of the highest. The members of this national association do an annual business of over twenty-five million dollars and cooperatively own and control the product of many great factories, so that virtually each member is his own manufacturer. In this way goods can be sold at a minimum without endangering the quality of the merchandise handled. The design and workmanship of the goods handled by the Hallmark stores are always of the best, for they carry only exclusive designs. As far as value, style, workmanship, quality and distinctiveness of the merchandise are concerned the Hallmark stores have therefore an advantage over competitors and it is but natural that Mr. Laughlin has built up one of the foremost establishments of its kind in the capital city. In fact his store is a credit to Boise and besides the advantages set forth there has entered into his business that creditable enterprise which is one of his personal characteristics. His customers are always treated with consideration and satisfactorily served, and his list of patrons is therefore a long one and is continually growing.

Mr. Laughlin came to Boise in 1895 and has therefore been a resident of the city for twenty-five years. He was born on a farm in Harrison county, Ohio, February 5, 1863, a son of Andrew Jackson Laughlin, also a native of Harrison county, where he was for many years quite successful as an agriculturist. He is now living in Wayne county, Nebraska, and has reached the venerable age of eighty-two years. He at first removed from Ohio to Illinois, thence to Iowa and subsequently to Nebraska. The mother of our subject passed away when her son, James Thomas, was but seven years of age, in 1870. Subsequently Mr. Laughlin, Sr., married Mrs. Margaret Clark, the ceremony being performed in the state of Iowa, and this estimable lady fully took the mother's place in regard to James T. Laughlin and his four brothers. She has also passed away and her demise was sincerely mourned by all of the family. Our subject has one brother living, Eli Laughlin, who makes his home in Wayne county, Nebraska.

James T. Laughlin remained with his father until he reached the age of twenty-one years. His early life was spent in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa and in those states he received his education. At the age of twenty-one, however, he left home and went to Avoca, Iowa, where for two years he was employed in a jewelry store. In 1886 he began his westward course by going to Omaha, where he entered the employ of a large wholesale and retail jewelry establishment which also was engaged in manufacturing. Six months later, in August, 1886, he went to the famous watch city of Massachusetts—Waltham—where he spent eight years with the Waltham Watch Company. During that period he was a valued employe in the finishing and adjusting departments. He already was a competent jeweler when he arrived in Waltham but in that factory he greatly improved his knowledge in regard to all the infinitesimal details of watch making. Desiring, however, to make himself independent in the business world, he concluded that the west offered better opportunities and in 1895 he came to Boise, which has since remained his home. Here he has built up a substantial establishment, so that he is now considered one of the



JAMES T. LAUGHLIN



leading business men of the city as well as one of the pioneer jewelers. The quality of his goods ever comes up to the expectations of those who purchase them and it is therefore but natural that confidence and trust have grown up between him and his large patronage.

In Waltham, Massachusetts, on the 17th of July, 1889, Mr. Laughlin was united in marriage to Evelyn S. Elliott and they reside in a handsome home at No. 1101 Jefferson street, Boise. A number of years ago he purchased the lot with a view toward building and in 1907 erected thereon a modernly appointed, high class apartment building which in every way meets the highest demands of the most discriminating renter. He thus has provided not only a splendid home for himself but also receives a most gratifying income from the investment. It is surrounded by a perfectly level velvety green lawn and maples and elms set off the picture and afford the necessary shade.

Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin are Christian Scientists, and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is also a Shriner. He is likewise identified with the Elks. He is an active member of the Commercial Club, ever giving his support to measures undertaken by that organization in the interests of a greater and better Boise, and along the line of his business is a member of the Idaho State Association of Optometrists. There is much that is creditable in the career of Mr. Laughlin, as he has made his way in the world practically unaided, and his career furnishes a valuable example of what may be accomplished when there is the will to dare and to do.

HON. DREW W. STANDROD.

Hon. Drew W. Standrod has long been a consistent and conscientious worker for the welfare of Idaho without idea of material gain for himself, and while he is now living retired from public office and partially from business, it would be impossible for a man of his studious nature and discriminating mind not to keep in close touch with the vital problems and questions of the day and exercise at least in a quiet manner a marked influence over public thought and action. A lawyer by profession, the strength of his argument in the discussion of any public question is at once evident and his opinions are at all times based upon a thorough study of the points at issue. Aside from his profession, in which he won marked success and high judicial preferment, he figured most prominently in banking circles, but all this has been largely put aside that he may live retired in the enjoyment of those pursuits to which a discriminating taste and an habitual trend of mind direct him.

Judge Standrod was born at Rockcastle, Kentucky, August 12, 1859, and comes of Scotch ancestry of a remote period, however, the family having been represented on American soil from early colonial days. His grandparents were Basil and Rebecca (Rogers) Standrod. His parents were Dr. Samuel and Elvira (Campbell) Standrod, also natives of Kentucky where the father practiced for many years as a physician and surgeon of Rockcastle. His wife died of cholera in 1873, when but thirty-three years of age, after which Dr. Standrod removed to the west and for some years was a resident of Malad, Idaho, where he passed away in 1885, in his sixtieth year. The family numbered seven children, of whom three reached adult age, but the only two now living are Drew W. and Mrs. Frances Nicholas, a resident of Ogden, Utah.

Judge Standrod continued his education at Cadiz Institute, Kentucky, after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools, and was there graduated as a member of the class of 1880, following which he was at once admitted to the bar, and it was not long afterward that he entered upon the practice of his profession at Malad, Idaho. No dreary novitiate awaited him. Almost immediately his ability was recognized and he was soon accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage. The thoroughness with which he prepared his cases was at once evident and he was seldom if ever at fault in the application of a legal principle. Recognition of his ability came to him in election to the office of district attorney in 1886 and at the close of a two years' term he was reelected to that position, in which he served until 1889. That year brought him election to the office of judge of the fifth judicial district

of Idaho and his record upon the bench was in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, distinguished by marked fidelity to duty and by a masterful grasp of every point presented for solution. His decisions were the highest expression of justice as interpreted by the laws of the land, and his capability led to his continuance upon the bench through popular suffrage until 1899.

Four years before his retirement from office Judge Standrod became a resident of Pocatello and at the close of his judicial service he reentered upon the private practice of law and was soon accorded a most extensive clientage. He possesses much natural ability but was withal a hard student and was never contented until he had mastered every detail of his cases. He believed in the maxim "There is no excellence without labor" and he followed it closely, fortifying himself as well for defense as for attack, so that he was never surprised by some unexpected discovery by an opposing lawyer. Whatever he did was for the best interests of his clients and for the honor of his profession. No man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability than did Judge Standrod and so high was the respect entertained for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court were seldom questioned seriously. Following his retirement from the bench he entered into a partnership under the firm style of Standrod & Terrell and thus practiced for a number of years. While upon the bench he presided over one of the largest districts of the state, including Oneida, Bingham, Bannock, Fremont, Lemhi, Custer and Bear Lake counties.

In banking circles, too, Judge Standrod won a notable place and most honorable position. He became interested with J. N. Ireland, W. G. Jenkins and D. L. and L. L. Evans in eleven different banking institutions in the Inter-Mountain country, nine of these banks being rated among the strongest national and private financial institutions of Idaho. In 1895 the five partners acquired the First National Bank of Pocatello, of which Judge Standrod was elected vice president, while later he was chosen for the presidency. He afterward became president of the bank of D. W. Standrod & Company at Blackfoot, a director of the private bank of J. N. Ireland & Company at Malad, the D. L. Evans & Company private bank at Albion, the W. G. Jenkins & Company bank at Mackay, the Evans State Bank at American Falls and the Bank of Commerce at Arco, a stockholder in the State Bank at Downey and the executive head of the First Savings Bank of Pocatello. In 1915 he sold his interests in the First National Bank of Pocatello and the First Savings Bank. He had been the organizer of the latter and wrote the charter under which the bank did business. In 1913, associated with J. N. Ireland and Captain Healey, he purchased the Haywood interest in the Commercial National Bank of Ogden, Utah, which has a total capital of over two million dollars and is one of the oldest and strongest banking institutions in the state. In the same year he assisted in the organization of the National City Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah, which was formed with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while it now has a capital of five million dollars. Judge Standrod also organized the Lava Hot Springs State Bank and assisted in the organization of the Idaho Falls National Bank, of which he is a director. While he is still financially interested in various important banking concerns and business enterprises, he has practically retired from all active business.

On the 24th of September, 1888, Judge Standrod was married to Miss Emma Van Wormer, a native of New York and a daughter of John and Nancy (Van Patten) Van Wormer, who were likewise born in that state and belonged to old Knickerbocker stock. Mrs. Standrod is a representative of one of the oldest American families, dating in America from the earliest settlement of the island of Manhattan and figuring prominently in the history of the little Dutch colony and of the state through the period of British occupancy and on through the Revolutionary war period. The ancestral line is traced back to Dominie Everhardus Bogardus, the first settled minister of the New Netherlands, who came to America from Holland in 1633, with his friend, Governor Wouter Van Twiller, and arriving in New Amsterdam, founded the first Dutch Reformed church of the new world. He was its pastor until he met death by accidental drowning September 27, 1647. His home was located on what is now Broad street in New York city. One of his descendants was the Rev. Cornelius Bogardus, founder and pastor of the Dutch Reformed church of Schenectady, New York. From

his branch of the family Mrs. Standrod is descended. Her first American ancestor in the paternal line was Casper Van Wormer, who was also one of the earliest colonizers to settle in the Hudson river valley. He married Eva Van Dyke, whose parents were also from Holland and were of the same family as was Fiscal Van Dyke, the treasurer of the New Netherlands in colonial days and one of the two associates of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. The grandfather of Mrs. Standrod in the maternal line was Captain John Van Patten, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary war and who through intermarriage with the famous Condé family of Huguenot blood was united with the house of Van Patten. The great-grandmother of Mrs. Standrod was Catalina Bogardus, who married Adam Condé. To Judge and Mrs. Standrod were born two children: Elvira Campbell, who died in 1906 after a brief illness; and Drew W., Jr.

Judge Standrod has long been recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the republican party in the northwest. In 1896 and again in 1898 he was the candidate of his party for the office of supreme judge of Idaho. In 1900 he became its candidate for governor although political conditions were such in the state that all knew there was no hope of election. He has never failed to consistently support the republican party in all of its campaigns, both as a campaign speaker and as a writer. He presents his question in the same manner in which he has put forth his evidence in the courts. Having taken active part in promoting and encouraging power and water projects in Idaho, being connected with such public utilities at American Falls, Montpelier and Downey, it was not a matter of surprise that Governor John M. Haines urgently requested him to accept an appointment as a member of Idaho's first public utilities commission, his appointment being for a term of six years. He helped to organize the commission which had under its control all utilities of the state, its operation proving a remarkable success. Judge Standrod remained a member of the commission until 1914, when he resigned.

At the time of the World war Judge Standrod was called upon to give his son to the service of the country, for at that time Drew W. Standrod, Jr., enlisted in the Officers Reserve Corps and was commissioned first lieutenant. He was transferred from Camp Lewis, Washington, to Blacksburg, Virginia, and was made a teacher in the Polytechnic Institute there. Later he was commissioned captain as a reward for his efficiency and valuable service. Although twenty-seven years of age he was one of only two in his class who were marked excellent in military examination. In 1916 he had been admitted to the bar and was in active practice until war was declared. He is a young man of splendid mental powers and capacities, "well descended and well bred," whose ideals of life, professional and otherwise, will undoubtedly bring him most prominently to the front. While his son was on duty in the east Judge Standrod was serving as food administrator, without pay, for Bannock county, doing most excellent work in this connection. He has used every possible opportunity of raising himself to the level of the high American ideals which he entertains.

WILLIAM L. FRAZIER, M. D.

Dr. William L. Frazier, physician and surgeon of Boise, was born on a farm in Randolph county, Missouri, May 4, 1877, a son of Dr. Joseph H. and Deniza E. (Epperly) Frazier, both of whom have now passed away. The father, who was born in Virginia, was both a farmer and physician. He was graduated from a medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, and practiced for about a third of a century in Missouri, where he passed away in 1892. His widow survived him for more than two decades, her death occurring in 1913. Dr. Frazier of this review is the only member of the family living in Idaho but has four living brothers and four living sisters. One of the former, Dr. Leland Frazier, was formerly a surgeon of the United States Army, but is now practicing in Rupert, Idaho. Another brother is Joseph Frazier, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy of the class of 1891 and now a lieutenant colonel in the United States regular army. Oliver Frazier is an attorney of St. Louis, Missouri, and Aubrey C. Frazier follows farming in Missouri.

Dr. William L. Frazier was reared upon a Missouri farm and acquired his early education in a country school. He was but fourteen years of age when his

father died, after which he assumed the burden and responsibility of operating the home farm, to which he gave his attention until he reached the age of twenty, being the eldest son at home. Thus he assisted in caring for his mother and the younger children of the family, and in this and other ways he earned the money necessary to pay his expenses while in medical college. After reaching the age of twenty he taught school for three years and at the age of twenty-four he entered the Missouri Valley College, a Presbyterian institution, in which he pursued a two years' academic course. When twenty-six years of age he matriculated in the medical department of the Missouri State University at Columbia, Missouri, and was there graduated in 1908, winning his professional degree when thirty years of age. He practiced medicine first at Warren, Texas, from 1908 until 1910 and in the latter year came to Idaho, settling at Mountain Home, where he followed his profession until December, 1917. He had previously taken a post-graduate surgical course under the famous Mayo Brothers of Rochester, Minnesota, in 1915. Removing from Mountain Home to Boise in 1917, he has since practiced in the capital city. While he still continues in the general practice of medicine, he is particularly skilled in surgery and his practice is largely along that line. He has done much research work, particularly as to the cause of diabetes, and at all times he keeps in touch with the latest scientific discoveries and investigation. He has been a frequent and valued contributor to the standard medical publications and he is now preparing a treatise on typhoid fever which will be published in book form. He finds his chief interest, recreation and delight in research work.

On the 23d of June, 1908, Dr. Frazier was married in the state of Missouri to Miss Mary S. Walsh, of Miami, Missouri, who had formerly been a teacher. They have become parents of three sons: William Lawrence, Jr., Edward Leland and Virgil Lowry. All are strong, healthy boys.

Dr. Frazier is a Presbyterian in religious faith and in early manhood was ordained to the ministry. He is a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias and to every cause which he espouses he is ever found true and loyal, cooperating to the extent of his time and ability in its support. His success is the result of direct and earnest effort, the pursuit of a well defined plan and the stimulus of a laudable ambition. Helpfulness has been a keynote of his character, manifest from the time when at the early age of fourteen years he took up the responsibility of aiding in the support of his mother and her younger children. He is continually extending an assisting hand to those who need aid and his cheerfulness and encouragement constitute a vital force in his success in medical practice.

GEORGE D. SNELL.

George D. Snell is the vice president and cashier of the First National Bank of St. Anthony, Idaho, the oldest and strongest bank north of Idaho Falls. He was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, January 23, 1872, and is a son of George D. and Alexanderine (McLean) Snell, who were natives of Massachusetts and England respectively. The father came to Utah in 1854, settling in Salt Lake City, but after a short time removed to Spanish Fork, where he became a bishop of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He purchased land there and continued its cultivation for many years, while subsequently he became interested in merchandising and in banking, devoting a considerable portion of his life to those interests. In 1906 he retired from active business and removed to Salt Lake City, where he resided until his death, which occurred in May, 1911. The mother came to America in 1857 and is still living, her home being now in Salt Lake City.

George D. Snell was reared in Spanish Fork and there pursued his education. He remained at home until he had attained his majority and worked in the cooperative store for several years. In 1892 he was sent upon a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to the British isles, where he labored for two years. Following his return home he became a candidate for the office of county collector on the republican ticket in 1894 but was defeated. He then entered the Bank of Spanish Fork as cashier and subsequently bought the controlling interest in the business, remaining as the executive head of the bank until 1906. In the meantime he and his brother, Cyrus E. Snell, had purchased the Payson Exchange Savings Bank, at Payson, Utah, and in 1906 George D. Snell acquired an interest in the First National



GEORGE D. SNELL



Bank at Caldwell, Idaho, becoming cashier of the latter institution and occupying the position for five years, or until 1911, when he sold out. He and his brother, Francis M. Snell, became purchasers of the First National Bank of St. Anthony, Idaho, buying out G. E. Bowerman. Later their building was destroyed by fire but they immediately erected a fine two-story structure seventy-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars. Such a building today could not be put up for less than seventy-five thousand dollars. They have recently remodeled the bank building, installing new marble fixtures and making it in equipment and in banking methods an institution that would be a credit to a city of much greater size. The bank was organized in 1889 as a state bank but was nationalized in 1901. The present officers are Francis M. Snell, president, and George D. Snell, vice president and cashier. The bank has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, all paid in, has a surplus of fifty thousand dollars and its deposits amount to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The bank has enjoyed a prosperous business from the beginning. Its business methods have always been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and from the beginning its officers have recognized the fact that the bank is most worthy of support and confidence which most carefully safeguards the interests of its patrons. Mr. Snell still retains an interest in the First National Bank of Spanish Fork, Utah, of which he is one of the directors, and he likewise has farming interests in Fremont county and is connected with the Fremont Abstract Company of St. Anthony. His real estate interests embrace residence property in both Salt Lake City and St. Anthony.

On the 2d of June, 1905, Mr. Snell was married to Ivy B. Price and to them have been born three children: George D., Jr., who was born April 4, 1909; Helen Mae, who was born August 15, 1917, and died on the 9th of October of the same year; and Eleanor Ann, born September 6, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Snell are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and he is a member of the Quorum of Seventy. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, which finds in him a stalwart advocate. His business affairs are capably conducted. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, joined to every-day common-sense and the genius for devising the right thing at the right time, have been and are his chief characteristics.

ALEXANDER W. CATE, D. D. S.

Dr. Alexander W. Cate is the third oldest dentist of Boise in years of continuous connection with the profession in this city. He removed to Idaho from Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1894, and throughout the intervening period, or for a quarter of a century, he has continuously practiced dentistry in the capital. He brought with him knowledge and experience, having through the previous four years been in active practice at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Dr. Cate is a native of that state. He was born in Meigs county, Tennessee, June 6, 1867, a son of Robert Elder and Armenda (Stephenson) Cate. The Cate family is of French descent and was founded in America by four brothers who came from Normandy. The family is a very prominent and well known one of eastern Tennessee, in which section of the state there is a district known as Cate's Kingdom, so numerous are the representatives of the family there. Both the parents of the Doctor were natives of Tennessee and spent their entire lives in that state. The father operated a grist mill and also gave his attention to farming.

Dr. Cate received his professional training in the dental department of Vanderbilt University, from which he was graduated in 1890. He at once located for practice in Chattanooga, where he remained for four years, and then attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, removed from that city to Boise, Idaho, in 1894 and thus through a period of twenty-six years has remained in practice here, his arrival being antedated by only two other representatives of the profession who are still in active practice. Dr. Cate was a member of the International Dental Congress at St. Louis in 1904.

Dr. Cate has been married twice. On the 3d of March, 1897, he wedded Mrs. Cleo S. Ganter, a native of Glasgow, Kentucky, who passed away July 27, 1913. On the 3d of September, 1914, he married Miss Lena R. Morgan, of Tennessee, with

whom he had been acquainted in his boyhood days, and they now have one son, Alexander W. Cate, Jr., born February 6, 1917.

Dr. and Mrs. Cate are members of the Christian church, in which the Doctor is serving as deacon, and in the church work they take an active and helpful interest. Dr. Cate is the owner of a prune orchard, nine years old, which he is developing and which is situated five miles from Boise. He has an attractive home at 109 West Jefferson street and finds his chief recreation in his rose garden, in which he spends his leisure. He takes the greatest delight in cultivating the "queen of flowers" and is a member of the American Rose Society. A visit to his garden cannot fail to give the keenest pleasure to any lover of flowers.

THOMAS C. HOLLINGSHEAD.

Thomas C. Hollingshead, secretary and treasurer of Oakes & Company, wholesale grocers of Boise, was born in Chicago, Illinois, the youngest son of John and Martha Hollingshead, who are mentioned at greater length on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of John L. Hollingshead.

Spending his youthful days in his native city, Mr. Hollingshead was there reared and educated. He supplemented his public school course by study in the Northwestern University, with the class of 1892. He soon afterward entered upon his business career, which has brought him steadily forward. For several years he was identified with banking interests in Chicago, being first connected with the Chicago National Bank and later with the National Bank of the Republic, occupying clerical and semi-official positions. He dates his residence in Boise from 1909 and through the intervening period has been active in the affairs of the wholesale grocery firm of Oakes & Company, with his elder brother, John L. Hollingshead. He devotes his entire attention to this business and his close application and enterprise have constituted a direct and salient feature in the attainment of the success of the house, the trade of which has since steadily grown and developed.

On the 14th of December, 1898, Mr. Hollingshead was married in Chicago to Miss Carolyn H. McMullan, of that city, and they have one son, Robert Creighton, who was born November 30, 1902. Mr. Hollingshead is an active member of the Christian Science church, in which he is serving at this time as reader. His wife belongs to the Columbian Club, is active in the Young Woman's Christian Association, of which she is a director, and is also an earnest Red Cross worker, likewise serving as a director in that organization. Mr. Hollingshead belongs to no lodges or clubs, preferring to devote his entire attention to his business and other interests, and since becoming a factor in the commercial circles of Boise he has made steady progress through the progressive methods which he has employed in the upbuilding of his business.

COLONEL EDGAR M. HEIGHO.

Colonel Edgar M. Heigho, formerly president of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway Company, became a resident of Boise in the fall of 1918 after having made his home for many years at New Meadows. The story of his life is the story of earnest endeavor and orderly progression. Born in Essex, England, on the 23d of October, 1867, he is a son of George and Amelia (Stevens) Heigho, who were natives of England and of Anglo-Saxon descent. The educational advantages which the son received continued only until he reached his eleventh year, when it was necessary that he provide for his own support. Since that time he has depended entirely upon his own resources and has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. He dates his residence in the United States from 1874 and, making his way to Detroit, Michigan, he there secured the position of office boy on the Detroit Free Press. He was a youth of fifteen when he made his initial step in connection with railroad interests, entering the employ of the Michigan Central at Detroit. He was afterward connected with the Erie & North Shore Despatch, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, the Commercial Express Fast Freight Line and the Union Pacific Railway. His expanding powers and his fidelity won him

promotion from time to time and in 1887 he came to Boise to accept the position of chief clerk to the superintendent of the Idaho Central Railway. He served in that capacity for three years and in 1891 became transit man on the government survey of the Lost River district of Idaho. He returned to railway service in 1892 as an employe in the office of the freight traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway at St. Louis, Missouri, and subsequently he became a bookkeeper for the Allen Foundry Company in Detroit, winning promotion with that firm to the position of assistant manager. In 1893 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he served as superintendent of the Standard Foundry Company, and in 1894 he devoted his attention to private business interests in Detroit, Michigan. The lure of the west was upon him, however, and in 1895 he made his way to Wyoming, devoting three years to ranching in Jackson's Hole. In 1899 he became connected with the traffic department of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he continued until June, 1903, and then accepted the position of auditor of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway at Weiser, Idaho, thus again becoming identified with the interests of this state. In July, 1904, he was elected vice president and general manager of the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway but resigned the latter position in November, 1909. After a short time, however, he returned to the road as its president and general manager, with headquarters at New Meadows, Idaho, and continued in the dual capacity until the fall of 1918, when he retired from the position of general manager, although he still retained the presidency of the road. Those who read between the lines will get the story of his constantly developing ability. His record is an illustration of the fact that power grows through the exercise of effort and that activity does not tire but gives resistance. Railroad service makes for intense alertness and ready recognition of opportunities and these qualities, developed in Colonel Heigho, have made him cognizant of chances for the conduct of successful business along various other lines. That his interests and activities have broadened in scope is indicated in the fact that aside from his work as president of the railroad company he became president and general manager of the Central Idaho Telegraph & Telephone Company, president and general manager of the Coeur d'Or Development Company, owning the New Meadows town site and the Hotel Heigho, vice president and a director of the Weiser National Bank at Weiser, Idaho, and a director of the Meadows Valley Bank at New Meadows.

On the 26th of September, 1900, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Colonel Heigho was married to Miss Nora Alice Gwin, a daughter of William and Katherine Gwin, of Keota, Iowa. Mrs. Heigho was for ten years prior to her marriage one of the capable teachers in the public schools of Salt Lake. She has become the mother of three children: Cedric Atheling, who at the age of seventeen responded to the call of the colors, joining a military training camp; Virginia Gwin and Katherine Audley, twins, now entering upon young womanhood. The religious faith of the family is manifest in the fact that they are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part. Broad indeed are the interests and activities of Colonel Heigho, who has membership in various social and educational organizations and in those societies which touch the general interests of mankind. He has membership in the Boise Commercial Club, in the Alta Club of Salt Lake City, in the American Mining Congress, the American Society of International Law, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association and the National Geographic Society. For several years he was connected with independent military organizations and with the Idaho National Guard. He served on the staff of Governor Gooding as captain and aide-de-camp and on the staff of Governor Brady as colonel and commissary general. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and he has frequently served as a delegate to the state conventions, while in June, 1908, he was delegate at large for Idaho to the national republican convention held in Chicago. He and his wife have taken most helpful interest in war activities, particularly in Belgian relief work, and for many months have been acting as American godfather and godmother to several young Belgian soldiers, sending them regularly sums of money with which to purchase necessities and tobacco. They have maintained a regular correspondence with these brave little fighting Belgian wards and have received scores of letters of thanks and gratitude which they highly prize, together with various war relics which have been sent them by the Belgian soldiers in evidence of their keen appreciation. In a review of the career

of Colonel Heigho it will be seen that the subjective and objective forces of life are in him well balanced, making him cognizant of his own capabilities and powers, while at the same time he thoroughly understands his opportunities and his obligations. To make his native talents subserve the demands which conditions of society impose at the present time is the purpose of his life, and by reason of the mature judgment which characterizes his efforts at all times he stands today as a splendid representative of the prominent business man to whom business is but one phase of life and does not exclude his active participation in and support of all the other vital interests which go to make up human existence.

JACOB COHN, D. D. S.

Dr. Jacob Cohn, a Boise dentist, was born March 3, 1872, in the city which is still his home, being the youngest of the six children of the late Peter Cohn, who was one of the pioneers of Boise, having removed with his wife to this city from California during the Civil war period. The father followed mercantile pursuits, becoming one of the early representatives of commercial activity in Boise, where he died when his son, Dr. Cohn, was but a young lad. The mother still lives in Boise at the age of seventy-seven years and is yet splendidly preserved. Of their six children, three sons and three daughters, all are yet living.

Dr. Cohn, the youngest of the family, has spent his entire life in Boise, where at the usual age he entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he had acquired a good common school education to serve as the basis upon which to build up his professional knowledge. He was still quite young when he started out in the business world as a drug clerk, being employed in the Whitehead drug store and in similar establishments of the city for several years. In early manhood, however, he took up the study of dentistry, becoming a student in the dental department of the University of California, where he remained for three years, being graduated with the D. D. S. degree as a member of the class of 1896. He then took up the practice of dentistry in Boise, where he has since remained, and his record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for Dr. Cohn has won a creditable name and place in the ranks of the dental profession here.

In 1905 Dr. Cohn was married to Miss Della Wolf, of Pocatello, Idaho, who was born in Virginia. They have three children: Elizabeth, Peter and Louise. Dr. Cohn is a member of the Boise Commercial Club and he also has membership in the Boise Dental Society. He is interested in all that has to do with public progress and upbuilding in his city and at the same time he keeps in close touch with all the progressive elements in his profession.

PRESLEY F. HORNE.

Presley F. Horne, of Caldwell, grand secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Idaho, was born at Fontanelle, Adair county, Iowa, January 27, 1882, his parents being William F. and Emma (Figgins) Horne, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Iowa. William F. Horne was a merchant at Hailey, Idaho, from 1884 until his death and his wife has also passed away.

It was in 1884, when but two years of age, that Presley F. Horne was brought by his parents to Idaho and in the graded schools of Hailey he pursued his education to the age of sixteen years. He then started out in the business world by becoming a clerk in the United States land office and subsequently he accepted the position of cashier of the Commercial & Savings Bank of Hailey, in which capacity he continued for five years. He then took charge of the right-of-way department of the Idaho Irrigation Company at the time of its organization and so continued for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he removed to Boise and was made assistant cashier of the Bank of Idaho, now the Pacific National Bank, so serving for one year. Returning to Hailey, he became register of the United States land office under the Taft administration and acted in that capacity for four and a half years, at the end of which time he was made grand secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is now



PRESLEY F. HORNE

devoting his entire attention to the duties of this position, exclusive of the time employed in writing on fraternal subjects for fraternal journals and magazines. His duty involves the visiting of the various lodges in the state that he may assist and stimulate them in their work.

In 1904 Mr. Horne was married to Miss Ella Wolters, who was born in the old United States assay office in Boise, a picture of which is found in this history. Her father was A. Wolters, government assayer at Boise in the early days but now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Horne have become the parents of two children: Adrienne E. and Presley Jr.

Mr. Horne's activities in banking and official circles have made him widely known and he is one of the most prominent representatives of fraternal interests in the state, loyal to the teachings and high purposes of the organization which he represents, while his labors are a contributing factor to its further growth.

JAMES A. EWING.

One of the foremost mercantile enterprises of Boise is that of the Peoples Co-operative Mercantile Company, of which James A. Ewing is president and general manager. In these days of high prices an institution of this kind is especially appreciated by the public as it tends to reduce living expenses to a possible minimum. In its management Mr. Ewing has not only shown rare executive ability but has also instituted a number of features for the convenience of the public which greatly facilitate business transactions. The store is located at the corner of Idaho and Seventh streets, Boise, where he occupies modern quarters.

Mr. Ewing came to Boise in 1902 from Mankato, Minnesota, in the vicinity of which city he had made his home for the previous thirty-five years. He was born on a farm in Edgar county, Illinois, February 18, 1852, being one of ten children, six sons and four daughters, born to Isaac N. and Amanda (Cusick) Ewing, natives of East Tennessee and Virginia respectively. The father, Isaac Newton Ewing, who had distinguished himself as a soldier in the Mexican and Civil wars, spent his early life in Edgar county, Illinois, but in 1868 removed with his family to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and there he passed away thirty years later, in 1898, his widow surviving him four years, her death occurring in 1902.

James A. Ewing accompanied the family on their removal to Minnesota, going to Blue Earth county in 1868, when he was sixteen years of age, and for thirty-five years he remained a resident of that county. He received thorough school training in Illinois and Minnesota, rounding out his primary knowledge by attendance at the Minnesota State Normal School at Mankato, where he was a student for three years. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for a time, and later engaged in the general mercantile business at Eagle Lake, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he conducted a store for twelve years and also served as postmaster for eight years, having been appointed to the latter position during the administration of Benjamin Harrison. As may be inferred, he is a republican, stanchly supporting the policies of that party, and in 1896 was elected county treasurer of Blue Earth county and reelected in 1898. To the discharge of his official duties he brought a rare conscientiousness as well as more than average ability and thus he earned the just praise of the public. His election to the office of county treasurer necessitated his removal to Mankato, the county seat, where he resided for six years, from 1896 until 1902. After having completed his second term as treasurer he was chosen cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Mankato, remaining in that position until he organized with others the National Bank of Commerce of that city. Coming to Boise in 1902, he became one of the organizers of the Peoples Co-operative Mercantile Company and has since been its president. To his duties he brings not only thorough mercantile experience but also a rare knowledge of financial and banking affairs and these qualities, combined with his energy and executive force, have been salient factors in the successful existence of the enterprise of which he now is the head.

In 1880 Mr. Ewing was married in Minnesota to Isabel Leonard and to this union were born two children: Bernyce, who is now Mrs. H. J. Rossi, of Wallace, Idaho; and Edith, the wife of Joseph Perrault, Jr., of Boise. There are two grandchildren, Edith Perrault and Herman J. Rossi, Jr.

While a resident of Minnesota Mr. Ewing was always very active in republican circles and one of the potent factors in the affairs of his party in his county. He was chairman of the republican county central committee for two terms and it is worthy of mention that at two elections he succeeded in having every man on his ticket elected—a thing which has never happened since in Blue Earth county. Since coming to Boise, however, Mr. Ewing has given his whole attention to the multitudinous duties that fall on his shoulders in connection with the affairs of the Peoples Cooperative Mercantile Company. Fraternally he is an Elk, in which organization he is very popular, and has been chosen one of the trustees of the Boise lodge of that organization.

HENSLEY G. HARRIS.

Among the representatives of the Fremont country bar is Hensley G. Harris, who has practiced at St. Anthony since 1916. He was born at Franklin, Simpson County, Kentucky, July 4, 1874, and is a son of Joseph Black and Ellen (Harris) Harris, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father was a captain in the Union army during the Civil war and passed away in 1914 at the age of seventy-nine years. The mother is still living and has reached the age of seventy-three.

Spending his youthful days in his native state, Hensley G. Harris there prepared for the practice of law and was admitted to the Kentucky bar. He then took up the active work of the courts at Paducah, remaining a representative of the profession in the Blue Grass state for four years. The same spirit of patriotism and loyalty that prompted his father to join the Union army at the time of the Civil war caused him to offer his services to the country in the Spanish-American war and he became a second lieutenant in the Third Kentucky Infantry. He also served for two and a half years in the Philippine Islands with the First United States Infantry. Later he became identified with the business interests of Kansas City, where he was a lumber merchant from 1903 until 1910. He was afterward with the United States forest service until 1916 but in 1912 came to Idaho and resumed the practice of law at St. Anthony on retiring from the forest service. He has since gained a good clientage that has connected him prominently with important litigation heard in the courts of his district.

In 1909 Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Anna G. Blume, a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, and they have become parents of two daughters: Margaret, born December 1, 1910; and Virginia, born July 31, 1913.

Mr. Harris is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, becoming identified with the lodge of Paducah, Kentucky. His religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Union church. He is a broad-minded man who has led an active life and in the school of experience has learned many valuable lessons, which he has turned to excellent account.

CHARLES B. OVER, D. D. S.

Dr. Charles B. Over, one of the alumni of the dental department of the Northwestern University of Chicago, now practicing in Boise, was born at Sterling, Illinois, November 26, 1877, a son of Daniel L. and Lucy (Piper) Over, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania but were married in Illinois in 1865. The father is a carpenter by trade and he and his wife are still living at Sterling, where in 1915 they celebrated their golden wedding. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters, and the record is a remarkable one in that the family circle has never been broken by the hand of death.

Dr. Over is the only one of the family in Idaho. He was reared in his native town and, passing through consecutive grades, was graduated from the high school of Sterling with the class of 1896. He afterward completed a course in a business college there and for several years was in the employ of the International Harvester Company, his first position being that of stenographer, while later he became bookkeeper and subsequently went upon the road as traveling salesman for the cor-

poration. In 1901 that concern sent him to Helena, Montana, which place he made his headquarters as representative of the International Harvester Company until 1907, when he resigned his position and entered upon the study of dentistry, having determined to devote his attention to a professional career. He returned to his native state and entered the dental department of the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he pursued a three years' course and was graduated with the class of 1910, at which time the D. D. S. degree was conferred upon him. Immediately afterward he sought the opportunities of the growing west and opened an office in Boise, where he has since successfully practiced, having now an extensive patronage. He is well qualified to perform the multitudinous delicate duties connected with dental surgery, has the mechanical skill and ingenuity necessary for the operative work and at all times keeps in touch with the latest scientific researches and discoveries.

On the 21st of March, 1902, Dr. Over was married in Billings, Montana, to Miss Alice Cruse, also a native of Sterling, Illinois, whom he had known in his school days. They have one child, Dorothy C., born March 4, 1917. Dr. Over is a member of the Boise Commercial Club and he has membership with the Masons and the Elks. In the former organization he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. When leisure permits he enjoys a hunting or fishing trip but allows nothing to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties and has made for himself a creditable position in the ranks of the dental profession during the nine years of his practice in Boise.

HON. LOUIS W. THRAILKILL.

Hon. Louis W. Thrailkill is not only widely known in the business world of Boise through his insurance activities but also occupies a foremost position on the public stage of the commonwealth, being at this time senator from Ada county. He has been in legislative work before, having been state representative, and has much experience along that line, so that he is eminently fitted for the position which he now occupies. He has been engaged in business in Boise since 1902 and in the course of years has won the complete confidence and trust of all who have had dealings with him. He is a member of the well known insurance firm of Buis, Thrailkill & Company.

Mr. Thrailkill came to Boise in 1900 from Des Moines, Iowa, where he was born September 15, 1874, a son of Joseph C. and Martha S. (Evans) Thrailkill, the former of Scotch and German descent and the latter of English and Welsh ancestry. The father was born in Holt county, Missouri, February 14, 1840, and throughout his active career successfully followed farming. At the time of the Civil war, however, he laid aside his private interests and served on the Union side. Later in life he became a resident of Boise, where he died March 2, 1916, being survived by his widow, who here makes her home and is now in her eighty-second year, still enjoying vigorous health. A native of Indiana, she was born June 13, 1838. There are two brothers and one sister of our subject living, one of the brothers being William I. Thrailkill, who is engaged in the grocery business in Boise.

Louis W. Thrailkill was reared and educated in Des Moines, Iowa, where he attended grammar school and rounded out his fundamental learning by a course in a business college. During a part of his youth he spent the summer vacations on the farm, thus becoming quite familiar with agricultural methods. At the age of seventeen, however, he took up another line of work, entering the service of the Bell Telephone Company in Des Moines, Iowa, and from 1891 until 1902 he was connected with the telephone business and with electrical lines in various capacities. While he was in the telephone service he became so interested in things electrical that he carefully studied that branch and was chiefly employed in the maintenance and construction department. During this period he spent his time in various states throughout the west, largely in construction work for both the Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He came to Boise in 1900 as foreman of construction for the Independent Telephone Company and continued in that way until 1902. Desiring, however, to have a business of his own, he embarked in the transfer business in 1902, and with W. B. Horn estab-

lished the White Line Transfer Company. Later he was associated with Bradley Sheppard in the same business but in 1905 sold out his interests of this kind, and since has given his close attention to the insurance business, particularly fire and life, but he also engages in a general line of insurance. In October, 1914, he and W. A. Buis formed the present firm of Buis, Thraikill & Company, who are prominent in general insurance lines. They also act as special agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for southwestern Idaho and southeastern Oregon. Mr. Thraikill has thoroughly studied the insurance business and is familiar with its intricate angles. He is familiar with all kinds of policies and is careful to explain a contract to a prospective customer so that no misunderstanding may arise and no dissatisfaction result. He has therefore earned a reputation for reliability which places him high as a business man. Moreover, he is enterprising and is a born salesman who readily makes friends and it is therefore but natural that he has taken a very important part in the success of the firm of which he is now a member.

In politics Mr. Thraikill is a republican and in 1915 was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, acting as chairman of the joint prohibition caucus and being largely instrumental in passing the prohibition measure in Idaho. That he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents is evident from the fact that he was recently elected to the state senate from Ada county.

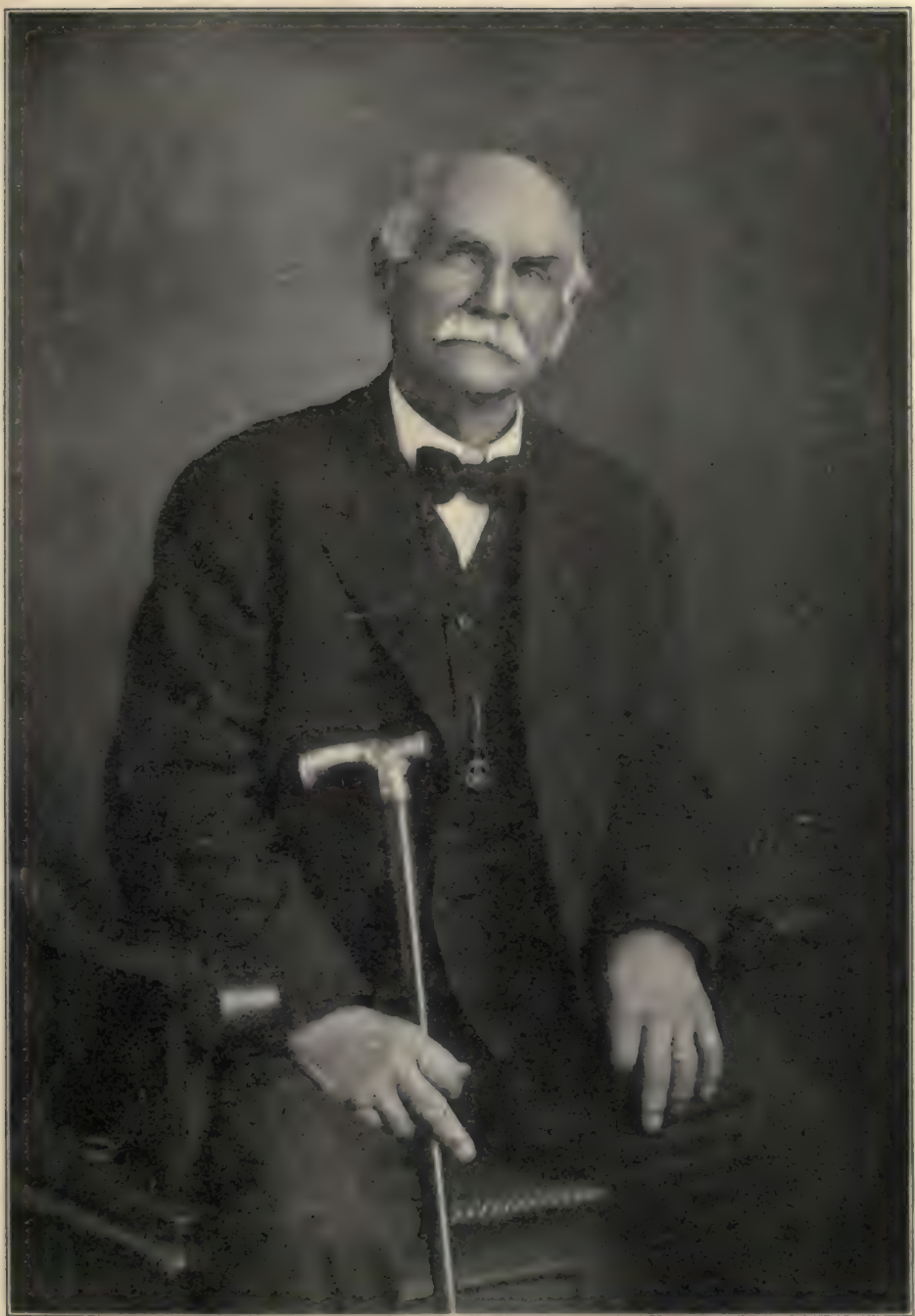
On June 15, 1904, Mr. Thraikill was married in Boise to Miss Ethel R. Brown, a native of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Thraikill belong to the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boise, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest, and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, in which organization he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and is deeply interested in its projects for a larger and better city. He finds recreation in hunting and is very fond of outdoor sports, being active in athletics of various kinds. Having come across the plains of Nebraska and Wyoming and having arrived in the Boise valley simultaneously with the fruit blossoms in the spring of 1900, he was so delighted with the aspect of the place and the beauty of the valley that he decided to remain in Ada county and for eighteen years he has been one of its substantial residents, stoutly maintaining that there is no better place on earth than Boise, that there is no richer valley than this, no better county than his county and no finer, cleaner and more courageous people than those who sought and found a home in the pure mountain country of Idaho.

PETER PENCE.

Peter Pence has passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey and yet the years rest lightly upon him. He is a remarkable man for one of his age, his mind keenly alert and active, his face glowing with health, and he remains an invaluable factor in the life of Payette, to the upbuilding and development of which he has made so large contribution.

Mr. Pence was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1837, and his meager education was confined to attendance at the country schools for three months during the winter seasons. At the age of twenty-one years he started out in life on his own responsibility and in the spring of 1858 proceeded by boat to St. Paul, Minnesota, but not being favorably impressed with that city continued his journey to Atchison, Kansas, where he began earning a living by chopping cordwood. In 1860 he took up the work of freighting with ox teams from Atchison, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and on his first trip in March of that year hauled the merchandise for the fourth store in Denver. He made three trips that summer, the round trip being fourteen hundred miles. On his first return trip, at a place known as Boxelder, about one hundred and seventy-five miles east of Denver, the party was held up by the Indians, who were determined to revenge themselves on white people because of a cut inflicted on one of their band by the storekeeper at Boxelder. After a long conference, however, they decided to be pacified by a gift of various kinds of stores and no blood was shed.

At this time of the year buffaloes were migrating and the freighters found it necessary to shoot the animals to keep them from running over their wagons, so numerous



PETER PENCE

were they. The men were forced to stop their train and chain their oxen to the wagons to keep them from stampeding. In the spring of 1861 an influential man by the name of Jim Lane took to Atchison a six-pounder cannon and one hundred rounds of ammunition to protect the town from the rebels. With his team Mr. Pence hauled the cannon to the Missouri Heights, from which location they fired thirteen rounds across the river at the enemy, who beat a hasty retreat. The rebel troops were under the command of General Price and their object was to seize the ferry. During that summer Mr. Pence engaged in farming, raising corn, which he sold at fifteen cents per bushel, and during the winter he operated a threshing machine. At that time the country was overrun with horse thieves and murderers, so that Mr. Pence decided to move farther west. In 1862, therefore, with an ox team, he joined a train of fifty wagons and three hundred and sixty people headed for Idaho. They arrived on the east side of the Malheur river, opposite the town of Vail, September 26, 1862, and there they buried one of their party who had died of jaundice. The following day they resumed their journey, but three of their party soon left them to make their way to the Boise basin. Arriving at Baker City, Oregon, the party found there the foundation for two houses in the way of settlement and at that point awaited the report of the men who were sent to reconnoiter the Boise basin and who returned with reports that caused Mr. Pence to immediately start for Boise basin. He arrived just in time to attend the first miners' meeting at Placerville in the Boise basin on the 3d of November, 1862.

In crossing the Snake river, seven miles south of Payette, at what was called the Whitley Bottom, he was charged two dollars and a half by a ferryman for taking him across in a skiff, swimming his ponies. In order to pay this ferryman he was compelled to borrow a dollar and a quarter from a companion, so he arrived in Idaho truly empty-handed save for his grubstake. The day following the meeting of the miners Mr. Pence and his associate, Samuel Kenney, went to the present site of Idaho City and there Mr. Pence engaged in prospecting and his partner hauled logs for the building of the town, for which he received a wage of sixteen dollars per day. The two men built a log cabin for themselves large enough to accommodate four people. About this time the rush started. On Christmas day they hired a man who had a scythe to mow hay on Elk creek for their oxen. That winter they whipsawed sluice lumber, paying forty-five dollars for the whipsaw and sawing about one hundred feet per day, which they sold at twenty-five cents per foot, and before their supply of lumber was exhausted they were paid three hundred dollars a thousand for the remainder by Henry Stark and Joe Olden, two of the picturesque gamblers of the times, who were anxious to open a saloon. Prices were very high at that time. Mr. Pence and his partner were paying one dollar per pound for flour, two dollars and a half per pound for bacon, twenty-five dollars for gum boots, twelve dollars for a pick and eight dollars for a shovel. In April, 1863, they resumed mining and lost all their lumber profits. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Pence engaged in packing with horses and mules from Umatilla, Oregon, to Silver City, Idaho, receiving twenty-eight dollars per hundred pounds. Later he teamed from Umatilla, Oregon, and Walla Walla, Washington, in the years 1864 and 1865, and in 1866 he took his teams to The Dalles, Oregon, and went to Portland, where he purchased a threshing machine, for by this time there was considerable grain being raised in the Boise valley and threshers received from fourteen to twenty-five cents a bushel while grain was worth twenty-five cents a pound as soon as it was threshed.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Pence sold his threshing outfit and on the 9th of January, 1867, left Boise for Walla Walla, Washington, to buy cattle. In the spring he brought to the Payette valley one of the first bands of cattle. With every phase of pioneer life in this section of the state he is familiar. The town of Boise was just being staked out when he arrived in 1863. He tells a story which indicates the conditions that existed in those days. He and his partner, returning to their mine from Idaho City, stepped into the butcher shop to get a steak. Just at that time a fight broke out in the street and Jones, the butcher, decided to interfere. Being a powerful man, he threw the fighters apart and in so doing stopped a bullet by his head, resulting in his instant death. He was left lying where he fell until the next day, when a rope was put around his neck and he was dragged away—such was the little value placed upon a man's life at that time. In the summer of 1867 Mr. Pence gave Bill Hill fourteen hundred dollars in gold bars to vacate his claim at the mouth of Big Willow, in Payette county in favor of Mr. Pence, who has since developed the land into one of the best stock ranches in this section. It is now the property of his two youngest

sons and is known as the Pence Brothers ranch. Thereon they cut annually eight hundred tons of hay, which is fed to stock, which they are raising extensively. All of Mr. Pence's children save one were born upon that ranch.

When the Oregon Short Line Railroad was completed into Oregon, Mr. Pence removed to Payette, where he has since lived. For some years he handled real estate and at the same time raised cattle and sheep on his ranch. Later he turned his attention to banking, acquiring a large amount of stock in the Bank of Commerce, while subsequently he became one of the chief owners of the First National Bank, into which he merged the Bank of Commerce, and since then he has been the president of the First National Bank of Payette. He owns an interest with William A. Coughanour in the First National Bank building and they are both largely interested in the Idaho Canning Company of Payette, the only canning plant west of Utah, Mr. Pence being the president. He has also been connected with the irrigation interests and was president of the Lower Payette Ditch Company, which has one of the best irrigation plants and the lowest water rate in the state, this being twenty-five cents per acre.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of Peter Pence and Annie Bixby, a native of Nebraska, who passed away July 18, 1906. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are deceased. Mrs. Belle Satoris, the eldest, is the mother of two children: Harline now attending the normal school at Moscow, and Fred, a high school pupil in Payette. Edward C., who is connected with the Graves Transfer Company of Boise, married Besse Venable, of Boise, whose brother is private secretary to Senator Borah at Washington. Edward C. and his wife have two children, Earl and Mildred. Albert Lloyd married Cady Taylor, of Missouri, and they have six children: Katherine, Gladys, Peter M., Pauline and Albert Lloyd all attending school in Payette, and Margaret. Harry D. married Delia Applegate, of Idaho. Walter G. married Ada Cram, of Payette, and they have one child, Lucille. Grace E. is the wife of R. D. Bradshaw and they have a daughter and two sons, Edith, Douglas and Kenneth, all attending school in Payette. Mr. Pence is very proud of his grandchildren and presented each one of them with a hundred-dollar Liberty bond at Christmas time of 1918.

While Mr. Pence has conducted most extensive and important business interests that have constituted valuable elements in the upbuilding of his city and state, he has also further advanced the public welfare through service in office. In 1890 he was elected to the state legislature and he was chairman of the school board of Payette when the first brick schoolhouse was built in the city and was largely instrumental in buying the block where the school stands. For several terms he served as mayor of Payette, being its first chief executive, and he labored earnestly in the execution of his official duties to advance the general welfare. He is a charter member of the Masonic fraternity of Payette and throughout his life has been a worthy follower of the craft. His is a notable career of activity and efficiency and to him the lines of Victor Hugo may well be applied:

"The snows of winter are on his head,

But the flowers of spring are in his heart."

ROBERT E. SHELTON, D. D. S.

Although a comparatively young man Dr. Robert E. Shelton already enjoys a large practice and has made a name for himself in the dental fraternity of Boise. He maintains well appointed offices in the Yates building and there receives and treats a large number of his patients, all of whom are agreed as to his high qualifications in regard to his profession. Born on a Kansas farm, March 12, 1886, he is a son of Andrew M. and Mary (Killion) Shelton. The father, who throughout his life has successfully followed agricultural pursuits, now resides in South Boise and has valuable farming interests in the state. He was born in Wytheville, Virginia, June 11, 1853, while his wife was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, February 10, 1859. On the paternal side Dr. Shelton is of Revolutionary descent.

Robert E. Shelton was reared in Kansas amid farm surroundings and in the acquirement of his education attended the country schools, so continuing until the age of fifteen, or until 1901, when he accompanied his parents to the state of Oregon, the family locating in Dallas, in the Willamette valley. In that city he con-

tinued his education in La Creole Academy, in which institution he completed a high school course. Having decided upon a professional career as most suited to his tastes and ability, he then took up the study of dentistry. For some time he practiced in the state of Washington and also in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, but in 1915 he came to Boise, having been attracted by the advantages offered in the capital city. Since then his professional labors have been accompanied with more than ordinary success and he now has a well equipped suite of offices in the Yates building, where he has been located since 1914. He has continuously kept in touch with the latest discoveries and methods that have been promulgated in his profession and makes good use of all the latest approved ideas. His reputation is therefore firmly established and a continually growing success may be predicted for him.

On October 8, 1908, Dr. Shelton was united in marriage in Salem, Oregon, to Miss Laurella Holmstrom, who is of Swedish descent on the paternal side and was born in Kansas. Mrs. Shelton is a graduate nurse. She and the Doctor first met in Oregon. To this union were born two children, Dorothy and Robert Killion, aged ten and seven years.

Dr. Shelton is quite prominently connected with fraternal and social institutions of Boise. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Royal Highlanders. Along professional lines he is a valued member of the Boise Dental Association, in the meetings of which he participates with much interest, receiving valuable suggestions and also giving readily of his own experience. He is also a member of the Boise Commercial Club, in the proceedings of which he takes a laudable interest, readily supporting projects and movements undertaken for the expansion of the city along material as well as moral and intellectual lines. Politically Dr. Shelton is a democrat but in that connection has never proceeded any further than to perform his duties as a private citizen at the ballot box. He finds recreation in hunting and fishing, is fond of a good game of bowling, and thus finds the needed recreation in order to return to his arduous professional duties.

THE IDAHO SANITARIUM.

The Idaho Sanitarium since its founding in 1897 has been an institution of which Boise and the state have had every reason to be proud. The most efficient work has there been done in the restoration of health, with recognition of every scientific method for the prevention of disease. The location of the sanitarium is ideal. It stands on a natural elevation amid picturesque surroundings and the quiet restfulness and peace of the place appeal to every visitor. The building is a large and substantial brick structure with spacious rooms and broad verandas. It is surrounded with beautiful and well kept lawns overlooking Boise valley and every accessory necessary to the restoration of health has been introduced. The institution is supplied with pure soft artesian water and various hydropathic treatments are given to patients together with scientific massage.

It has ever been the policy of the institution not only to study the disease of the patient but the cause which has brought about that disease and in a quiet and unobtrusive but effective manner it has been the purpose of the institution to educate the afflicted and increase their powers of resistance by giving them an understanding of the laws of nature.

Dr. Mary E. Donaldson is at the head of the institution and her work has brought her the greatest praise from physicians, from philanthropists and from the general public. Her love of humanity and desire to help have ever been the basic principles of her professional service. Her labors have been carried out in accordance with the divine law of health. In this connection Dr. Donaldson has said: "Since sickness is the sure result of the transgression of God's natural laws, how vastly important it is that the great problem of how to properly carry on life should be constantly and enthusiastically considered and taught. It is a well known scientific fact that one of the chief causes of that hydra-headed disease, dyspepsia, which baffles the skill of so many physicians, is indirectly due to the use of condiments; and it is also a well known fact that condiments possess no food value whatever. On the contrary, they are irritants, and positively injurious to health. Chief among these irritants are cayenne, or red pepper, horse-radish and

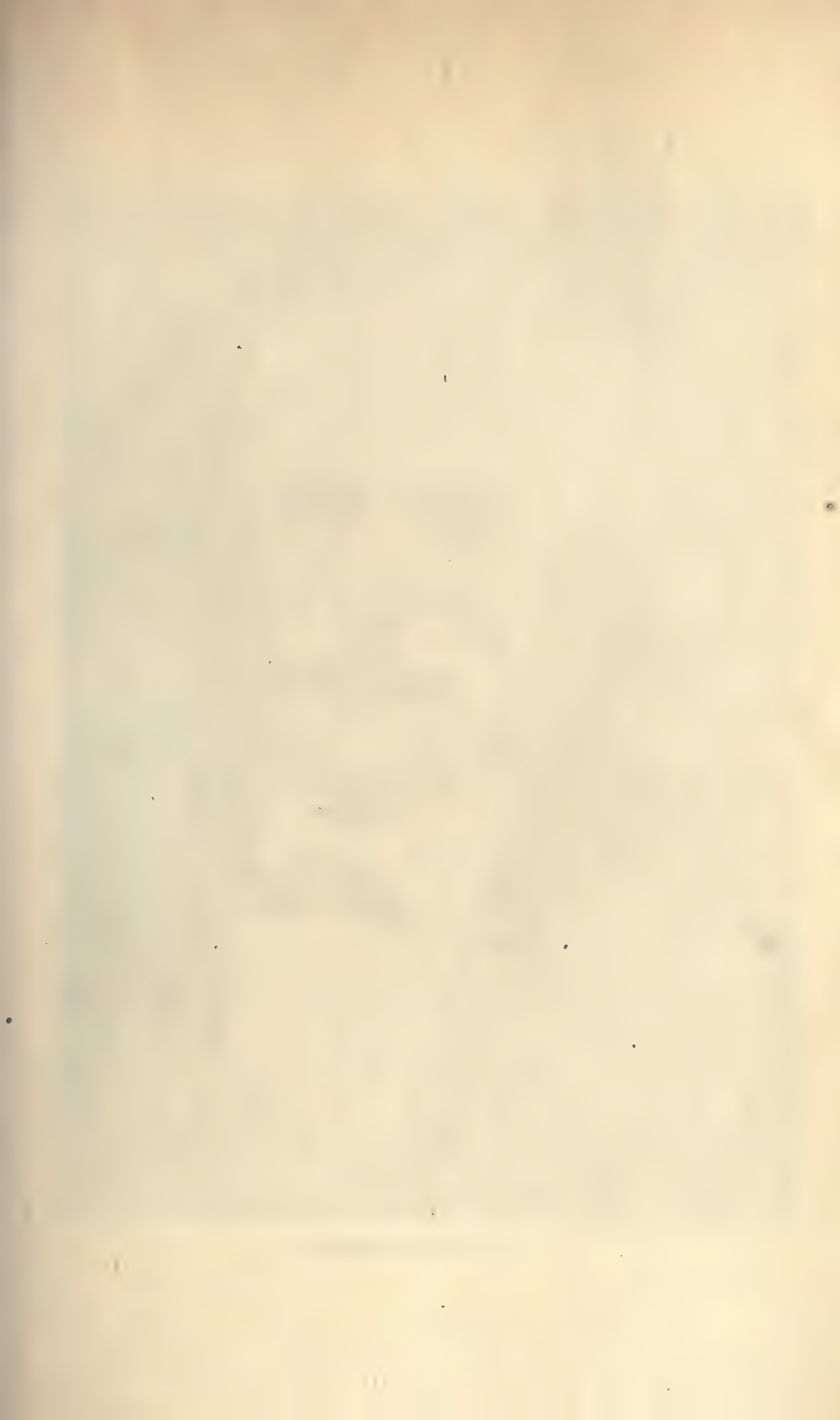
mustard, all of which sting and bite as they pass downward. The diet at the sanitarium eschews all these unnatural and artificial stomach whips, believing and teaching that if the moderate use of right foods and healthful drinks were taught and used in the nursery and at the home board the parents and guardians who are entrusted with the sacred responsibilities of rearing the young would not be called upon to regret the implanting of false appetites in their children, which logically leads to dissipation in the saloon and the brothel and thence, perhaps, to an untimely and dishonored grave, or to the ignominy of the penitentiary or the gallows. The prevention of these deplorable conditions is of priceless value and of far greater moment than the cure of them. In Brillat-Savarin's great work, entitled, 'The Physiology of Taste,' are to be found axioms as profound as ever Plato or Epictetus set down. For example: 'The education of the tastes and the appetite should be an index to the degree of civilization.' 'The fate of nations depends upon how they are fed.' 'A man of sense and culture alone understands eating.' The sanitarium diet prevents the formation of false appetites, abnormal, unnatural—preventing those thus taught and reared from falling a natural prey to the universal curse of drunkenness by thus cutting off the demand for intoxicants; and when this demand is cut off the vexed and pathetic question of the ages, the abolition of drunkenness, will be forever solved and a most glorious heritage will be left to posterity in wide-spread sobriety. And may God hasten that day!" Her career has been the embodiment of the spirit and words of Abraham Lincoln: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." Moreover, she has ever realized that "It is not from the few spectacular or so-called great deeds that the blessings of life chiefly come, but from the little ministries that fill the every days," and her entire career has not only been one of assistance and helpfulness to her fellowmen but also one of inspiration.

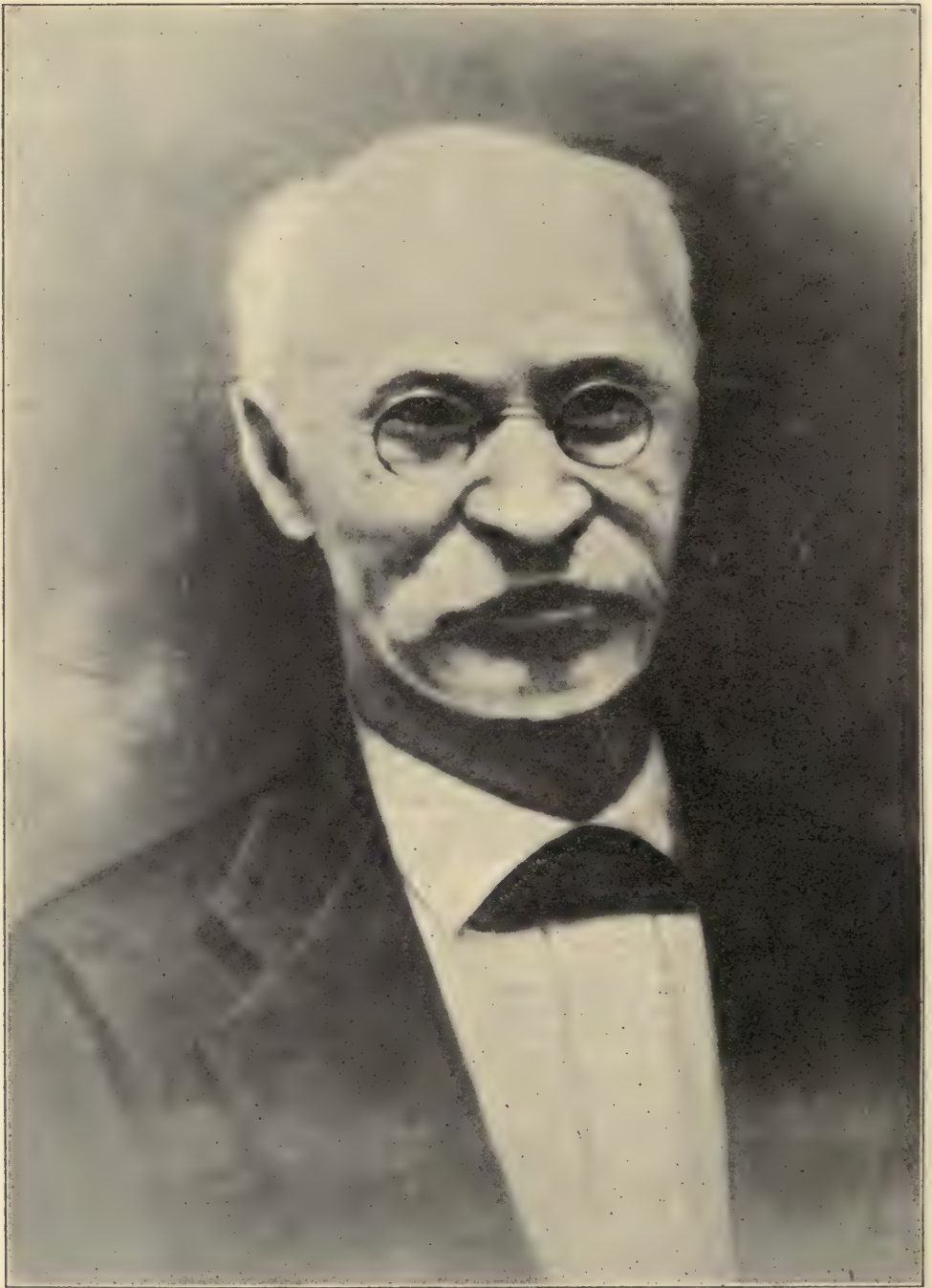
JOHN MCGLINCHHEY.

John McGlinchey was born in Pennsylvania in 1838 and passed away in Payette, Idaho, January 12, 1916, at the age of seventy-eight years. No history of this region would be complete without extended reference to him. He was twelve years of age when he left home and from that time he made his own way in the world, obtaining his education through study and self-teaching. When about twenty years of age he made his way westward to Utah and engaged in merchandising at Salt Lake City until 1862, when he came to Idaho City, Idaho, and again established a mercantile store, which he conducted successfully for several years. Believing that better opportunities were offered in Wyoming, he then went to that state and was engaged in the hardware trade at Evanston. He was sheriff of Sweet Water county one term and represented Uinta county one term in the Wyoming legislature. In 1881, however, he sold out and again went to Utah but after remaining there for a brief period returned to Idaho, taking up his abode at Welser in 1885. He purchased a relinquishment claim from the original homesteader and upon that property were located fine medicinal hot springs, which he called the McGlinchey Hot Springs. These are now designated on the map as Meadows.

The Indians were very troublesome at that time, and as the country was sparsely settled, Mrs. McGlinchey was in constant fear for her life; so after eighteen months, the required time to prove up on their claim, they were induced by A. B. Moss, an old and intimate friend of Mr. McGlinchey, whom he had formerly known in Wyoming, to remove to Payette. As an inducement Mr. Moss built them a house to live in. From the time that Mr. McGlinchey took up his residence in Idaho he gave considerable attention to the cattle business in connection with various other interests. He was a self-made man and deserved great credit for the success which he achieved in business. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion, for in his vocabulary there was no such word as fail and his integrity was at all times above question.

At San Francisco, California, in 1878, Mr. McGlinchey was married to Mrs. May (Noggle) Alvord, the widow of Major Alvord, who had served as United States marshal of Idaho and also conducted stores at Florence and at Slate Creek, Idaho. Subsequently he sold his business interests and accepted a position as land appraiser with the Central Pacific Railroad Company, officials of which were among his personal friends

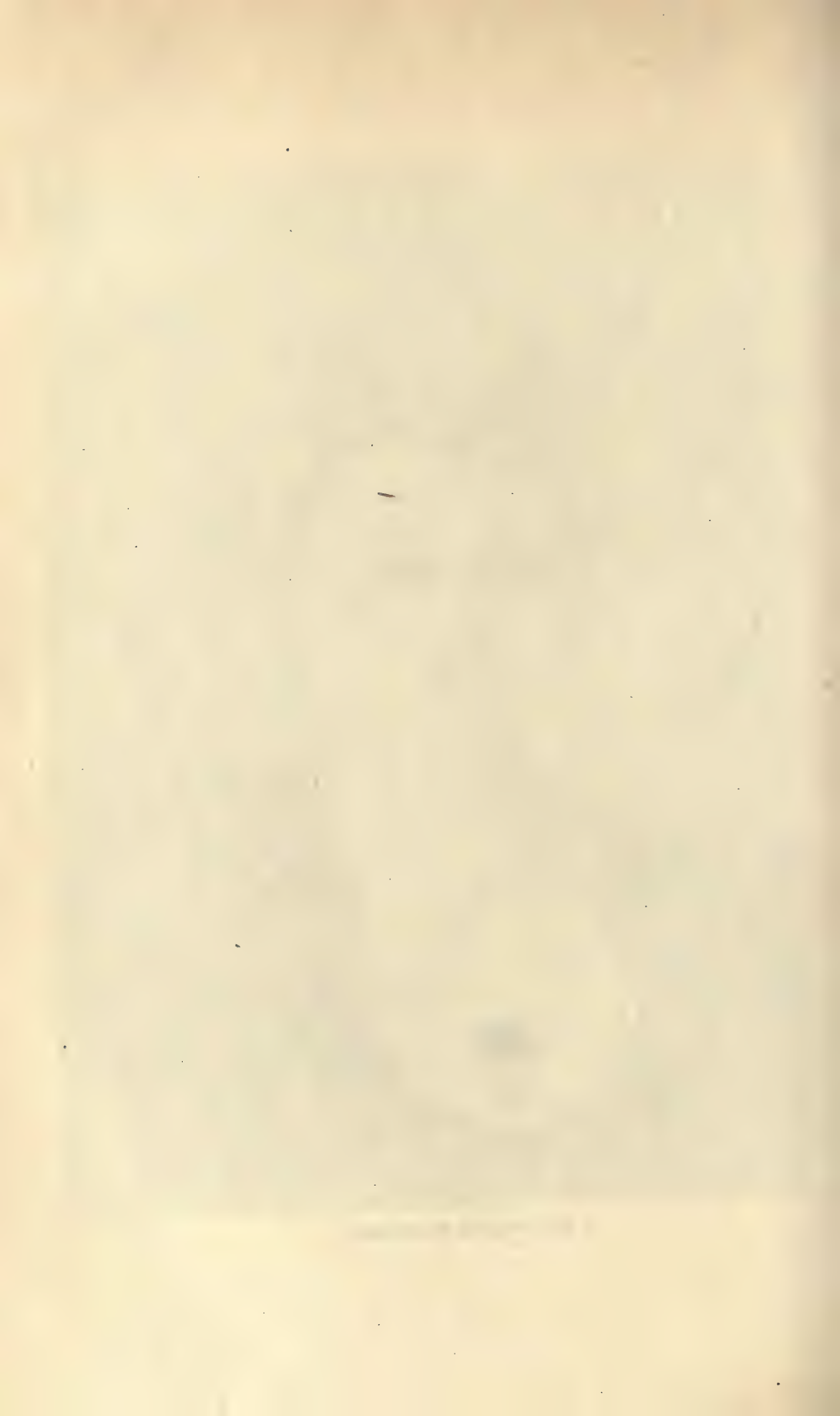




JOHN McGLINCHEY



MRS. MAY E. McGLINCHEY



from the time when they had all been residents of the east. Major Alvord died at Hollister, California, in 1876. His widow, Mrs. Alvord, was a daughter of David Noggle, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Boise, Idaho, in 1869 as chief justice of the state, receiving his appointment from President Grant. He was reappointed, but ill health caused him to resign. After spending some time in California he took up his abode at Janesville, Wisconsin, where his death occurred. He moved to Beloit, Wisconsin, from Pennsylvania in 1837, making the journey with his family by ox team. The Judge was a man of rigid uprightness and of very strong character. He served as postmaster of Beloit in the early pioneer times of Wisconsin and afterward became a distinguished representative of the bar. He was a great admirer of James H. Hawley and predicted a splendid future for him. Mr. Hawley was the only man who ever accused Judge Noggle of perpetrating a joke, for the Judge never indulged in levity and in fact regarded this as almost unforgivable. While a man of stern character, his entire life was guided by the most upright principles and he commanded the high regard of all who knew him. His wife was one of the oldest twins in the United States, living to the age of ninety-two years, when death called her at Monroe, Wisconsin. Their son, Major Dorman L. Noggle, born at Beloit, Wisconsin, volunteered in the Twelfth Battery of Janesville, Wisconsin, and served under General Grant throughout the entire period of the Civil war, taking part in some of its most sanguinary battles and rising from the ranks to the position of major. He came west with his father in 1869 and served under him in Boise as clerk of the United States court, while at the same time he was interested with his brother-in-law, Major Alvord, in the ownership and conduct of stores at Slate Creek and at Florence, Idaho. He resigned his official position in 1874 to take a position in the United States mint at San Francisco, California, there remaining until his death in 1914, during which time over two billion dollars passed through his hands. Mrs. McGlinchey, like her brother was born at Beloit, Wisconsin. She can relate many most interesting incidents and reminiscences of the early days. At the first dance which she attended after removing to Idaho, the violin was played by the governor of Idaho, whose attire was by no means conventional, as his great long boots were worn one on the outside and the other on the inside of his trousers' legs. Major Alvord left a widow and one son, D. D. Alvord, who is the present treasurer and manager of the Idaho Department Store, Ltd., located at Twin Falls. He is a self-made man and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in business. Mrs. Alvord, following the death of her first husband, met Mr. McGlinchey while on a visit to a sister who was the wife of a railroad employe at Evanston, Wyoming. By her second marriage she became the mother of a daughter, Anna May, who on the 7th of July, 1902, became the wife of W. B. Gilmore, a native of Reynolds, Illinois, born March 9, 1879. In 1881 he went with his parents to Salt Lake City, Utah, and thence by stage to Boise, Idaho, from which point they traveled to Silver City and finally to Sinker creek in this state, where lived an uncle, George Gilmore, who after going to California in 1865 had settled in Idaho, where he took up the business of stock raising. W. B. Gilmore is now farming the McGlinchey homestead, raising potatoes, hogs and hay. He received the bronze medal at the Panama exposition for the largest yield of corn in the western states, the medal being presented to him in Payette at the Commercial Club, November 5, 1915, by Governor Alexander. During 1910 the Oregon Short Line Railroad offered a prize to the grower of the largest yield of potatoes per acre. The second prize of two hundred and fifty dollars was won by Mr. Gilmore, whose acre of potatoes produced six hundred and twenty-four bushels and thirty-six pounds, from which sixty-five bushels and twenty pounds were deducted as culls, leaving five hundred and fifty-nine bushels and sixteen pounds of marketable potatoes. The following year he raised twenty-four tons of potatoes on one acre, and to prove his veracity has an affidavit to that effect. He believes it possible to raise thirty tons of potatoes per acre on good Idaho soil with plenty of water and sunshine. He has received many congratulatory letters from men of prominence, including Governor Haines and others. To Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilmore have been born two children: May Eileen and John D.

It was in 1887 that Mr. McGlinchey took up his residence at Payette. The following year his wife purchased the forty acres upon which she now resides from the original homesteader, who relinquished his claim to her for a consideration. The tract is now a part of the finest residential district of Payette and her home is at No. 1226 Seventh avenue, North, a street that is more familiarly known as Lovers' Lane. Following his removal to Payette, Mr. McGlinchey became a director of the Moss Mercantile Company, one of the oldest and best known mercantile establishments in Idaho,

and at all times his business affairs were guided by sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise that brought to him a gratifying measure of success.

Mr. McGlinchey was a devout Catholic in religious faith and was a man of unquestioned integrity as well as business ability. He ranked for many years as one of Payette's most energetic and progressive citizens. He served as county treasurer of Canyon county, which at that time included Payette county, and he for many years filled the office of school trustee of Payette. His aid and influence were ever on the side of progress and improvement and his labors were far-reaching, effective and resultant.

Mrs. McGlinchey has long been a prominent figure in the social circles not only of Payette but of Idaho. She was appointed by Governor Gooding one of the hostesses at the Lewis & Clark exposition held at Portland, Oregon, and was one of the few hostesses who were reappointed. She has held the most important offices in women's clubs and organizations in the state and is the present director for Idaho of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She was instrumental in the organization of the Red Cross of Payette and was county chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Club of Payette county. She is a devout member of St. James Episcopal church and, associated with Mrs. A. B. Moss, has been untiring in her efforts to upbuild the church, which is still in a flourishing condition under the rectorship of the Rev. Thomas Ashworth. Her aid and her influence have constituted a most potent factor in the moral progress of the community and in the advancement of all of those interests which make for civic virtue and civic pride.

MARY ELIZABETH DONALDSON, M. D.

A modern philosopher has said: "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success," and judged by this standard the career of Dr. Mary Elizabeth Donaldson has been a most successful one. Her life has been largely devoted to the welfare of others and in all things she has maintained the highest standards of living and of service. Two splendid institutions, the Donaldson Home for the Aged and the Idaho Sanitarium of Boise, are largely the outgrowth of her love for humanity, combined with her comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine and the demands of nature.

Dr. Donaldson was born in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, January 12, 1851, a daughter of Zachariah and Elizabeth Delia Craker. Through the paternal line she is a cousin once removed of Charles Dickens, the great English novelist. Her father was born at Wadsdam, Buckinghamshire, England, February 22, 1811, and in the early '40s crossed the Atlantic. For twelve years he followed the occupation of farming in Erie county, New York, after which he brought his family to what was then the new west, settling at Spring Prairie, Walworth county, Wisconsin. After the death of his first wife he wedded Mrs. Elizabeth D. Brown, née Marcher, whose father was an Englishman by birth and a Baptist clergyman by profession. Her mother bore the maiden name of Delia Wilson and was a lady of southern birth and deep religious convictions. Mrs. Craker was thus reared in an atmosphere tending to develop beautiful traits of character and was a woman of many splendid qualities. Mr. Craker, too, was a man of genuine personal worth and both were devoted and faithful members of the Baptist church. His death occurred March 13, 1881.

Dr. Donaldson was the eldest of nine children born of her father's second marriage. Her home environment was such as developed the noblest traits of character and the teachings of father and mother left a never to be eradicated impress upon her life. She completed her early education as a high school pupil at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and following her graduation she took up the profession of teaching in the schools of that locality. She devoted four years to the work of the school room and then turned to home duties, while in 1871 she became the wife of a Mr. Hesford, from whom she was later separated by the process of law, the marriage having proved an unhappy one. She had one daughter, Zella, who was a most precocious and lovable child, the embodiment of unselfishness, gentleness and filial devotion, but death robbed the home of its priceless jewel. Not long afterward Dr. Donaldson accompanied her brother James to Idaho and concentrated her thought and efforts upon the task of restoring him to health. Her services were resultant and she had the satisfaction of seeing the young, slender

and sickly boy develop into a robust and vigorous man, weighing more than two hundred pounds. While caring for her brother she again resorted to the profession of teaching and her service in this connection in the newly developed region of the northwest was most acceptable. Later she became the wife of Thomas L. Johnston, a prominent early resident of Idaho, who was born at Millersburg, Ohio, in 1833 and became a resident of the territory of Idaho in 1862. He was closely associated with the development of mining interests in the state and served for several years as postmaster at Bellevue, Idaho. He possessed various substantial and admirable traits of character and was a man of most benevolent and charitable spirit but death called him in Boise in 1898.

In the meantime Dr. Donaldson had carried out long cherished plans of taking up the practice of medicine. At that period few women were devoting themselves to medical practice and she had the appreciative encouragement and assistance of her husband, Mr. Johnston, and in 1889 she entered the medical department of Wooster University at Cleveland, Ohio, being the only woman to graduate and receive the M. D. degree in the class of 1892. Her medical course had been pursued with the same thoroughness that characterizes everything that Dr. Donaldson undertakes and with her return to Boise she opened a sanitarium and employed two nurses. It was not long before her establishment was most liberally patronized and later she opened an office and conducted a large private practice in Milton, Oregon, and also established the first sanitarium in that part of the state, retaining the active direction thereof until it had become a well established and paying institution, after which she removed to Portland, Oregon, and founded the first sanitarium in that city. For four years she remained at its head and again success attended her efforts in this new venture. On the expiration of that period she returned to Boise and in the spring of 1898, with the assistance of her husband, she built and opened the Idaho Sanitarium Institute, with which she has since been closely associated. Her professional services have been given to the institution without charge, prompted by a love of humanity that is causing her constantly to extend a helping hand where aid is needed. In the private practice of medicine she has been accorded a most liberal and remunerative practice but in this field, too, her broad humanitarianism is constantly manifest in her professional assistance to hundreds who were unable to compensate her in a financial way for her services.

On the 9th of January, 1912, Dr. Mary E. Johnston became the wife of Captain Gilbert Donaldson, a man long known and highly esteemed in the business circles of Boise and one whose philanthropy and large social service made between them a great bond of sympathy and interest. It was subsequent to this marriage that Dr. Donaldson saw the fulfillment of a hope which she had entertained from 1881 on visiting an institution for the care of aged men and women in Philadelphia. The splendid work made strong appeal to her and it was her desire that at some time she might found an institution of like character in Boise. As the years passed she never lost sight of the project and utilized every opportunity to promote its fulfillment. She won the cooperation and assistance of many benevolent people in Boise from all walks of life and at length the Donaldson Home for the Aged, as it was called in her honor, took tangible form. It is located on Donaldson Heights in Boise and to the public Dr. Donaldson sent out this beautiful appeal: "Let the whisper of love and plenty, in the ears of loneliness and want, dry the tears in eyes bedimmed with age, and the sweet fragrance of these flowers of love will perfume all the air of Boise and every county in the state, catching the sweet incense thereof, will bring their offering for this 'Home for the Aged,' their gold and their silver, and lay them on Boise's altar of love." It would be impossible to enumerate all of the kindly deeds and noble actions of Dr. Donaldson, for many of these have been known only to the recipients thereof. It is only when her work could not be hidden from the public that she has spoken of it and at all times she has been actuated by the spirit of Him who commanded that the left hand should not be allowed to know what the right hand doeth. Free from ostentation and display, recognizing in every individual a brother or sister who had claim upon her thought and love, Dr. Donaldson has brought not only health but the blessings of companionship, of cheer and inspiration into many lives. Bereft of her own beautiful little daughter, she has been a mother to five orphaned children, directing their development in such a way as to make for the highest standard of physical, mental and moral progress. She was one of the charter members of the American Woman's League and has been a constant contributor to its literature. In December, 1903, she assisted in founding and assisted in conducting the

Idaho Magazine, making it a journal of much importance to the state. She also edited and published the Reform Appeal, which was established to do away with existing public conditions, and its clear presentation of affairs was largely instrumental in bringing about the election of a democratic mayor of Boise although the normal republican majority was fifteen hundred. Dr. Donaldson also organized and superintended the Prohibition Alliance and her work in behalf of temperance is now reaching fruition in the nation-wide ratification of the prohibition amendment. It is impossible to measure the extent and influence of her activities in behalf of humanity but all who know aught of her history acknowledge the great worth of her work as a valuable contribution to physical, intellectual and moral uplift in the state in which she has so long been an honored resident.

HON. ROY L. BLACK.

Hon. Roy L. Black, former member of the bar of Coeur d'Alene and now attorney general of Idaho, making his home in Boise, was born on a farm near Topeka, in La-grange county, Indiana, September 25, 1878, a son of William Henry and Dulcina (King) Black, both of whom are now living at Topeka and in good health. The father is a well-to-do retired farmer, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, February 22, 1848, while the mother's birth occurred in Noble county, Indiana, December 2, 1850. Her parents removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana, driving an ox team across the country, and became early settlers of Noble county in the latter state. To Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Black were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of the youngest daughter, but Roy L. Black is the only one now in Idaho.

Reared upon his father's farm, upon which he was born, Roy L. Black early attended the country schools and thus pursued his education until he reached the age of fourteen years. He afterward was a pupil in the high school at Topeka, Indiana, about two miles from his home, there pursuing his studies for two years. At the age of sixteen he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for seven consecutive winters in Noble county, Indiana, spending the first five years in the country schools and during the last two years he taught the eighth grade in the Wawaka graded schools of Noble county. In the meantime, while engaged in teaching, he had become a student in the Valparaiso University, pursuing his studies there for seven months in 1900. Later he matriculated in the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Michigan, where he spent a year. In the fall of 1904 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and after three years was graduated with the LL. B. degree in June, 1907. In his senior year he was president of his class, which numbered three hundred and thirty-four members. During his junior year he was associate editor of the Michigan Law Review, published at the university.

In July, 1907, Mr. Black came to Idaho, settling at Coeur d'Alene for the practice of law, and has since been prominently and actively connected with the profession, remaining at Coeur d'Alene until the fall of 1918, when he removed to Boise to assume the duties of attorney general of the state of Idaho, to which office he was elected on the 5th of November of that year as the republican candidate, defeating the Non-Partisan League candidate by a vote of fourteen thousand, four hundred and eighty. In 1905, while attending the University of Michigan, Mr. Black spent the summer vacations as an interurban railway conductor on the line between Kent and Barberton, Ohio, and during the summer vacation of 1906 he drove a stage in Yellowstone National Park, thus utilizing every means to provide for the expenses of his university course. This was indicative of the elemental strength of his character, and the same resolute spirit has carried him steadily forward in his practice. He is a lawyer of marked ability who has ever prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care, and his presentation of a cause has ever been clear and cogent, while the soundness of his reasoning has brought desired decisions. The high standing which he has won as a member of the bar of Coeur d'Alene and his well known loyalty in citizenship combined to make him a logical candidate for the office of attorney general.

Mr. Black has always given his political support to the republican party and in 1909 was elected city attorney of Coeur d'Alene and served for two years. In 1910 he was elected to the state legislature and for one term was a member of the house, during which he was chairman of the judiciary committee. It was subsequently that he was



HON. ROY L. BLACK



chosen for his present office, in which he is making a most creditable record. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On the 20th of December, 1911, Mr. Black was married to Miss Stella Bartels, a native of Ohio, who at the time of her marriage was residing in Wallace, Idaho. They are parents of two children: John R., born December 17, 1912; and William Augustus, born January 27, 1916. Both Mr. and Mrs. Black have gained a wide acquaintance during the period of their residence in Boise and are highly esteemed wherever known.

HON. JOHN TRACY MORRISON.

Able lawyer, sagacious business man, a wise and incorruptible governor, a devoted husband and father, a faithful friend and sincere Christian—in these words are summed up the life record of one who for twenty-five years labored for the material, intellectual, social, political and moral progress of the commonwealth of Idaho. His life's journey compassed practically fifty-five years. He often remarked that he had never reached his ideals—but who of us does—and throughout the state there are many who bear testimony to the worth of his influence and his work upon the development of the state. A modern philosopher has said, "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," and judged by this standard John Tracy Morrison was a most successful man. At memorial services held in Boise two weeks following his demise, which occurred on the 20th of December, 1915, Dr. Boone, president of the College of Idaho at Caldwell, said: "The year 1860 brought a glad Christmas time to the home of John and Sophia Morrison, of old Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, for, as at Bethlehem of old, a son was born. The child grew and developed amid the favorable physical, moral and spiritual environments of a Christian American home. John Morrison, Sr., was a hardy pioneer of the early west and lived to the ripe age of over four score and ten. Sophia was his second wife. She had given a considerable portion of her life to teaching in our public schools. They were a very intelligent, high-thinking, religious couple, with most worthy ambition for the success of their two sons—John Tracy and William Zalmon. Thus our friend was favored with a most noble parentage, an asset for true success that cannot be estimated.

"Having finished his education as far as the schools of his home community could carry him, the school year 1880-1881 found John Tracy Morrison a student in Wooster University, Wayne county, Ohio. And it was here that our lifelong association and friendship began, and while we were not classmates yet we were thrown together in various student organizations, and with the one exception of the pastor of this church, Dr. Donaldson, John Morrison was the longest time my personal friend, close as a brother. It is said that more than half the value of one's education consists in the friendships formed during one's school days, for, after all, the living book is the most closely read.

"In studentship, Morrison was far above the average, and took high rank in essay, oratory and debate, yet he was neither bookworm nor mollycoddle; he had time to play baseball, and often occupied the pitcher's box, and in the gymnasium when he donned the mitts his adversary knew that he was there. After staying out a year to teach, he graduated in 1887, taking the A. B. degree, and we next find our friend an LL. B. from Cornell Law School. As one Abram in the olden time in the highly fertile valley of the Euphrates heard the call of the Lord, 'Get thee up from thy country and from thy kindred and from thy father's house unto a land I shall show thee,' so, John T. Morrison, standing conscious of his young manhood's strength, well equipped for efficient service through his chosen profession, the law, was ready for a call. He heard, and July, 1890, found him in Caldwell amid the sage plains of Idaho, and later in the year he was joined here by his wife and infant daughter. Just how God made known his will to Abram we may not know, but Abram was certainly most human in executing his call as he loitered along the road. Just how the call to Idaho came to Mr. Morrison we do not know, but I remember that early in 1890 he wrote me inquiring about the opportunity for a young lawyer in Idaho. My reply was not that of the orthodox real estate new country boomer, but was to the effect that I saw nothing but hard foundation work with little pay for any kind of professional man. But a man with

a call was not to be thwarted by any such pessimism, so another letter came. My reply was, 'Come, see for yourself, don't take my word.' He came, and for a few weeks the newness and the extreme primitiveness of the country almost appalled him, but the pioneer spirit soon got him and from that day to his last day he was an enthusiastic citizen of Idaho.

"We leave to others better qualified to speak the estimate of our friend's career as a business man, lawyer and politician, except that we know that in all these he was actuated by the highest motives and ideals, and history shows that as governor of Idaho his administration was clean and constructive.

"The first twelve years of his life in Idaho were spent at Caldwell, and it was here that we were most closely associated through church and school activities. Morrison did not leave his religion on the other side of the divide, but at once entered the religious activities of the community. This was likewise manifest in his choice of a law partner. He could think of no one who would be more helpful as a professional man and a Christian in the town than his friend and classmate in law school, Hon. John C. Rice. So, early in November, 1890, Mr. Rice came to Caldwell, and has proved to be the strong professional and Christian man that his friend had foretold.

"Mr. and Mrs. Morrison soon put their letters into the little Presbyterian Home Mission Church and became active workers, Mr. Morrison superintendent of Sunday school, and with Mr. Rice and others was the founder of the first C. E. Society in Caldwell. He was the third elder elected and ordained in the Caldwell church. Some five times he was sent by the Presbytery of Boise as its lay delegate to the general assembly, and on each occasion the interests of the church were wisely cared for by our friend.

"The College of Idaho had been located in the town of Caldwell in the spring of 1890. John was enthusiastic for the school to open for active work, and a large part of the organization of the school was effected by him and his law partner, Mr. Rice. When we opened, October 7, 1891, Morrison and Rice were on hand as teachers in the new college. Morrison held the chairs of English and history, and Rice Greek and mathematics. Mr. Morrison taught in the college for about two years. His students of those years still testify of his efficiency as a teacher of English. He was also secretary of the college board of trustees for over ten years.

"Mr. Morrison loved the pure and beautiful wherever he found it, in nature, literature or art. He was a delightful companion in the mountains of Idaho; he could describe a sunset or dwell on the beauties of woodland and valley.

"He was a discriminating reader and a real literary critic, and all his own compositions were well finished. His home in Caldwell was a gathering place for all who enjoyed the best in music, literature and art, and Mr. and Mrs. Morrison extended these high ideals through the organization of various literary and musical societies in the community.

"Our brother was a man of large sympathies. He stood for justice as between men. In the hour of calamity or sorrow he was a helpful friend. He was a great home man. To design, build and furnish a house was a delight to him, and to tend the roses on his lawn a real relief after a hard day's work."

On the same occasion Hon. John C. Rice, of Caldwell, who had been associated in law practice with Mr. Morrison there for a number of years and who was asked to speak concerning Governor Morrison as a Christian, professional and public man, said: "A man is known through his various relationships. A man is not abstractly good or bad or mean or generous; his character is known by his relations as husband, father, friend, citizen. And Christianity, when it enters a life, gives tone and color and equality to every relationship which a man assumes. It was my privilege to be associated with Governor Morrison for four years. I could say that I never knew him to do a mean or dishonorable thing. I could say that I never knew him to betray a client or a trust; but I think if I said that I would not be passing a very high compliment upon him. And I think he looked upon the practice of the law and upon his position as a public man in a very different light from that. Nowhere in the Book are we told that it is much of a virtue not to betray your trust and not to do the mean things and the dishonorable things, and I do not think that it occupied a great deal of Governor Morrison's attention or thought to steel himself against doing the things of that sort. But I think that he looked upon his profession and himself as a practitioner at the bar as instru-

ments of justice. Christianity, as applied to the practice of the law, means, first, justice and truth; it means, next, compassion and mercy; and the highest ideal of every Christian man who enters upon that as upon any other profession is that of service. And when I express these ideals I think I am expressing the ideals that actuated Governor Morrison.

"The same ideals possessed him in his public life—the ideals of truth and justice. He was a very democratic man. I did not enjoy the most intimate association with Governor Morrison at all times, but I did happen to know of his attitude toward certain questions that came up while he was governor. In the eyes of Governor Morrison every citizen occupied the same position as every other citizen, and he did not think that any set of men, or any man of any particular faith, occupied any position in the eyes of the State different from the great body of citizens. All were entitled to the same consideration, the same justice, and no one should ask for more.

"It is every man's ambition, or should be, to be a useful citizen. It should be his ambition to leave his State, if he is at all a public man, somewhat advanced on the road. Governor Morrison's purpose ran along that line. His desire was to do something constructive; his desire was that the State, with his help, should make some progress along right lines."

It was on the 8th of July, 1886, in Jamestown, New York, that Governor Morrison was married to Miss Grace Darling Mackey, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was born in Warren, Ohio, a daughter of James Scott and Olive (Susan) Anderson Mackey. The Mackey family was established in Ohio in 1805, becoming pioneers of the Western Reserve. Mrs. Morrison was educated in Lake Erie College and the University of Wooster, completing a course in the musical department of the latter institution, and in the same year her future husband graduated from another department of the school. They became acquainted during their student days and it was the year subsequent to their marriage that they were graduated. Mrs. Morrison is a skilled pianist and is an expert in the teaching of music, particularly piano. The art of music has always been her source of recreation and inspiration throughout her life. Her love for this has led her to teach music ever since her marriage, not of necessity but from choice, because of the great pleasure she has derived in making known to others the beauties and harmony of the art. She has also had great delight in literature and has ever been of a studious nature. She belongs to the leading clubs of Boise, including the Columbian and Fortnightly and of the latter has been the president. Governor and Mrs. Morrison became the parents of a daughter and a son; Mary Louise, now the wife of Allen Wilcox, of Star; and John Mackey, who was a student in Bowdoin College of Maine when the United States entered the war and he enlisted in the aviation branch of the service and was commissioned a first lieutenant. He returned to Bowdoin College in 1919. While a veil of privacy should ever shut off the public gaze from the home life, it is well known that Governor Morrison was largely an ideal husband and father, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside and sharing in each interest of wife and children. Governor and Mrs. Morrison were no more closely associated in any line of activity or interest than in their church work. They were devoted members of the Presbyterian church and on their removal to Caldwell became active members of the Home Mission church there and united with the First Presbyterian church following their removal to Boise. His pastor and a friend of many years' standing said of Governor Morrison: 'To live in lives made better by our presence is not to die.' I doubt if this sentiment has stronger emphasis anywhere than it has in our relation with this friend who has finished his work and has entered into his rest. He lives where men are measured by the standard of manhood. He lives where human interests are creeping up laboriously toward attainments in righteousness and justice. He lives where the ideals of humanity are becoming more and more comprehensive and where they who seek to serve their fellowmen are not only thinking the thoughts of men but are thinking the thoughts of God after him. He lives where friendship means something that is rich and sacred and personal, for he was such a friend as grappled you to him with hooks of steel. One of the delightful things about friendship is that you are not required always to explain what is in your thought for him or for others. The true friend sits in quietness. The comradeship itself is worth while. He measures your ideals not alone by the words that are spoken but by the life that is lived, and when life's great tests come he does not ask you to explain the things that he has not understood. He believes in you; he believes in your integrity;

he trusts you to make good. Such a friend was John Morrison in college, when we were boys together, through the days and the years that multiplied, until this closing year of 1915 when he finished his work. Friendship means more because many of us have learned to know the warm-heartedness and the sturdy integrity of John Morrison. And Christianity means more because of the frank way in which he gave it expression in his life. For twenty years or more I had slight acquaintance with him, but coming again into this region the old friendship was renewed. I have often said to friends east and west that nowhere did I find a man in public life—not often in private life—who would take you into his office and talk personal religion, initiating the subject himself as naturally as he would speak about the sunshine of Idaho or the opportunities of the future years in material affairs. It was the conversation of a man who has traversed the ground again and again in his own mind—a man who has been studying the principles of truth—a man who has been seeking to apply them to other lives as well as to his own—a man who has learned the lesson of life from the great Teacher of life. He made his mistakes; he had difficulties that no one knew better than himself. Some lives are smaller because of the obstacles they must meet. Some minds have grown narrow and partisan because of the difficulties that present themselves in life. Some hearts have grown bitter because of the hindrances that are in the way of their progress. I think John Morrison grew more kindly in his thought for his fellowmen. I think there was more of gentleness and persuasion in his life in these latter days and months. He learned from life's disappointments and discouragements because he had a fellowship with the Man of Sorrows who was acquainted with grief. . . . If John Morrison has been misunderstood, if his actions have been misinterpreted, he has a large company of men who have suffered with him, when they undertook to stand in any community for the right and the truth. He lived in a state that has adopted some of the ideals which he incorporated but was not permitted to bring to full realization. It is a most fascinating study to see how the states in their development have caught up the ideals of this man, or of that, or of another—how the nations have builded their customs, their laws, their institutions, about the ideals of some man who stands out strikingly at the strategic period of development. Men have said that John Morrison was the first constructive governor of Idaho. I do not know; but I know that he purposed to be a builder—not one that would pull down anything worth while that had ever been built."

ERNEST GEORGE EAGLESON.

Ernest George Eagleson, mayor of Boise, was born on a farm near Cadiz, Ohio, January 13, 1864. With his parents, Andrew Hervev and Martha A. (Kerr) Eagleson, he moved to Jefferson, Iowa, in 1871 and eleven years later to Craig, Nebraska, where the family resided until 1891, when the permanent home was made in Boise, Idaho. Ernest G. Eagleson received his educational training in the Jefferson public schools and academy, in the Fremont Normal College and in the University of Nebraska, graduating from the engineering department of the last named institution in 1889. In 1907, he was married to Miss Viola Scully, formerly of Moscow, Idaho, whose parents came to this state in 1880.

Mr. Eagleson's first engineering experience was with the Des Moines and Northwestern Railway as assistant to a division engineer in 1881. From that time to the present he has been engaged almost continuously in some form of construction work except when at school or the university. After graduating from the university he was employed by the Burlington Railway as assistant engineer on construction and later by the Union Pacific Coal Company of Wyoming as assistant mining engineer. He was first appointed city engineer of Boise in 1893 by Hon. Peter Sonna and served the city four terms or eight years in that capacity, but not continuously. He was county surveyor of Ada county for one term and served as United States surveyor general for Idaho from 1902 until 1908. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and was president of the Idaho Society of Engineers for one term.

Mr. Eagleson has been connected with various mining, railroad, irrigation and municipal engineering work in the northwest since coming to Boise, notable among which in Idaho was that of the Twin Springs Placer Mining Company, which operated



ERNEST G. EAGLESON

on the upper Boise river. He was also chief engineer of construction of the New York Canal, now the United States Reclamation main canal, in 1899 and 1900, when water was gotten out upon approximately twenty-three thousand acres of lands to the south of Boise. In connection with his surveys and investigations for the Boise City Carey Act project, consisting of one hundred and fifty-one thousand acres on the south side of the Boise river, Mr. Eagleson discovered the storage value of the Arrowrock reservoir site, called it to the attention of the chief engineers of the United States Reclamation Service and others and made the first study sketch of the now famous dam for filling with Idaho state engineer's office. This plan was followed very closely in construction by the United States Reclamation Service.

In politics Mr. Eagleson is a stalwart republican and has been untiring in his support of the party and its principles. He has worked earnestly in its behalf and, moreover, he has always stood for civic improvement and development. He has been a close student of questions relative to the upbuilding of Boise and these questions he has studied from the standpoint of a civil engineer who can correctly estimate upon municipal engineering problems and also from the standpoint of the business man, who must consider his financial budget in promoting his plans. On the 22nd of April, 1919, Mr. Eagleson was elected mayor of Boise by a substantial majority. Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained the higher degrees in both the York and Scottish Rites. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Woodmen of the World, while in religious affiliation he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM HEALY.

William Healy was born near Windham, Iowa, on the 10th of September, 1881. He attended the University of Iowa for six years, receiving the degree of B. A. in 1906 and LL. B. in 1908. In the latter year he came to Idaho, locating at Silver City in March, 1909. He practiced law at that place until 1914, when he came to Boise, where he has since been located. He represented Owyhee county in the lower house of the state legislature in 1913. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the state board of education.

EDWARD W. VALKER, D. D. S.

The dental profession of Boise finds an able representative in Dr. Edward W. Valker, who is located in the Yates building and has been practicing in the capital city since 1907. He has gained an enviable reputation and now enjoys a large and remunerative practice. He has been a resident of Idaho since 1903, at which time he commenced practice at Emmett. Born on a farm in Libertyville, Illinois, February 27, 1875, Dr. Valker is the youngest of eight children, six sons and two daughters, born to Ernest and Sophia Valker, natives of Germany. They were married, however, in the state of Illinois, and both have now passed away. Their eight children are all living, but Dr. Valker of this review is the only one who makes his home in Idaho. When he was but two years of age the family removed from Illinois to Minnesota and in that state he was reared upon a farm near Glencoe until he was sixteen years of age, receiving his education in the schools of the neighborhood. At that age he took up telegraphy at Glencoe and subsequently acted as operator and also as railway brakeman, continuing in either of the two capacities in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado and Washington for about seven years.

Not finding satisfaction in those pursuits, he decided to take up the profession of dentistry, giving up railroad work in 1900. In order to pursue the necessary course he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and there entered the College of Dental Surgery, which he attended for three years, graduating in 1903 with the degree of D. D. S. Having in his railroad connection gained a fair insight into western conditions and perceiving the greater opportunities offered here, he decided to come to Idaho and in 1903 opened an office in Emmett, where he built up a gratifying practice. In 1907, however, he removed to the capital in order to participate in the greater chances offered in a larger city. He soon demonstrated his ability and

in the course of years has become one of the leading dentists of Boise, now having a large practice and maintaining a well equipped dental suite in the Yates building, which has been his headquarters since 1914. He not only has thorough experience in regard to the medical aspect of dental science but has also the mechanical ability so necessary to the successful pursuit of his profession, so that it is but natural that the list of his patients is very large. Moreover, he is a man of good business ability, of a distinctly energetic and pleasant personality, who readily makes friends, all of which qualities have entered into his success.

On November 26, 1903, at Hutchinson, Minnesota, Mr. Valker was united in marriage to Maude Evelyn Walker, a boyhood acquaintance and schoolmate, and to this union were born four children, three daughters and a son: Carriene Elizabeth, born September 5, 1904; Dorothy Lucile, September 29, 1908; James Lloyd, November 26, 1911; and June Lenora, June 22, 1914. The family are prominent socially and both Dr. and Mrs. Valker have many friends in the city, all of whom have been attracted to them by their high qualities of character.

Dr. Valker is a republican but has never found the time nor has he felt the inclination for political office. He finds recreation from his arduous duties in hunting and fishing, thus well balancing a professional life of activity. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks Lodge of Boise and has many friends in this organization. The family home of Dr. and Mrs. Valker is at No. 2009 North Tenth street, where they are located amid pleasant surroundings. The Doctor has become an enthusiastic resident and booster of Boise and has ever been more than willing to lend his aid to measures and movements undertaken on behalf of the betterment of the people or for the expansion and beautification of the city and has thus proven himself a citizen of great value to the community.

CHRISTOPHER K. MACEY.

Christopher K. Macey, who for years was state horticultural inspector of Idaho, is now one of the proprietors of the Boise Valley Nursery Company and also vice president of the Jordan Valley Farms, having for many years been closely connected with agricultural and horticultural development in this state. He has been a resident of Idaho for about ten years, having removed to Council from Leavenworth, Kansas. He was born at Dryden, near Ithaca, New York, February 18, 1869, and is a son of Thomas and Selina (Carrington) Macey, natives of England, in which country they were reared and married. Both were well educated, having been teachers in England. In 1866 they came to the United States, locating in Ithaca, New York, and in that city the father passed away when Christopher K. Macey was but five years old, leaving a widow and six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living. The mother passed away at Binghamton, New York, in August, 1919.

Christopher K. Macey was reared in Ithaca, New York, where he attended public school, rounding out his primary education by a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and also attending George Washington University of Washington, D. C. In 1892 he entered the civil service in the United States fishery commission at Washington, D. C., as stenographer and while serving in that position completed a law course in George Washington University and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. He has, however, never practiced law although his knowledge has been of great value to him in many business connections. For seven years, from 1892 until 1899, he was connected with government work in Washington, being three years with the United States fishery commission and four years in the department of justice. For a period of six months in 1898, he was a member of the force of official stenographers in the White House. In 1899 he was sent to Leavenworth, Kansas, as chief clerk of the United States prison there and he held that position for ten years. In 1909 he resigned and in that year came to Idaho for the purpose of constructing the irrigation system for the Council-Mesa Orchard Company. For four years he thus gave his close attention to the affairs of that organization as general manager but in 1913 was appointed horticultural inspector of the state of Idaho by Governor John M. Haines and served in that position for two years, ably discharging his duties and carefully studying the situation, making many new suggestions which have

since proven of value. In 1915 he leased a ranch near Boise and turned his attention to horticulture on his own account. In 1916 he purchased this ranch and in 1917 became associated with A. H. Reed as a partner, the latter being an expert nurseryman, formerly very prominent in that line in England, and the two then established the above mentioned ranch, the new business being conducted under the name of the Boise Valley Nursery Company, of which Mr. Reed is nurseryman and Mr. Macey horticulturist. It is distinctively a home industry and there is grown everything which may be used in a yard or orchard. They have for sale all varieties of fruit trees, shade and ornamental trees, shrubbery and vines. The nurseries are located at Pierce Park opposite the Country Club. Six acres of the ranch are now planted to nursery stock. Besides this interest Mr. Macey is vice president of the Jordan Valley Farms, a large realty concern operating in the Jordan valley of Oregon.

On the 22d of January, 1898, Mr. Macey was married to Miss Mabel Babcock, of Washington, D. C., a daughter of Elisha J. Babcock, a veteran of the Civil war, who in his later career served as private secretary to John Sherman and John Hay and is now connected with the state department at Washington, D. C. To Mr. and Mrs. Macey were born five children, one son and four daughters, namely: Dorothy, Marshall, Margaret, Virginia and Helen. The eldest children are graduates of the Boise high school and Marshall is now a student in the University of Idaho.

Mr. Macey has always taken the deepest interest in horticulture and has done much toward promoting his vocation as a science in his state. He is a valued member of the State Horticultural Society. Fraternally he is prominently connected with the Masons, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree, and he also belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, in the movements of which he is deeply and helpfully interested, and he is a valued member of the Boise University Club.

MILLER M. HARSHBARGER, M. D.

Dr. Miller M. Harshbarger, a physician and surgeon of St. Anthony, who holds to high professional standards and has made for himself a creditable name and place by reason of his capability and his devotion to the welfare of his patients, was born at Woodbine, Iowa, June 1, 1875, his parents being Henry Clay and Nettie (Edgerton) Harshbarger, the former a native of Indiana, while the latter was born in New York. The father went to Iowa in early life, settling at Woodbine, where he engaged in the real state business. He became a prominent factor in the public life of that community, filled the office of mayor of his town and served for one term as a member of the state legislature. He also held various county offices, discharging his duties with marked capability and fidelity. He enlisted at Omaha in the First Nebraska Infantry at the time of the Civil war and served throughout the period of hostilities, after which he went to the western frontier and fought the Indians for six months. He was wounded in the battle of Shiloh and on many a battlefield gave tangible proof of his valor and of his loyalty. Later he engaged in farming at Woodbine, Iowa, and in 1901 he removed to Fremont county, Idaho, where he purchased land near St. Anthony. This he improved and cultivated throughout his remaining days, his life's labors being ended in death in March, 1912. He had for a long period survived his wife, who died April 9, 1891.

The youthful days of Dr. Harshbarger were spent at Woodbine, Iowa, and he is indebted to its public school system for the early educational opportunities which he enjoyed. He afterward entered Hamline University at St. Paul, Minnesota, and studied there for a year. He then enlisted in the army for service in the Spanish-American war, joining the Twenty-first Kansas Infantry. He was with the Hospital Corps most of the time, and when the country no longer needed his military aid he returned to Hamline University, where he completed a course in medicine with the class of 1902. He sought the opportunities of the new and growing west, making his way to St. Anthony, Idaho, where he opened an office and has since engaged in practice with the exception of a period of two years passed in Brownsville, Texas, and three years at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and while in New York, taking post graduate work. He has always kept in close touch with the trend of modern

professional thought and practice and has comprehensive understanding of the most scientific methods of the treatment and prevention of disease. He now owns a homestead in Madison county and has proved up on the property.

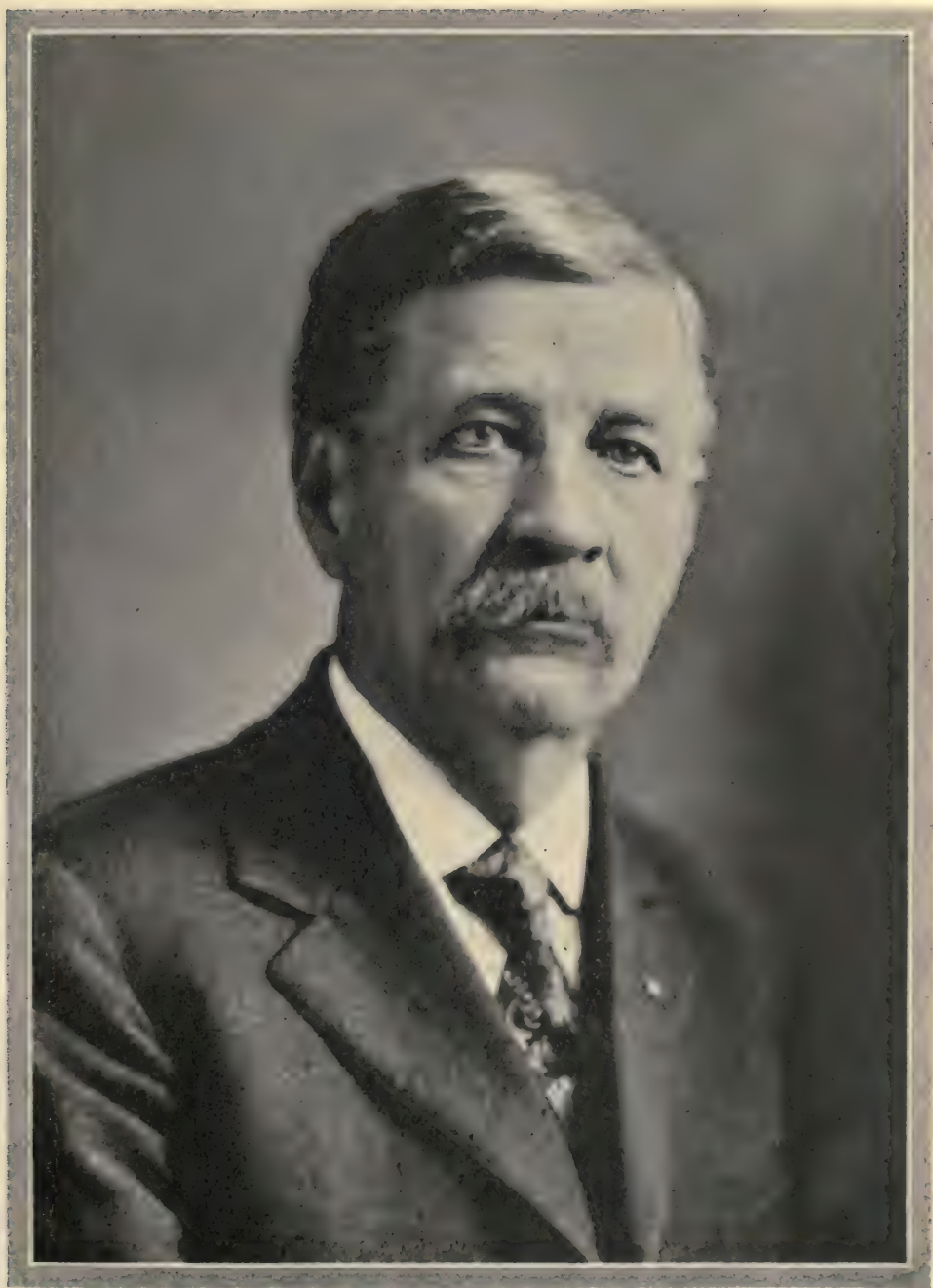
In October, 1911, Dr. Harshbarger was married to Miss Grace Campbell, by whom he has two children: Raquel G., born in July, 1915; and William M., whose birth occurred in March, 1917.

Dr. Harshbarger is a republican in his political belief. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and has become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. In these associations are indicated the rules which govern his conduct and shape his relations with his fellowmen. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and he has served as city physician of St. Anthony for a number of years and is surgeon for the Oregon Short Line Railroad and also for the Idaho State Industrial School, which is located at St. Anthony. He makes his profession his first interest and does everything in his power to promote the welfare of his patients. To this end he keeps in touch with the latest scientific researches and discoveries and remains a close student of all that bears upon the profession or has to do with his efforts to restore health and prolong life.

GEORGE E. KNEPPER.

George E. Knepper is widely known throughout the state of Idaho, particularly to the Masons, as grand secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Idaho. In former years he was also closely connected with educational movements and was numbered among the foremost educators in the country. He was born on a farm near Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1849, a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Meese) Knepper, both of whom have passed away. The parents were also natives of Somerset county, the father having been born in 1804. He was a carpenter by trade, which occupation he followed during the greater part of his life, and in his early manhood took a prominent part in democratic politics in Somerset county, in which he held important positions, including those of sheriff and district associate judge. In 1861 the Knepper family removed westward from Pennsylvania to Lee county, Illinois, locating on a farm there, and on that Illinois farm George E. Knepper spent his boyhood days. The father later became a resident of Wahoo, Nebraska, and there he passed away at the venerable age of ninety years. His wife had preceded him in death, having reached the age of sixty-two. To Mr. and Mrs. Knepper were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living. The two sons make their home in this state: Samuel Knepper, a farmer of Latah county; and George E., of this review.

The last named remained on the home farm in Lee county, Illinois, until he was twenty-one years of age, having in the meantime received a good education. At the age of eighteen, however, he took up the profession of teaching, dutifully turning over his wages to his father until he reached his maturity. In the winter months he taught, while during the summer seasons he worked on his father's farm and proved quite successful as a teacher although he had only a common school education. After reaching the age of twenty-one he went out with a threshing outfit during the fall and thus earned twenty-five dollars, which were the first wages he really could call his own. With this money he entered the Henry City Academy of Henry City, Illinois, and also taught school while attending that institution, so continuing for several years. Finally, in 1872 he became a student in Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of A. B., and in 1879 received the Master's degree from the same school, and the Ph. D. degree from Highland University, Kansas, in 1904. For the following forty years, from 1876 until 1916, he was prominently connected with educational work, first in the state of Illinois and later in Minnesota, California, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, North Dakota and then again in Idaho. At Peoria, Illinois, he was principal of the Greeley school for three years, principal of the high school for seven years. He was state institute conductor of Minnesota for one year, was superintendent of public schools at Winona, Minnesota, for one year and superintendent of public schools of Santa



GEORGE E. KNEPPER

Barbara, California, for two years. In 1895 he came to Idaho and founded the Lewiston Normal School, of which he was president for eight years, thus greatly contributing to the forward educational movement in this state. He then went to Kansas in order to become president of Highland University of that state, which position he filled for four years, and then for one year was dean of Jamestown College of North Dakota. He later was president of a Presbyterian school in Missouri known as the School of the Ozarks. In 1911, however, he returned to Latah county, Idaho, and there he gave his attention to farming and teaching, being connected with the Kendrick schools until 1915. In September of that year he was elected grand secretary of the Masopic Grand Lodge of Idaho and for that reason removed to Boise. He still holds this important position and has done much work beneficial to the order. For a period of seventeen years he has been chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence for the Masonic order in Idaho. He holds all of the degrees in Masonry except the thirty-third.

On July 6, 1876, Mr. Knepper was united in marriage to Laura A. Bossemeyer, of Dixon, Illinois, and they have six children living, one son and five daughters. The son is Ralph B. Knepper, editor and owner of the Kendrick (Idaho) Gazette. The five daughters are L. Margaret, May, Edith, Elizabeth and Ethel.

Mr. Knepper and his family are widely and favorably known in Boise and the state, where they have many friends. He is one of the valued citizens of this commonwealth, having ever at heart intellectual and moral progress, and particularly in connection with Masonic work has done much that has been of beneficial result to the organization.

MAJOR FRED R. REED.

An idealist with practical methods, Major Fred R. Reed has contributed in substantial measure to the development, settlement and upbuilding of the northwest and Boise numbers him among her most valued and highly respected citizens. A native of New Jersey, he was born in Jersey City on the 9th of August, 1858, a descendant of an old New England family that held to the strict tenets that guided the settlers of that section of the country in the early days. The educational advantages of Major Reed were limited to the opportunities afforded by the public schools and he did not have the chance to continue his studies after reaching the age of thirteen, when he became a sailor. In the intervening years, however, his leisure hours have been wisely utilized in the study of books, of men and of nature and in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons, impressing one at once as a man of broad general information.

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, Major Reed made his way to the Black Hills in 1877 and arrived at Glens Ferry, Idaho in 1878. For three years he rode the range as a cowboy and then became interested in railroad building, being made foreman and riding boss of a Chinese construction gang of two thousand five hundred for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Winning promotion in railroad service, he was at length the assistant of the manager of construction of that road. This brought to him knowledge of great value concerning the opportunities of the northwest and through the intervening period there has been no man who has taken a more active, valuable or resultant part in bringing about the settlement and development of the state of Idaho. He became the general agent for the Kuhn interests and in connection with their great irrigation enterprises he has succeeded in bringing two thousand or more families into the state. For a quarter of a century his life has been devoted to the upbuilding of Idaho, for which he has the keenest love. Pioneer times brought hardships, trials and discouragements to the settlers that he induced to come to Idaho, but with remarkable prescience he recognized something of what the future had in store for this great and growing country and knew that if the men whom he had induced to come to the state could tide over the period of hard times they would reap generous profits for their labors. To many a one in an hour of discouragement he proved a friend in need and a friend indeed. Even at the sacrifice of his own interests he gave for the assistance and benefit of such and helped them over the rough places until their labors have made the desert literally bloom and blossom as the rose. There are hundreds of people in Idaho today who bless him and speak with gratitude concerning the assistance which he

rendered. He was made commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics from Idaho and did most important work for the state in that connection. He was also made the executive commissioner for Idaho to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915. His work in both connections was most satisfactory. He possesses marked executive ability and his enthusiastic support of the west and recognition of its opportunities enabled him to mass and illustrate the vast resources of his adopted state in a splendid manner at the Pan-American Exposition.

In 1882 Major Reed was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Budd, a daughter of D. E. Budd and a cousin of Governor Budd of California. Fraternally Major Reed is connected with the Masons as a Knight Templar, is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Sons of the American Revolution. He has always been interested in military matters and when in New York was a member of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of that state. On removing to the west he became a private in the National Guard of Washington and rose to the rank of major of the Cavalry Squadron of the state. Such in brief is the history of his career, but to know these facts is not to know the man, for it gives little indication of those characteristics which make Major Fred R. Reed one of the best loved men in Idaho. An editorial from the Idaho Register of February 13, 1914, said of him: "When the history of Idaho is to be written, the history made by men who have helped to make the state what it is, that history will not be complete unless it contains the name and the story of the achievements of one of its biggest men, Fred R. Reed—big physically, big mentally, big minded and, best of all, with a big heart which throbs for humanity and which answers every appeal made and never stops to question. Fred R. Reed is a man men can love, and no higher tribute can be paid a man. Unselfish devotion to those to whom he is under no legal obligation has whitened his hair and furrowed his face but has not dimmed the kindly light of his eye, which beams with that greatest human asset—honesty. Many men and women of Idaho have first learned to know and then to love Fred R. Reed. There is no gift within their power of franchise that they would not be pleased to honor him with and then they would feel that they had not done enough. The night has not been too dark nor has the way ever been too long for him to fail to heed the cry of distress. His life has been devoted very largely to others and he has let opportunity go by when one word would have brought fortune but would have brought it at the expense of the confidence expressed in him and reposed in him by men—men who have called him friend. His life has been devoted for more than two decades to the upbuilding of the state of his adoption, which he loves to call home. He has within the last few years been able to realize his dream and has seen what was to the average eye the most desolate land, a land which God forgot, brought under the subjection of man and made a land as fair as it was barren. This has not been done without sacrifice, but to hear the story of the achievement is to honor the man who has done so much to bring it about. With that characteristic modesty which attracts people to him, Major Reed has never asked for credit or reward and is willing—more than willing—to let his work speak for itself and for him."

JOHN M. BOWMAN.

John M. Bowman, of Caldwell, has reached the venerable age of eighty-five years. His reminiscences concerning the early days are most interesting and present a vivid picture of conditions that existed in Idaho when this was a frontier district, in which the work of development and improvement had scarcely been begun. Mr. Bowman was born in Greene county, Tennessee, near Greeneville, on the 9th of March, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Honor (Newman) Bowman. The old home of the Bowman family, on which Joseph Bowman was born, bordered the highway between Tennessee and Virginia, and his people were originally Virginians. Joseph Bowman became the owner of a plantation of over one hundred acres, inheriting the property from his father. He married Honor Newman, whose father was of Irish birth, while her mother, who in her maidenhood was Miss Bird, was born in England. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowman twelve children were born: Jacob, Cornelius, Joseph, John, Henry, Samuel, Maunce Bird, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary, Honor and Martha. After

the death of the mother the father married again and of the second marriage there were born nine children: George W., Andrew J., Benjamin F., William, Barbara, Liddy Ann, Hannah, Nancy and Eliza.

John M. Bowman was reared in Tennessee. At the time of the Civil war he became a member of Company B, of the First Division of General Y. Slack's army. He had previously been a lieutenant at Lexington, Missouri, and received his commission as captain just before the battle of Pea Ridge. He now has in his possession a Cross of Honor which was presented to him by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and he is justly proud of this gift. He also has a fine gold-headed ebony cane, which was presented him recently by the business men of Caldwell in recognition of his act in knocking down with a hickory cane a socialist who had hit a recruiting officer while he was recruiting troops for the Mexican border. He also retains possession of the hickory cane. As the business men had oversubscribed the cost of the gold-headed cane to the extent of thirty-five dollars he was asked what disposition should be made of this balance. He suggested, and it was accordingly carried out, that the money should be spent in purchasing hickory canes such as the one he used to be given to the old soldiers, both those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray.

Mr. Bowman came to Idaho from Missouri in 1864, crossing the plains with ox teams. When they reached Deer Creek station on the North Platte river in Nebraska, twenty head of their stock were stolen while most of the men were fishing. They immediately followed the Indians as soon as the loss was discovered and the white men killed four of the Indians. A mule which one Indian had been riding returned to camp and this was the extent of the stock recovered. The white men were so greatly outnumbered by the Indians that they were forced to retreat. Soon afterward they met a squad of soldiers who informed them that there were no Indians within fifty miles! They hurried on their way and between Deer Creek station and Box Elder they suddenly met about fifty Indians, with whom they fought a running fight. Four of their party were killed and three were badly wounded. Mr. Bowman escaped only by being fleet of foot than the Indians, who pursued him and two companions into the timber, into which the red men were afraid to enter. Mr. Bowman and his party then moved on without further incidents of this character save that on several occasions they saw Indians in their war paint and feathers.

On the 6th of September, 1864, Mr. Bowman arrived in Boise and after remaining there for a few days moved down the Boise river, locating on the south bank opposite the present site of Notus, although there was no town there at the time. He cut balm trees and built a cabin with a dirt roof and dirt floor and in this he and his family lived for the first three years. Their first table was made from planks rudely split from a log and the second year he put a floor in his cabin of the same kind of planks. A cellar was dug in the bank of a stream as a refuge for his family when in fear of Indians. Upon his farm he raised stock and also raised the first grain grown below the present site of Caldwell, paying twelve and a half cents per pound for the seed and selling his crop at six and a half cents per pound. Eight years later he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on the north side of the river and in the conduct of his farming and stock raising interests won prosperity. He lived upon that place until 1880, when he sold both the homestead and his first farm and took up his abode farther down the river on the south bank. In 1877 the Indians became very troublesome and the settlers formed a company and built Fort Tom Johnson, where they kept their families for more than a month. In 1878 they built Fort Kinkaid and for portholes put in large wagon hubs, which in the distance looked like cannon. This camouflage movement proved so effective that the Indians would not venture near. There the settlers kept their families until they felt that it was safe to return to their homes. In 1908 Mr. Bowman sold his farm property and removed to Caldwell, retiring from active business life. His former toil brought to him the competence which now enables him to enjoy all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

In 1859 Mr. Bowman was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Ireland, of Missouri, and they became the parents of the following children: Hester Ann; Martha H.; Henry Newman; Mary Ada, who is the wife of George Froman and has five children, Walter, Harry, Grace, Georgia and Ethel; John Calhoun, who married a Miss Brown and has three children, Lola, Luther and May; Maunce Bird, who wedded Mary Marrs and has one child, Birdie; Robert E. Lee, who is living near Nampa and who

married his cousin Liddy Bowman, by whom he had two children, Charles Richard and Helen, while after the death of his first wife, he wedded Minnie Bader, by whom he has two children, Palmer and Roberta; Martha Honor, the widow of Harry Cook; and Luther; Charles Richard Bowman, son of Robert E. Lee Bowman, has recently returned from France, where he was in the balloon service. The second wife of John M. Bowman was Mrs. Sarah Duncan, of Duncans Ferry, who passed away thirteen years ago.

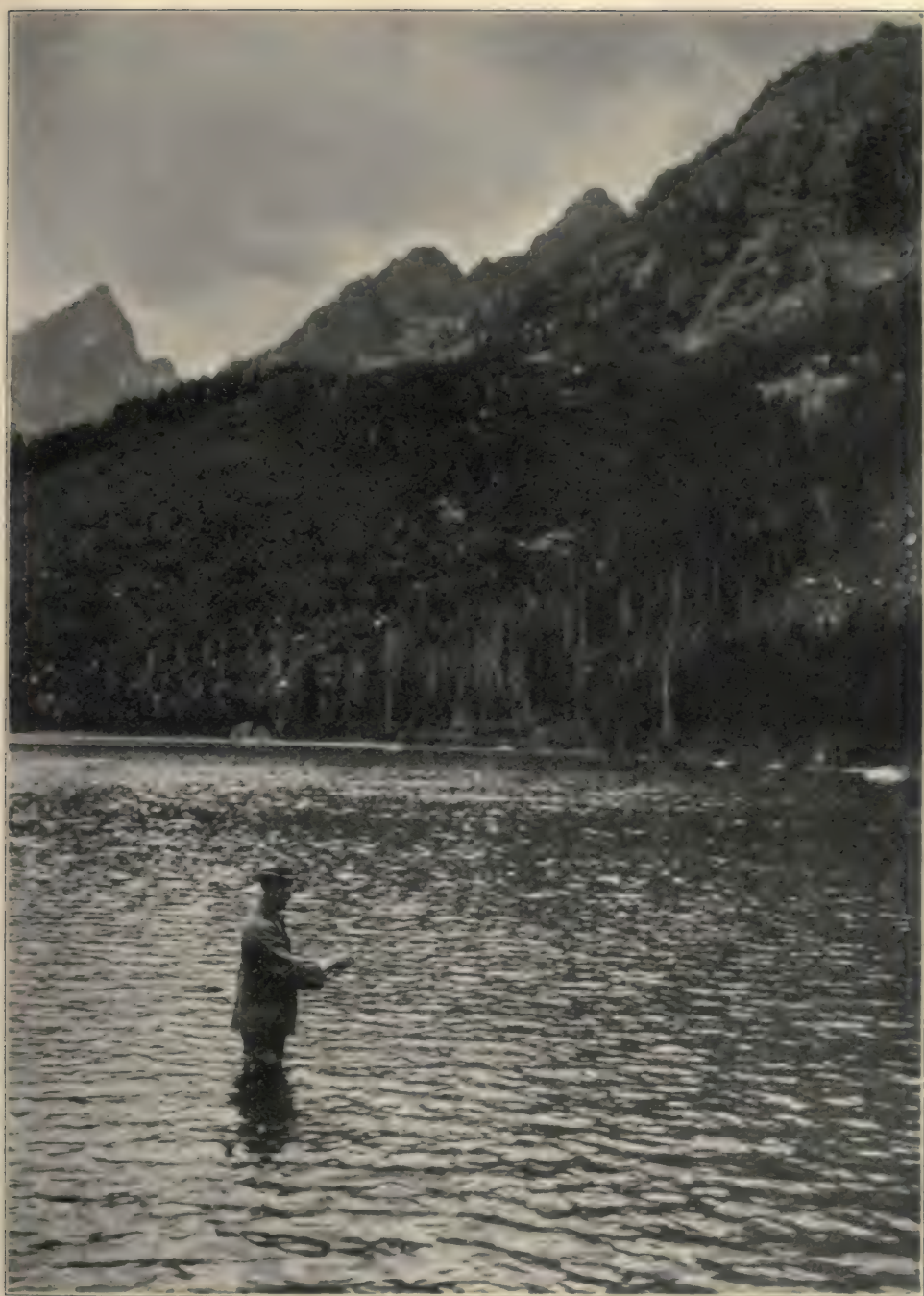
Mr. Bowman was one of Governor Hawley's old pioneer friends and relates many interesting incidents of the early days in which the former governor figured. He is familiar with every condition of frontier life, when the settlers had to travel long distances to market, when they lived in log cabins or other rude pioneer homes, when the land was unclaimed and uncultivated, the streams unbridged and the forests uncut. He has lived to witness a remarkable change as the years have passed and has borne his part in the work of transformation that has been steadily carried forward.

HON. GEORGE E. HILL, JR.

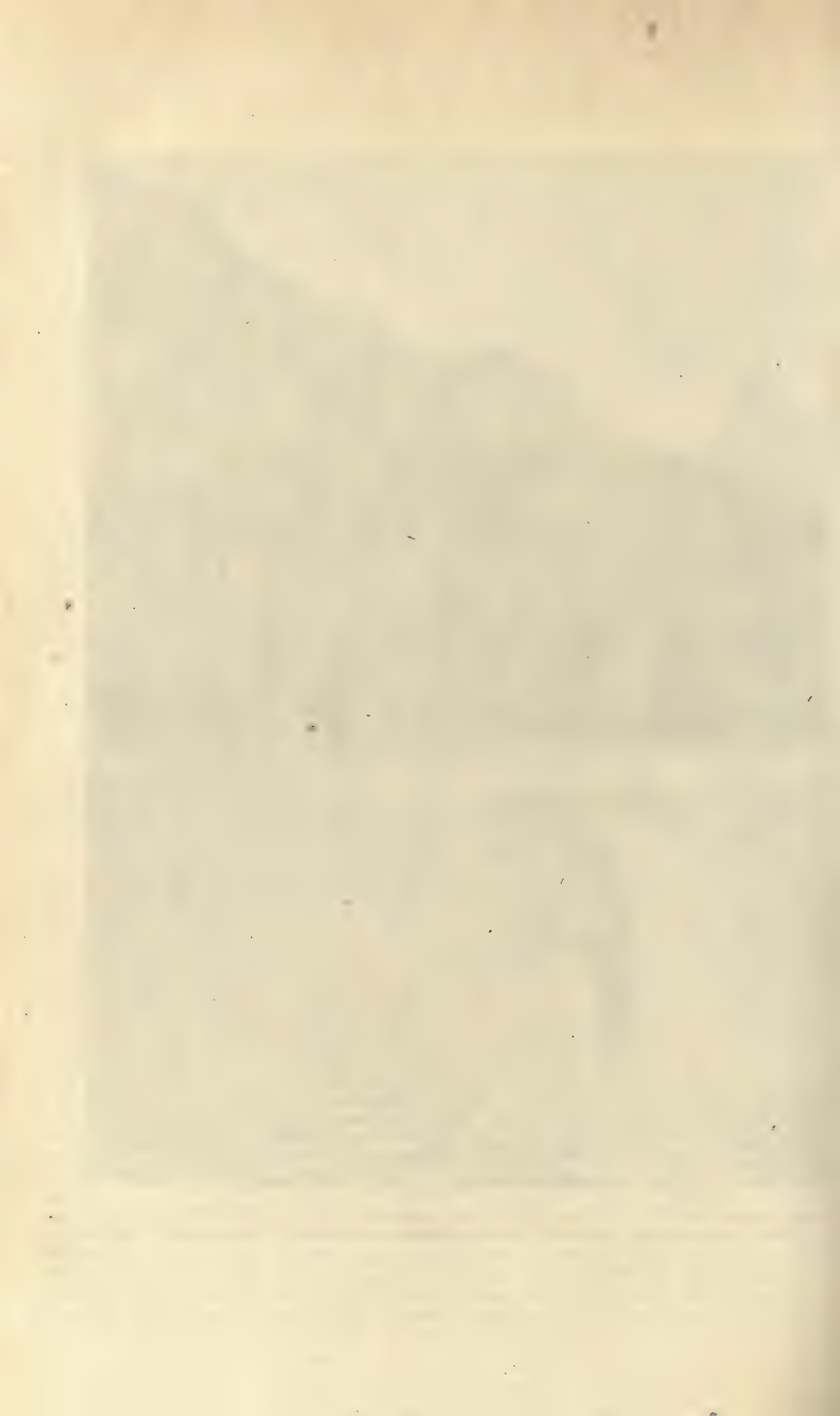
One of the most prominent citizens of Rigby, Jefferson county, is the Hon. George E. Hill, Jr., who for a number of years has taken a leading part in all the major commercial and political activities of the southeastern part of Idaho. He was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, October 10, 1869, the son of George E. and Frances (Van Tassell) Hill. George E. Hill, Sr., was one of the pioneers and first settlers in the Rigby country, where he brought his family in 1886. Here he took up a homestead and began straightway the difficult task of bringing his tract of stubborn wild land into a state of cultivation.

George E. Hill, Jr., was only seventeen years of age when he accompanied his father to Idaho and here he remained for four years, rendering valuable assistance in the development of the homestead and undergoing all the hardships of pioneer life and of the work incidental to the early settlement of the eastern part of the state. After he had become of age, he returned to Salt Lake City, where he entered college in 1890 and graduated a few years later from the commercial department. While he was yet a resident of Salt Lake City, Senator Hill received some practical experience which was of great value to him when he entered a broader field of usefulness in later years. In 1890 he was appointed private secretary to Hon. Brigham H. Roberts, then a member of the United States congress from Utah, and served in that capacity for one year, at the end of which time he engaged in the newspaper business in Salt Lake City as reporter on the Deseret News, then the leading paper of Utah. In 1893 he entered the law office of Hon. James H. Moyle, where he remained for four years in the study and practice of law, also doing abstract and title work.

It was not until 1902 that events so shaped themselves that Senator Hill decided to return to Idaho. In that year the Yellowstone branch of the Oregon Short Line was completed north from Idaho Falls through Rigby. This improvement in the means of transportation and communication to Rigby caused Senator Hill to return and be chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Rigby Hardware, Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which firm has since gone out of the lumber business and now operates one of the largest department stores in the eastern part of the state. For seventeen years Senator Hill served as secretary-treasurer and manager of this enterprise, the success of which was largely due to his efforts. During his residence in Rigby he has organized and promoted several other successful concerns of which he is now a director and which are now doing a prosperous business in the county seat of Jefferson county. He is a director and the general manager of the Beet Growers Sugar Company, which recently completed a twelve hundred thousand dollar sugar manufacturing plant near Rigby and is now in successful operation. Senator Hill has been associated with this company from its organization, the success of which has been largely due to his business capacity and executive ability. This enterprise is an independent and cooperative one, the stockholders of which number nearly three thousand farmers and men in other lines of business in this and neighboring communities. In 1919 Senator Hill took an important part in extending the credit facilities of this section by being largely instrumental in the organization of the Jefferson County



SENATOR GEORGE E. HILL ENJOYING HIMSELF IN HIS FAVORITE PASTIME,
FISHING IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE SOUTH FORK OF SNAKE RIVER



National Bank, an institution with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, of which he is first vice president and a director.

Soon after his return to Rigby, Senator Hill began taking a prominent part in the public affairs of this community and later of that part of the state. For two years he served as chairman of the board of trustees of Rigby under its village form of government, and after the town was incorporated in 1903, chiefly due to his efforts, he served as the first mayor and has since done most of the legal work of the corporation. He has also done much for the development of education locally, for it was chiefly due to him that the Rigby school district was made into an independent school organization, on the board of trustees of which he has served for twelve years. Now the city has a large and modern district school and an accredited high school in which is taught agricultural, scientific, domestic science and commercial courses.

In the fall of 1910 Senator Hill was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature of Idaho and served in the regular session of 1911 and the special session of the following year, being a member of the judiciary, taxation and revenue, public health, and fish and game committees. In 1911 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the State Industrial School and was designated by Governor Hawley as referee to investigate a difficulty that arose in the school over two boys who were severely punished and afterward made their escape. After Senator Hill had investigated the situation for three weeks, he drew up his report in which he placed the blame upon the superintendent in charge of the school and recommended his removal. In 1915 Governor Alexander appointed him a member of the minimum wage commission, the task of which was to make investigations and then recommend a minimum wage law for the women workers of the state of Idaho. In 1916 he was elected state senator from Jefferson county, which he was instrumental in having created three years before, defeating Hon. John W. Hart, who had represented this section in the upper house of the state legislature for many years. During this session he was chairman of the state affairs committee of the senate which had charge of the state's legislative program, which was successfully enacted into law.

Senator Hill has always been a democrat and his superior abilities as an organizer have been of great value to his party. In 1910 he was elected chairman of the democratic party of Fremont county, which then included in addition to what is now Fremont county the counties of Jefferson, Madison, Teton and Clarke. He achieved complete success in conducting the campaign of his party in the fall of that year, for the entire county and state ticket was elected by eleven hundred majority which was sufficient to assure the election of Hon. James H. Hawley as governor. It was in this election that Senator Hill was first elected to the state legislature. His success as an organizer in Fremont county gave him the honor of being made secretary of the democratic state central committee during 1912-13, and, together with Hon. Benjamin R. Gray, he conducted the democratic state campaign in the autumn of 1912, which gave the electoral vote of Idaho to Woodrow Wilson when he was first elected president of the United States.

While Hon. George E. Hill, Jr., was living in Salt Lake City he there married Maude Johnson in January, 1895. To this union twelve children have been born, ten of whom are now (1919) living at home with their parents in Rigby, namely: Leona, Ardath, Elbridge, Frances, Afton, Kenneth, Hawley, Jewel, Tessie and Pershing. The first three of the above named are now occupying important commercial positions in Rigby and the four oldest of the remaining are attending school and are preparing themselves for useful occupations in the future. Both the father and mother are loyal and consistent members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints of Rigby, the former having done important missionary work in behalf of the denomination in the southern states from 1897 until 1900, and while he was thus engaged he had five hundred elders under his charge, being connected with the headquarters of the southern states mission at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

MISS RETTA F. MARTIN.

Miss Retta F. Martin, assistant state superintendent of public instruction in Idaho, appointed to the position by the state board of education on the 26th of March, 1919, is a native of Tennessee, having been born and reared in Washington county, that state. Her father, Robert Bruce Martin, also a native of Tennessee, was for

thirty-five years identified with the public schools of the state as a teacher in Washington county and in 1906 removed to the state of Washington, where he passed away in 1910. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Susan Whitt, now resides in Spokane, Washington.

The daughter, Miss Retta F. Martin, was educated in the public schools of her native county and after her graduation from the high school at Jonesboro, Tennessee, completed a business course in a commercial college at Roanoke, Virginia. She studied stenography, bookkeeping and other branches but never followed that line of work. Instead she took up the profession of teaching, which pursuit had been followed by her father and various other members of the family. After six years devoted to the work of the school room in Washington county, Tennessee, she came to the northwest in 1905, believing that better opportunities were to be secured in this section of the country. She first went to Whitman county, Washington, where for three years she taught in the eighth grade of the public schools of Oakesdale. Her sister, Miss A. Gertrude Martin, taught in the fifth grade of the same school at the same time. She is now married and resides in Bristol, Tennessee.

Since 1908 Miss Retta F. Martin has been engaged in educational work in Idaho, all of the time in Kootenai and Lewis counties until her recent appointment to the position of assistant state superintendent of public instruction. During the first three years of her residence in Idaho she was principal of the high school at Spirit Lake, Kootenai county, and then for one year was principal of the high school at Vollmer, Lewis county. Later she spent five and a half years as county superintendent of Lewis county and completed her third term on the 15th of January, 1919, when she voluntarily retired from the position. She is a graduate of Virginia College at Roanoke, Virginia, where she won her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902. She is also a graduate of the Peabody Normal School at Nashville, Tennessee, and was thus well qualified by liberal training for educational work in the northwest. She is a member of the National Educational Association, also of the Inland Empire Teachers Association and of the Idaho State Teachers Association. She has written much for educational publication and has been active in teachers' associations and institutes. She holds to very high standards in her chosen profession and her work has been productive of splendid results.

LEO H. WALDEN.

Leo H. Walden is the cashier of the First National Bank of Kimberly and to the discharge of his present duties he brought broad experience gleaned in other fields. He was born in Carroll county, Missouri, October 3, 1888, and is a son of Henry C. and Lillie (Hill) Walden. His boyhood days were passed in Carroll and Nodaway counties of Missouri and his education was there acquired. On starting out in the business world he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Northwestern Bank at Burlington Junction, Missouri, and was thus employed for five years. He then went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and was utility man with the Tootle Lemon National Bank, with which he was connected for a year. On the expiration of that period he went to Kansas City, and obtaining a position in a bank, was advanced from one post to another until he became discount clerk in the Missouri Savings Bank, with which he was identified for eight years. On the 30th of October, 1916, he arrived at Kimberly, Idaho, to assist in the organization of the First National Bank, the work of which was completed on the 8th of February, 1917, and on the 1st of May the new institution opened its doors for business. On the 15th of December, 1917, a new building was completed. The bank is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars, has a surplus of five thousand dollars and undivided profits of twenty-nine hundred dollars, while its deposits amount to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The officers of the bank are: J. M. Steelsmith, president; H. W. Mund and Frank Bower, vice presidents; Leo H. Walden, cashier; and Carl Ridgeway, assistant cashier. The bank has enjoyed a prosperous existence from the beginning. The business has steadily grown under the wise direction of its officers and Mr. Walden as cashier has proved not only a capable but a popular official who is always courteous and obliging, ready to extend the assistance of the bank to its patrons to any point that will not jeopardize the interests of the stockholders.

In 1909 Mr. Walden was married to Miss Blanch Spargur, a native of Nodaway

county, Missouri, and a daughter of William Spargur. They have three children: Hubert, Lewis and Francis.

Mr. Walden belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a republican in his political views and has served as school treasurer and also as treasurer of Kimberly. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, esteem him highly as a progressive and representative young business man whose efforts have been a valuable asset to the commercial and financial development of the district in which he lives.

HON. JOHN KIRBY WHITE.

Hon. John Kirby White, commissioner of public welfare in the cabinet of Governor D. W. Davis, first came to Idaho in 1903 from Seymour, Indiana. Through the period of his residence in this state he has taken active and helpful part in promoting public progress along various lines and has been active in public office under both democratic and republican administrations, which is indicative of the fact that his public duties are not biased by partisanship or by personal prejudice in the slightest degree. He has ever regarded a public office as a public trust and it is well known that no trust reposed in John K. White has ever been betrayed.

Mr. White was born in Seymour, Indiana, June 24, 1880, the elder of the two sons of Harvey W. and Susan (Sutherland) White, both of whom died before John Kirby was nine years of age. The father was both a farmer and merchant and passed away when his son was a lad of but six years. Three years later he was left an orphan by the death of his mother and from that time forward he never knew what it was to live in a home of his own until after he had attained his majority and was married. His boyhood and youth were spent in Seymour and at the age of twelve years he left school in order to earn his living. The following year he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and worked his way through an Indianapolis business college, earning his tuition by sweeping floors, making fires and doing other such service. He completed the regular commercial course and also studied telegraphy, and before he was fourteen years of age he was a telegraph operator for the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad in Indianapolis, his position being at an office in the suburbs of the city. He acted in that capacity for several years and his wages were advanced from forty-five to sixty dollars per month. In 1898 he resigned the position, however, to enter the army for service in the Spanish-American war as a member of the Third United States Cavalry. He enlisted as a private but was soon made sergeant major and served throughout the Cuban campaign of 1898, including the memorable battle of San Juan Hill, where the American troops under their intrepid commander made a brilliant dash up the hill, displaying the characteristic American spirit when the American soldier is defending the interests of his country. He remained in the service for five years and from 1900 until 1902 was on duty in the Philippines. He returned to the United States in 1903 and was mustered out at the Boise barracks.

It was this that brought Mr. White to Idaho. He was pleased with the state and its prospects and after being honorably discharged he secured the position of chief clerk in the office of the warden of the Idaho state penitentiary. He served in that capacity for nearly two years and then went to Washington, D. C., in the employ of United States Senator W. B. Heyburn, there continuing until 1912. Returning to Boise, he was made chief deputy in the state dairy food and sanitary department under command of Governor Hawley and continued in that department until October, 1914, when he was advanced from the position of deputy and made head of the department by Governor John M. Haines. In January, 1915, he was reappointed by Governor Moses Alexander, from whom he also received a second appointment in January, 1917. He continued in the position until January, 1919, when he became private secretary to Governor D. W. Davis and on the 31st of March, 1919, he was made commissioner of public welfare in the cabinet of Governor Davis. He has thus been retained in office under two democratic governors, Hawley and Alexander, and under two republican governors, Haines and Davis. This fact speaks for itself concerning his capability and fidelity.

On the 25th of April, 1906, in Washington, D. C., John K. White was married to Miss Bessie V. Miers, who was born at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, but was

then living at Brunswick, Maryland, and with whom he became acquainted in Washington, D. C.

Mr. White gives his political endorsement to the republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. He finds his chief recreation in fishing but allows nothing to interfere with the faithful performance of his public duties, which he has discharged with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the general public.

WARREN D. SPRINGER, M. D.

Dr. Warren D. Springer, chief surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital of Boise from its founding until his death and recognized as one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the northwest, was called to his final rest October 19, 1909, yet his memory is cherished and revered by all who knew him because of the great and good work which he did in behalf of suffering humanity. He was a man of the broadest sympathies whose interest in his work was not the expression merely of high attainment along scientific lines but also of the deepest interest in the welfare of his fellow-men.

Warren D. Springer was born in Nelson, Ontario, March 30, 1864, a son of David Warren and Elizabeth (Ghent) Springer, both of whom were natives of Canada and of English descent. The father was a farmer by occupation. There were eight sons and six daughters in the family of whom Dr. J. S. Springer and Leslie A. Springer are living at Boise, while the other members of the family are residents of Canada.

At the place of his nativity Dr. Warren D. Springer was reared and early determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work. Having completed his public school training, he then became a medical student in Trinity College at Toronto, Canada, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1889. He afterward pursued a course in the College of Physicians of Ontario and is numbered among its alumni of 1890. He opened an office in his native city, where he remained for a year, enjoying a large hospital experience during that period. The year 1892 witnessed his arrival at Ogden, Utah, but soon afterward he came to Boise and entered upon the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Fairchild & Springer. At the time of his death he was generally acknowledged as the foremost surgeon in the state. Constant professional demands were made upon his time and energies, and his powers continually increased through the exercise of effort. He was, moreover, a close and discriminating student of the science of medicine and kept in touch with the latest researches and discoveries having to do with medical and surgical practice. While he continued in general practice, his attention was most largely given to surgical work and in that field he attained eminence. He became one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital of Boise, took to it its first patient and remained chief surgeon to the time of his demise. He was intensely interested in building up the surgical department to its present high state of efficiency. He took a deep interest in all the work of the institution and the nurses of St. Luke's to this day hold his name and memory in affectionate regard. When the call for volunteers was made in 1898 for service in the Spanish-American war Dr. Springer, although enjoying an excellent practice, put aside all personal interests and went to the Philippines as regimental surgeon, with the rank of major. He left his home on the 19th of May, 1898, with the troops from Idaho, and returned in September, 1899. His regiment was on active duty in most of the skirmishes with the Filipinos and Dr. Springer's services were therefore in demand. He was very popular with the soldiers, caring for them with untiring devotion, and every man of the regiment was proud to claim him as a friend.

In Warsaw, Illinois, on the 3d of July, 1894, Dr. Springer was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Eymann, who was born, reared and educated at Warsaw, a daughter of Abraham and Susanna (Spori) Eymann. Her mother, now a widow, is still living at Warsaw, her father, who was a merchant, having passed away about a dozen years ago. Dr. and Mrs. Springer had two children: Eugene, who was born April 17, 1902; and Warren David, who was born November 14, 1909, about a month after his father's death, for whom he was named.



Mr. D. Springer

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Springer has continued to occupy the family residence at No. 1215 Jefferson street. This is a commodious and splendid property which Dr. and Mrs. Springer had planned and built in the year 1901. Mrs. Springer devotes practically her entire attention to the rearing of her two children. She is a member of St. Michael's cathedral. She has worked untiringly for the interests of St. Luke's Hospital, of which her husband was the founder, and during the World war was active in support of all local war measures.

Dr. Springer was a very prominent Mason. He had attained the Knights Templar degree in the York Rite and was also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise held membership in the Capital City Lodge of Elks. While he never sought nor desired political office, he was secretary of the state board of health and did a great deal of valuable work for that organization. He possessed a most genial manner and kindly disposition, which won for him a host of friends. His sympathy and broad humanitarianism prompted him to respond to every call for professional aid, even at the sacrifice of his personal interests. He almost instantly won the confidence of those whom he attended and inspired his patients with much of his own cheer and hopefulness. He greatly enjoyed all forms of outdoor life, especially hunting, and when leisure permitted would make a trip into the mountains for big game. It was on one such trip that he suffered dilation of the heart from over exercise and this was the primary cause of his death, which occurred three years later. His life and his character were as clear as the sunlight. No man came in contact with him but speedily appreciated him at his true worth and knew he was a man who not only cherished a high ideal of duty but who lived up to it. He was not an idle sentimentalist but a worker, devoting the major portion of his time to the service of others, and his practice was at all times filled with labors of love. The memory of his sweet and beautiful life, of his sincerity and simplicity of character, can never be forgotten. Cut off in the flower of his manhood, he had nevertheless accomplished a work far greater than that of many others who reached twice his years and his memory remains as an inspiration to many who knew him.

ORRIN HALLETT BARBER.

"The science of government" is no mere idle term. In recent years almost every question of public concern has been made the subject of scientific research and investigation and public activity has been along the lines of development and progress. This is manifest in no field of public service more largely than in that which has to do with immigration and labor, for the statistics which have been gathered along these lines have brought to light various truths which have been of the greatest benefit in forwarding the interests of commonwealth and of country. Orrin Hallett Barber now fills the important position of commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics in the cabinet of Governor Davis of Idaho and has recently removed to Boise from American Falls, Idaho, to enter upon the duties of his office at the capitol. He had previously been engaged in newspaper work as editor and publisher of the American Falls Press, the oldest paper of that town.

Mr. Barber is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred upon a farm in St. Clair county on the 14th of March, 1866, his parents being Emerson and Calista (Pingree) Barber, both of whom were natives of Ohio but spent their last days in Missouri. The father devoted his life to the occupation of farming in order to provide for his family, but at the time of the Civil war all business and personal considerations were put aside and he joined the Union army as a soldier in defense of the flag.

Thomas Barber, the progenitor of the family in America immigrated from England in 1635 and settled in Connecticut. He served as sergeant in the Pequot war. The Barber family remained in Connecticut until after the Revolutionary war, when Hallett Barber, with his parents, removed to Vermont and there married Elizabeth Vining, a woman of Scotch descent. He moved thence to New York, and from there to Ohio and settled in the Western Reserve, near Greenville. Of this union Emerson Barber was born January 12, 1827. He married Calista Pingree about 1850. She was descended from Aaron Pengrey, who had settled in Massachusetts prior to 1641. A subsequent descendant, spelling his name James Pingery, served in the Revolutionary armies. His son John moved to Coshocton, Ohio, and

his son John, grandfather of Orrin Hallett Barber, removed to Jay county, Indiana, and was the second white settler in the county. He married Elizabeth Babcock.

Orrin H. Barber spent his youthful days upon a Missouri farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors incident to the development of the fields and the cultivation of the crops in that section of the country. His education was obtained in one of the district schools near his home, but his knowledge was largely acquired under the direction of his father, a man of liberal education, who had had college training in the east and had successfully engaged in teaching. When seventeen years of age Orrin H. Barber discontinued his studies to become a teacher and taught for two terms. When nineteen years of age he entered a newspaper office in Auburn, Nebraska, where he spent four years and by this time he had become a master printer. In 1889 he removed to Burlington, Colorado, where he was manager of a newspaper for a year and a half, and from 1890 until 1894 he was engaged in newspaper publication at Ogden, Utah. On the expiration of that period he spent nine years in Salt Lake City and during that time was in the employ of the Western Newspaper Union. In 1904 he came to Idaho and after spending two years at Twin Falls and a brief period at two or three other points he took up his abode at American Falls, where he lived continuously until his removal to Boise at a recent date. While at American Falls he was continuously identified with newspaper work and in May, 1907, became editor of the Press and has been its owner for many years. He ever made his paper the champion of progressive public measures, giving stalwart support to any plan or project which he believed would prove of benefit to community and state. In politics he has always been a champion of republican principles and he served as state game warden under Governor John M. Haines from 1913 until 1915, during which period he lived in Boise, leasing his paper in American Falls. At the end of that time he returned to take charge of the paper and continued its publication until after he became a member of the cabinet of Governor Davis, when he once more became a resident of the capital. He has never been a candidate for an elective office but has twice been appointed to high office by two different governors of Idaho—John M. Haines and David W. Davis. The latter appointment made him commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics and he entered upon the duties of the position on the 13th of April. He is now bending every energy to the mastery of the tasks that devolve upon him, and those who know Mr. Barber and his characteristic thoroughness have no doubt as to the outcome.

On the 11th of July, 1888, in Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. Barber was married to Miss Fannie May Hobson, whose birth occurred in Brownstown, Indiana. They have two daughters: Eunice, now the wife of Chester Greene, of American Falls, Idaho; and Florence, who is a student nurse in Holy Cross Hospital of Salt Lake City. The religious faith of Mr. Barber is that of the Methodist church and his life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles. As a newspaper editor he has been the champion of many interests which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of the state and his aid is ever on the side of improvement, reform and civic progress.

WILLIAM J. HALL.

In forming his cabinet Governor D. W. Davis has drawn around him men of capability who are accustomed to looking at vital questions from the standpoint of broad-minded citizenship and high civic ideals. These qualities he believes to be in William J. Hall, who therefore received from him appointment to the position of commissioner of public works. Mr. Hall's connection with Idaho dates from 1906, at which time he took up his abode in Wallace and there he served as assistant general manager of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, continuing in the office until called to his present position save for a period of two years, from 1914 until 1916, during which time he was secretary and treasurer of the same concern. His appointment as commissioner of public works came to him on the 31st of March, 1919, and on the 1st of April following he took up his duties in his new position.

Mr. Hall is a Canadian by birth. The place of his nativity is Hamilton, Ontario, and the date February 7, 1872. His parents are Thomas and Ann (Taylor)

Hall, the former a native of England, while the latter was born on the Isle of Wight. Both were of English lineage. William J. Hall is the eldest of their four children, three sons and a daughter, of whom one son passed away in infancy. The living brother is Charles Edward Hall and the only sister is Mrs. Caroline Hall, who married a man of the same name as her own, though not a relative. Both the brother and sister are still residents of Hamilton, Ontario, where all of the Hall children were born. Both Charles E. Hall and his brother-in-law, Percy Stuart Hall, are manufacturing jewelers of Hamilton, being members of a large corporation.

William J. Hall was reared in Hamilton, Ontario, and was graduated from the public schools of that city and also from the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, completing a course as an accountant in the latter institution. He then practiced his profession in his native city for several years and in 1900 he came to the west. For six years he maintained his residence in Spokane, Washington, and in the year in which he took up his abode there he entered the employ of Charles Sweeny, a prominent mining man of Spokane, as an accountant. He served as an accountant not only for Mr. Sweeny individually but also for the Sweeny interests generally, which were large and of varied character. In 1903 Mr. Sweeny became the chief organizer of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, a large concern formed to develop and operate extensive mining interests near Wallace, Idaho. Mr. Hall, having been closely associated with Mr. Sweeny, was made accountant for the new corporation and in 1906 he was transferred to the operating department as assistant to the general manager. He then removed to Wallace, where he continued to make his home until called to his present official position.

Mr. Hall has always been a stalwart republican in politics, giving unfaltering allegiance to the party and its principles, but has never been a candidate for an elective position. The chief reason of his selection by Governor Davis for the office of commissioner of public works was because of his peculiar and especial fitness for the duties of the position, which during the next biennial period will be of a very important character, as plans have been made to build the wings to the new capitol during this time. Nine hundred thousand dollars has already been appropriated for this improvement and much other public building is contemplated during Governor Davis' administration. All of this important work will be under Mr. Hall's immediate supervision as commissioner of public works.

On the 3d of June, 1900, in Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Alice Daniels, also a native of that place, and they have one son, Thomas Edward, now eighteen years of age and a student in the University of Washington at Seattle, which he entered in 1918 as a freshman.

Fraternally Mr. Hall is an Elk and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He belongs to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, is constantly studying along that line, thus promoting his knowledge and ability, and his long experience in the management of large affairs has fitted him admirably for the duties of his present office.

CHARLES A. ELMER.

Among those who have to do with the government of Idaho as a member of the cabinet of Governor Davis is Charles A. Elmer, commissioner of the department of public investments. He was born in Canada and comes of English-French lineage, although his ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines had been among the earlier pioneers of America. His parents were Andrew B. and Delphine (Perrault) Elmer, both of whom have now passed away. The mother died in Walla Walla, Washington, when her son, Charles A., was but three years of age, and the father passed away in Baker, Oregon, in 1904. They were people of liberal education and broad culture as well as innate refinement. The father held the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws. He was a graduate of the University of Toronto, Canada, and at one time was assistant professor of mathematics in his alma mater.

Charles A. Elmer was brought to the Pacific coast during his infancy and spent his earliest years in Washington and Idaho. He began his education in Lewiston, Idaho, his teacher being the late Hon. W. A. Goulder, poet, philosopher and historian. His school days ended when he was about eight years of age and until

he had reached early manhood his life was spent as a laborer in the mines, as an assayer and a printer. For twenty years he was a writer on small town newspapers. From 1905 until 1909 he was the secretary to Governor F. R. Gooding. During the last two years of that period he served as adjutant general of Idaho and from 1909 until 1915 he was employed by various investment companies. In the succeeding year he became secretary and publicity secretary of the republican state central committee and so continued through the year 1917. During the latter portion of 1918 and the early months of 1919 he was again secretary of the republican state central committee. On the 1st of April, 1919, he was appointed commissioner of the department of public investments by Governor D. W. Davis and is now serving in that capacity.

In 1889 Mr. Elmer was married to Miss Josephine Spurgeon, a native of Vancouver, Washington, whose parents were early settlers of that state when it was still under territorial rule. They took up their abode there in 1851. Mrs. Elmer comes of Scotch and English ancestry and by her marriage has one daughter, Katherine, who is now entering upon young womanhood.

JAMES L. STEWART, M. D.

Dr. James L. Stewart, who since 1912 has confined his attention almost exclusively to the practice of surgery in Boise, where he has now made his home for more than eighteen years, was born at West Point, Iowa, December 16, 1874, and is the eldest child of Salmon C. and Ellen (Goldsmith) Stewart. The father is a banker, residing at Lebanon, Oregon. The mother died in Minden, Nebraska, in 1881. It was in 1880 that the family removed from Iowa to Nebraska and from that point came to the northwest. Dr. Stewart is of Revolutionary war descent in the paternal line and is identified with the Sons of the American Revolution. The Stewart family comes of Scotch and English ancestry, while the Goldsmith family is of Pennsylvania German descent. The Stewarts have been represented in all of the American wars from the Revolution down to the present, and patriotic loyalty has ever been an outstanding characteristic of those of the name. Andrew Stewart came from Ayrshire, Scotland, in the year 1800 and settled in Connecticut. He was the great-grandfather of the Doctor, whose grandfather was James Andrew Stewart, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1811. He was a farmer and local preacher and in 1841 removed from the Buckeye state to Madison, Iowa, while later he became a resident of Nebraska, where his death occurred.

Dr. Stewart spent his youth at Axtell, Nebraska, where his father engaged in banking. He attended the public schools there to the age of fourteen years, after which he became a student in the Nebraska Wesleyan University. Subsequently he spent four years in his father's bank and hardware store at Axtell, but desirous of becoming a representative of the medical profession, he then matriculated in Rush Medical College of Chicago when twenty years of age, pursuing the full four years' course, after which he was graduated in 1899 with the M. D. degree. Later he spent nearly two years in the Cook County Hospital of Chicago and subsequently took up practice at Loomis, Nebraska. From 1900 until 1902 he followed his profession as a contract surgeon at San Pedro and Chihuahua, Mexico, and in 1902 came to Boise, where he entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery. The notable skill that he has developed along the latter line, however, so increased his practice in that connection that since 1912 he has devoted his time exclusively to surgical work, and the profession and the public acknowledge his high efficiency. He is a member of the surgical staff of St. Luke's Hospital and of St. Alphonsus Hospital of Boise and for many years he was surgeon of the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

Dr. Stewart has been married twice. In September, 1899, he wedded Eva Montgomery, of Axtell, Nebraska, and on the 25th of November, 1914, having lost his first wife, he married Modjeska Caldwell, of Williamsfield, Illinois. There was one son of the first marriage, James S., who was born November 5, 1900, and by the second marriage there are two children: Lona Jean, born November 4, 1916; and Dorothy, born May 14, 1918.

Dr. Stewart, while a most busy surgeon, constant demands being made upon him for professional activity, yet finds time for interest in those things which maintain an even balance in life. He is connected with the Boise Commercial Club and the Boise Country Club and finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He is a



DR. JAMES L. STEWART



Knight Templar Mason and a member of El Korah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and he belongs as well to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a republican but has never been a candidate for office. Along strictly professional lines he is a member of the Ada County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society, which has honored him with its presidency, and the American Medical Association. During the World war he served from September, 1918, until January, 1919, in the Medical Corps of the United States army with the rank of captain, being stationed throughout that period in New York city, where as a specialist he worked along certain lines of surgery. His skill and efficiency in the chosen line of his life work have been developed to a notable degree, and his name is written high on the roll of the eminent surgeons of the northwest.

CLARENCE T. WARD.

Clarence T. Ward, secretary of the Idaho Power Company and also of the Boise Valley Traction Company and attorney for the two corporations, was born at Ward, Cassia county, Idaho, April 26, 1888, a son of Charles R. Ward, a farmer and stock raiser, who became one of the pioneer settlers of Cassia county, locating there long before the birth of his son Clarence. He removed to this state from Willard, Utah, being a representative of a Mormon family, his father, George W. Ward, having come from England as a convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and serving, as the first bishop of Willard. Both the father and mother of Clarence T. Ward have now passed away. The latter bore the maiden name of Margaret E. Mason and was born in Utah, a daughter of George Mason, who also came from England.

Clarence T. Ward is of the second generation born in America. He was reared in Cassia county upon the large ranch belonging to his father, who was a prominent cattleman. The son rode the range to a large extent in his youth and early manhood. Liberal educational advantages were accorded him and he was graduated from the Latter-day Saints University of Salt Lake City in 1905. He afterward spent two years in Europe as a missionary of the church, going abroad in 1910. He was situated in the British Isles and also on the continent and returned in January, 1912. On again reaching Idaho, Mr. Ward took up the live stock business in Cassia county, to which he devoted two years' time. He then entered the law department of the University of Montana and completed the regular course, being graduated with the Bachelor of Laws degree on the 7th of June, 1917. On the 6th of September of the same year he was admitted to the Idaho bar and began practice in Pocatello, where he remained until June 1, 1918, when he accepted his present position at Boise as secretary of the Idaho Power Company and also of the Boise Valley Traction Company, both of which corporations he also represents as attorney.

On the 7th of September, 1914, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Mary Ivy Bedke, of Cassia county, Idaho, and they have two children, Grant Bedke and Margaret Ann. During the period of their residence in the capital they have gained many friends. Mr. Ward is a member of the Idaho State Bar Association and his entire life has been actuated by a spirit of progress that has now brought him into prominent and enviable business connections.

WILLIAM STARK.

William Stark, the secretary and general manager of the Falk Mercantile Company of Boise, proprietors of the leading mercantile house of the city, has here made his home since 1886, removing to Idaho from San Francisco, California. Throughout the intervening period, covering a third of a century, he has been connected with the Falk Mercantile Company, which is the oldest mercantile house in the city, and his labors have been a contributing factor to the continued success and growth of the establishment.

Mr. Stark was born in Bavaria, March 20, 1867, and in 1884, when seventeen years of age, bade adieu to friends and native land and came alone to the United

States. He at once made his way to San Francisco, where he had relatives living, and for two years he remained in that city, working as a clerk and attending night school, thus acquainting himself with the English language and at the same time gaining knowledge along certain educational lines. In 1886 he arrived in Boise, then a young man of nineteen years, and at once took a position in the Falk store. For five years he was merely an employe of Nathan Falk & Brother and in 1891, when the business was reorganized under the name of the Falk Bloch Mercantile Company and was incorporated, he became secretary of the concern and since 1905 has been both secretary and general manager. He is today the senior member of the firm, not only in age but in point of service, and the remarkable success of the business and the unsullied reputation of the house are due in no small measure to the efforts, the enterprise and the progressiveness of Mr. Stark. He is also the vice president and general supervisor of the Nampa Department Store and throughout his connection with Idaho he has manifested the keenest interest in the development of the state, not only for the benefit of his own interests, but because of his deep attachment for the place of his residence.

On the 11th of March, 1894, Mr. Stark was married to Miss Mattie Cohn, a native of Boise. They have one daughter, Marian E. Stark, who is an accomplished young woman, being a graduate of St. Margaret's School of Boise and of Smith College of Massachusetts. In the latter institution she completed her course with high honors and during the period of the World war she served as a nurse, having prepared herself for that work at Vassar College. She was on duty at Lane Hospital in San Francisco and thus assisted to the extent of her power in furthering American interests during the period of world strife.

Mr. Stark belongs to the B'nai B'rith and is a member of the Jewish congregation of Boise. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias and is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce of Boise. He formerly belonged to the Idaho Territorial Militia, in which he served as a corporal under Captain John Boomer. He finds his chief recreation in his home and his garden, the latter being his delight, while his interest centers in his own fireside. He is a man of high personal worth, of marked business ability and one who has ever displayed the keenest and most helpful interest in those things which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

FRANKLIN IRVING COATS.

Franklin Irving Coats is one of the prominent representatives of Masonry in Idaho, having taken all the various degrees in both the York and Scottish Rites, including the honorary thirty-third degree, which is bestowed only in recognition of valuable service rendered to the order. Mr. Coats is now the secretary of all the higher Masonic bodies in Boise and also secretary of the Mystic Shrine. He came to Idaho from Grand Rapids, Michigan, but was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 12th of November, 1877, being a son of Albert James and Sophie Elizabeth (Van Devan) Coats, both of whom were natives of the United States, the father being of English descent, however, and the mother of Holland Dutch lineage. The father, who was a railroad man, has passed away, but the mother survives and lives in Grand Rapids, Michigan, being now sixty-three years of age.

Franklin I. Coats was but an infant at the time of the removal of his parents to Grand Rapids, where he was reared and pursued his education to a large extent. In 1902 he came west to Boise and for twelve years was the money order clerk in the Boise postoffice. In 1915 he became one of the organizers of the Boise Auto Supply Company, of which he was made secretary, treasurer and general manager, so continuing until April, 1918, when he sold his interest in the business to become deputy food administrator for the state of Idaho, serving as such under Richard F. Bicknell until September, 1919. He was then elected to his present position as secretary of the Scottish Rite bodies of the state of Idaho, being one of the most prominent Masons in the northwest. His efforts have contributed in large measure to the growth of the order and he exemplifies in his life its most beneficent spirit and purposes. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On the 4th of March, 1902, Mr. Coats was married in Grand Rapids, Michigan,

to Miss Anna Marie McNamara, who was born in that state, of Irish parentage. They have become the parents of one son, Robert McNamara, who was born June 26, 1903, and is now a junior in the Boise high school.

In his political views Mr. Coats is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not desire office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon business affairs and his duties as a fraternity officer. He has always been most loyal to every cause which he has espoused and is a man whom to know is to esteem and honor.

FINLEY MONROE.

One of the widely known and honored members of the Emmett bar is Finley Monroe, whose ability in the legal profession has brought him into prominent connection with much of the important litigation heard in the courts of his district. Moreover, he has been identified with the substantial improvement of Emmett in many ways. He is numbered among the citizens that Iowa has furnished to this state, his birth having occurred in Appanoose county, Iowa, November 9, 1859, his parents being Alexander and Martha A. (Russell) Monroe. The father was born in Virginia, from which state he removed to Ohio, where he married Martha A. Russell. She, too, was born in the Old Dominion but in her early girlhood accompanied her parents to Ohio. On leaving the Buckeye state Mr. and Mrs. Monroe became residents of Appanoose county, Iowa, where for twenty-five years he followed general farming. In 1882 he arrived in Washington county, Idaho, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1892, when he had reached the age of seventy-four years, while his wife passed away in 1898, at the age of seventy-eight years. She was at the time visiting in California, but her remains were brought back for interment in the Morris Hill cemetery in Boise. Mr. Monroe was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in defense of the Union as a member of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. To him and his wife were born eight children.

The seventh in order of birth was Finley Monroe, whose name introduces this review and who, after acquiring a common school education in Iowa, became a student in the University of Tennessee at Nashville, being there graduated with the class of 1890. Immediately afterward he came to Idaho, settling at Emmett in 1891, when the town was a tiny hamlet. Having prepared for the bar he at once entered upon the practice of law and as the years have passed he has won a large and distinctively representative clientage. The thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, the clearness and cogency with which he presents his cause are salient elements in his continued success. He is capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with Idaho's most eminent members of the bar and, familiar with principle and precedent, he is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle. He has become the owner of considerable valuable real estate at Emmett, including one of the principal brick business blocks of the city, the first floor being used for store purposes, while the second floor is divided into offices.

In December, 1890, Mr. Monroe was united in marriage to Miss Katie Dagen, a daughter of Joseph and Louisa (Huba) Dagen, of Emmett, her father having located in Canyon county in pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe have become parents of a daughter and a son. Louise, who was born at Emmett in 1894, is a graduate of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, California, and is now a teacher in the fourth grade of the Emmett high school. The son, Fred D., born in 1896, was twenty-two years of age when he entered the United States army. He had previously graduated from the Emmett high school and Link's Business College and, volunteering for service, joined the Second Idaho Regiment. In October, 1917, he went with the regiment from Boise to Camp Greene, South Carolina, and was soon afterward transferred to the Medical Corps of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery, with which command he went to France in December, 1917. He served in that country until after the armistice was signed and was then sent to Germany with the American army of occupation, being finally discharged at Camp D. A. Russell at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in June, 1919, after which he returned home and is now a student in the University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. Monroe is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows. In the latter organization he is very prominent and in 1912 he was given a handsome gold medal in recognition of the high regard entertained for him by his brethren of the fraternity. He and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles. His position upon any public question is never an equivocal one. The urgency of a situation brings forth his strong support and he has indeed been a valued factor in promoting the advancement and welfare of Emmett.

ALONZO R. CRUZEN.

Alonzo R. Cruzen is a capitalist of Boise and has attained his present distinctive and enviable position in business and financial circles entirely through his own efforts. His success has been gained through judicious investment and the careful conduct of his business affairs. The story of his life is an inspiring one and should serve to encourage others, showing what may be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do and when industry recognizes and utilizes opportunity.

Mr. Cruzen was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, May 1, 1858, and was reared upon a farm in that state, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the farm-bred boy who divides his time between the acquirement of an education and the work of the fields. His father, George W. Cruzen, was a native of Xenia, Ohio, and the mother, Celesta (Coffin) Cruzen, was born in Richmond, Indiana, representing one of the old Quaker families of that section.

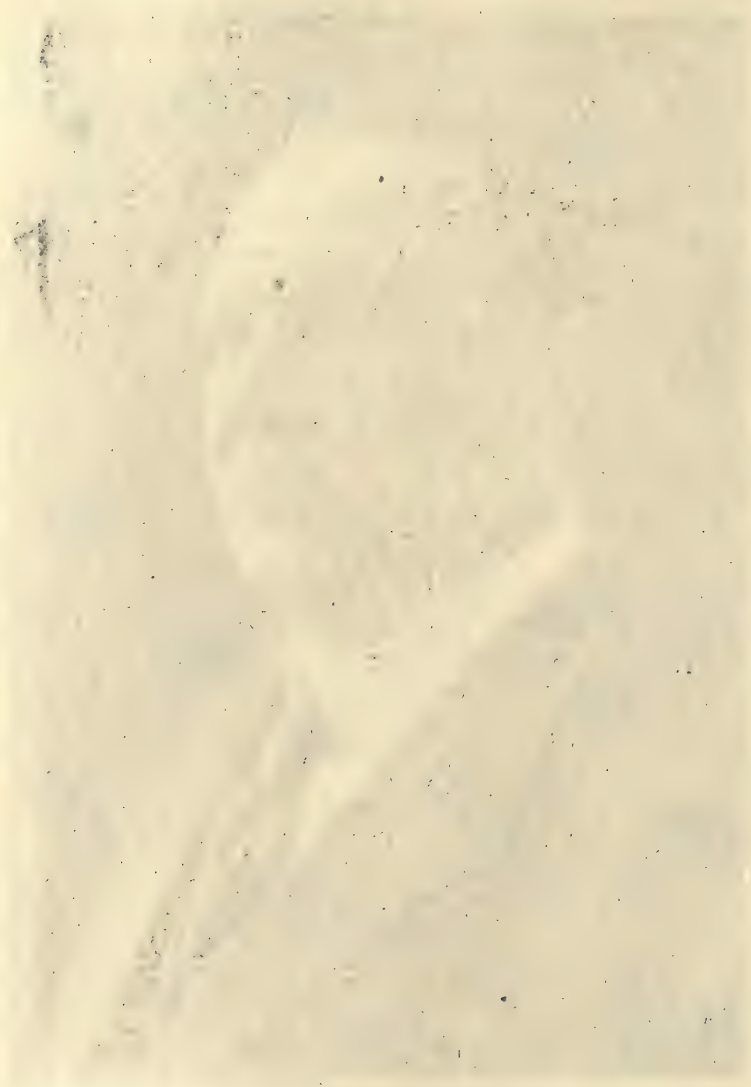
After spending his youthful days upon the home farm and continuing a resident of Iowa until 1886, Mr. Cruzen of this review removed to Curtis, Nebraska, where he established one of the first banks of the town. He continued actively in the banking business in that state until 1901 and during one period controlled three Nebraska banks. He had also become the owner of large tracts of valuable land in that state. The year 1890 witnessed his arrival in Idaho, to investigate the opportunities for investments, and as the years have passed he has made some very important investments in realty, both in Boise and in the adjoining district. This land has become very valuable with the passing of time and the rapid settlement of the country. He still owns quite a large amount of his original holdings and has become one of the wealthy men of the state through his judicious purchases of property. Something of the increase in realty values is indicated in the fact that a quarter block which he purchased on the northeast corner of Bannock and Eighth streets in Boise in 1890 for eight thousand dollars was sold in 1909 to the United States government for eighty thousand dollars, to be used as a site for the Federal building. It was also in 1890 that Mr. Cruzen bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining Boise on the southwest, for which he paid six thousand dollars. He has since sold a portion of this for forty thousand dollars but still retains four-fifths of the original tract. On another occasion he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land adjoining Boise on the northwest, for which he paid fifteen thousand dollars, and he has since sold a portion of this for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, while the amount which he retains is of equal value. In 1907 he bought what is now known as the Cruzen canal but prior to that date was known as the Perault canal. In the same year he built the Capital Water Company system, piping the water from the Cruzen canal all over the capital city. He is likewise the principal owner of Columbia Park in Boise, holding over four-fifths of that land.

He figures also in financial circles as owner of a bank at Donnelly, Idaho, and the A. R. Cruzen Investment Company, of which he is the sole owner. This is a one hundred and fifty thousand dollar paid up company. Mr. Cruzen's hobby is the management and supervision of his beautiful two thousand acre White Clover Ranch, which is all fine smooth land, in one tract, all under irrigation, with its own irrigation system. It is located at Norwood, Idaho, in the Upper Long Valley, in Valley County, and the railroad station of Norwood is on the ranch. Besides white clover the land is all in blue grass and timothy, and owing to the delightful climate, Mr. Cruzen has found it an ideal place to spend his summer months. Outside of his Boise property, he owns some of the finest land in the vicinity of the state capital, lands ranging in price from five hundred dollars to one thousand five hundred dollars per acre.

While Mr. Cruzen came to Idaho in 1890 to make investments, he did not remain permanently at that period, but returned for a time to Curtis, Nebraska, where he had



A. R. Cruzen



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banking interests. While in the latter state he took a very prominent part in political activity. A stalwart republican, he served for several years as a member of the republican state central committee and was also elected to the Nebraska legislature. In 1889 he was the youngest member of the house and was made chairman of the ways and means committee, one of the most important committees of the general assembly. While serving in that connection during the full period of sixty days he was thrown into almost daily contact with General John J. Pershing, then a young lieutenant who had just graduated from West Point and at that period was training the cadets at the University of Nebraska. Whenever General Pershing wanted an appropriation, he would go to Mr. Cruzen and ask him to put it through. Mr. Cruzen was a most prominent figure in republican circles in Nebraska for many years and in 1901 was appointed by President Roosevelt to the position of consul general of Porto Rico and collector of customs and custodian of all government property and all government financial matters, having two hundred people in his service. He occupied the office for about three years, finally resigning to give his attention to his individual interests.

In 1904 he came to Boise to look after his investments here and, pleased with the country and its people, decided to remain, so that the capital gained a valuable citizen. Mr. Cruzen belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, also to the Boise Country Club and fraternally is a Mason and an Elk. In the former organization he has attained the Royal Arch degree. His life has been one of continuous activity in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his adopted state. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Boise, and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

GEORGE C. HUEBENER.

George C. Huebener, attorney at law, practicing at the bar of Emmett and dating his residence in Idaho since 1904, was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, March 29, 1879, and is a son of George C. and Anna (Seidel) Huebener, who were natives of Germany and representatives of old families of that country, save on the mother's side there is a strain of French blood. The parents, however, came to America in early life and were married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1878. They had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and a daughter are living. George C. Huebener is the eldest of the family and the others who survive are: Frank O., residing at St. Paul, Minnesota; and Walter F. and Mrs. Louise Peddycord, both residents of Portland, Oregon. The father came to the United States when about twenty-one years of age. He was a merchant miller but after locating in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, conducted a hardware store for many years. His last days were spent in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he passed away February 14, 1904. The mother survives and makes her home with her only daughter in Portland, Oregon, yet enjoying good health.

George C. Huebener was graduated from the high school of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, with the class of 1898 and afterward took up the study of law in the night section of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, where he was a student between the years 1900 and 1903. In 1904 he came to Idaho, settling at Coeur d'Alene, and on the 12th of December of that year he was admitted to the bar at Boise and entered upon the practice of law in Coeur d'Alene. He was appointed chief clerk of the Idaho state penitentiary at Boise by Governor Frank R. Gooding in March, 1905, and filled that position until 1909 but in April of the latter year resigned to accept the secretaryship of the Idaho Commission at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, to which place he was appointed by Governor James H. Brady, then chief executive of Idaho. He served until the close of the exposition and from 1910 until 1915 maintained a law office in Boise.

From January 1, 1914, until after the election in the following November he was private secretary to the late United States Senator Brady in Washington, D. C. He resigned the position in November to resume the private practice of law in Boise and in May, 1917, he removed to Emmett, where he has since continued in active practice. He now has a large clientage and his work in the courts has been of a distinctively representative character, the court records bearing testimony to

his ability in the many favorable verdicts which he has won. He is a member of the State Bar Association and is vice president of the Gem County Bar Association.

In Boise, on the 6th of August, 1918, Mr. Huebener was married to Miss Beryl Lucile Morrow, of Boise, a native of Idaho. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Louise, who was born July 21, 1919.

Mr. Huebener is a prominent Mason and a past commander of Idaho Commandery, No. 1, K. T., at Boise, and past potentate of El Korah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Boise. He is also a past sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine and is a most loyal follower of Masonic teachings, principles and purposes. For recreation he turns to hunting and fishing and is a member of the Emmett Gun Club.

MISS LIDA COX.

The city of Rigby, Idaho, is justly proud of her popular and efficient postmistress, Miss Lida Cox, an enterprising business woman whose initiative and ability as an executive have done much toward the betterment and growth of the postoffice facilities of her city. Miss Cox is a native of Illinois, her birth having occurred at Bunker Hill in October, 1889, and is a daughter of William and Jennie (Ridgley) Cox. The father, who was a merchant, was born in New York but at an early day removed to Missouri and located at Vandalia, where he was engaged in the clothing business for a number of years. He now resides in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, but the mother, who was a native of Missouri, passed into the great beyond in January, 1894.

Miss Cox began her education at Vandalia and later attended Pritchett College of Glasgow, Missouri. She completed her studies at the State Normal School of Kirksville, Missouri, and in 1912 came to Rigby, Idaho, where she taught school for four years. On the expiration of that period she entered the service of the Jefferson Title & Abstract Company and subsequently went into the office of the county recorder, where she was employed until the time of her appointment as postmistress of Rigby on the 1st of May, 1918, which position she still holds. Her political allegiance is given to the democratic party, while her religious faith is indicated by her membership in the Episcopal church.

Under the able management and direction of Miss Cox the Rigby postoffice has seen many important changes and enlargements, chief among which is the addition of the Swan Valley route with five more postoffices. It is also largely due to the efficient supervision and direction of Miss Cox that the postoffice receipts have doubled in the past year and the Rigby postoffice advanced to second class. She has won the respect and esteem of all the citizens of Rigby whose good fortune it has been to know her personally or to have business relations with her, and she now enjoys an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout the entire community.

HON. PETER G. JOHNSTON.

Hon. Peter G. Johnston, of Blackfoot, prominently identified with farming, banking and political interests and thus proving one of the leading and valued citizens of Bingham county, was born on the Orkney islands on the 15th of August, 1864, and is a son of William and Isabelle (Green) Johnston, who were also natives of that group of islands. The father was a sailor, fisherman and mechanic and also engaged in boat building, following these various occupations as well as farming on the Orkney islands and on the mainland of Scotland. He sailed to Labrador for ten years. He passed away on the Orkney islands in 1901, having for a long period survived his wife, whose death occurred in February, 1878.

Peter G. Johnston was reared on his native isle and there remained with his father until 1884, when he came to America, making his way at once to Salt Lake City. Soon afterward he secured employment on a ranch at herding sheep and thus spent about four years. In 1887 he joined James Duckworth, now president of the Blackfoot stake of Zion of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and they engaged in the sheep business until 1910, when Mr. Johnston closed out

his connection with the sheep industry. For thirty years he had been identified with sheep raising in Idaho but made his home in Salt Lake City until 1902, when he removed his family to Blackfoot, where he erected a fine home on South Shilling avenue. Here he has since resided and his former success, resulting from his business sagacity and unflinching enterprise, brought to him a notable measure of prosperity. As the years passed his interests broadened in scope and importance and he became one of the organizers of the Blackfoot City Bank, of which he was elected a director, and he is also a director of the First National Bank of Pocatello and a stockholder in the Rexburg State Bank, of which he was a director for a number of years. He is likewise one of the stockholders and a director of the Blackfoot Mercantile Company and thus figures prominently in connection with the business interests of the city. He still holds his farming interests, having one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of which is within the city limits of Blackfoot. He also owns a ranch in Bonneville county of a thousand acres and personally gives his attention to the cultivation of his one hundred and sixty acre place.

On the 23d of August, 1893, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Alice Duckworth, whose parents are mentioned in the sketch of James Duckworth on another page of this work. To this marriage were born four children: James D., assistant cashier of the Blackfoot City Bank; Peter Rich, who is attending the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah; Lloyd D., a high school pupil; and Alice, who was born in 1910 and passed away at birth. The mother died April 10, 1910, and Mr. Johnston afterward married Flora Harding on the 28th of January, 1913. She was born in New Zealand and was reared in Australia. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and came to America in 1907, making her way to Salt Lake City, where she was employed by Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution to the time of her marriage.

Mr. Johnston has long been an active and earnest worker in the church. He filled a two years' mission in Scotland and Ireland in 1896 and 1897 and presided over the Union stake in Oregon for one year as president. He is a member of the general auditing committee of the church and is also high counselor of the Blackfoot stake and has served as bishop of Blackfoot. He has traveled quite extensively over Europe on two different occasions and after the armistice was signed he went to New Zealand and Australia. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was a most warm and ardent admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, "the foremost American citizen."

ROBERT NEWTON CUMMINGS, M. D.

Dr. Robert Newton Cummings is widely recognized as an able physician and surgeon of Emmett, where he has practiced his profession continuously since 1904. His birth occurred at Hindsville, Arkansas, July 18, 1874, his parents being Ross Kinyard and Margaret E. (Garrett) Cummings, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Their marriage, however, was celebrated in Arkansas. They became the parents of five children, three of whom are yet living, namely: Robert Newton, who is the only member of the family in Idaho; Mrs. Lula Berry, of Long Beach, California; and Edward B., who is a merchant of Springdale, Arkansas. The father, a farmer by occupation, died when his son Robert was but four years of age.

Robert N. Cummings was reared at the place of his nativity and supplemented his early education by a course of study in the University of Arkansas, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898. While a student there he became a member of the southern branch of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. From 1898 until 1901 he studied medicine in the medical department of Washington University at St. Louis, completing his professional training in the University of Denver at Denver, Colorado, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1903. He subsequently spent a year as interne in St. Anthony Hospital of Denver and then came to Idaho. After investigating some other cities he decided to locate at Emmett, where he has remained continuously since.

On the 19th of February, 1906, in Boston, Massachusetts, Dr. Cummings was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Reynolds, who was born at Brownsville, Texas, May 3, 1882. Her father, Captain S. W. Reynolds, served as an officer of

the Union army during the period of the Civil war and later engaged in the drug business. Dr. and Mrs. Cummings have two daughters: Margaret, who was born November 25, 1907; and Florence, whose natal day was May 20, 1910. A son, Robert Edward, whose birth occurred March 10, 1914, passed away on the 20th of May, 1919.

WILLIAM N. SWEET.

One of the most useful citizens of Boise, an enthusiast and booster of the city and state, is William N. Sweet, a prominent merchant of this city, who is president of the Sweet-Teller Hardware Company, one of its most substantial mercantile establishments. Moreover, he has been connected with many other enterprises which have proven of great value to the commonwealth along various lines and has thus demonstrated his high ideals in regard to his duties toward his city and state. Outside of business affairs he is greatly interested in sports and has successfully promoted organizations which have not only aroused the interest of the public but have been of financial benefit to the capital.

Mr. Sweet was born at Chariton, Iowa, October 26, 1870, the only son of Newland and Jennie (Slagg) Sweet, natives of New York and England respectively. He is of English descent on both sides. His father, who was not only a successful agriculturist but was also a talented pianist, died six months before his son was born. Mrs. Sweet was born at Red Lodge, Derbyshire, England, and at the age of nine years, was brought to the United States by her father, her mother having passed away in England. Mrs. Sweet now resides at Boulder, Colorado, at the venerable age of seventy-eight years.

William N. Sweet was but a year old when his mother, then a widow, removed with her three little children, two daughters and a son, to a homestead in Hall county, Nebraska, where she proved up on a claim while teaching school two miles away in order to provide for the family larder. On this claim, in a sod house, William N. Sweet was reared. Indians were still roaming the prairies and buffaloes were plentiful. Leaving both alone, the family lived in peace and unmolested. Mr. Sweet received his first lessons in the little schoolhouse where his mother had previously taught, but later, when he was nine years old, removed with the family to Wood River, Nebraska, where he continued his education and passed his boyhood days until the age of thirteen. He was then taken out of school and placed in a small hardware store which was owned by his stepfather, his mother in the meantime having married Andrew Hofmeister. He became thoroughly acquainted with the details of the hardware business and with that line he has been more or less identified all his life. As becomes the vigorous young man of the west, he was fond of horseback riding, being quite proficient along that line when a mere boy, in fact he became quite at home on horseback when but three years of age. In 1887, at the age of seventeen, he located at Wallace, in southwestern Nebraska, which is situated on the high line branch of the Burlington Railroad, which at that time was being built from Holdrege, Nebraska, to Cheyenne, Wyoming. There at that early age he gave a demonstration of his business ability, conducting a large general store, selling everything that a cowman or homesteader required with the exception of lumber, furniture and coal. The home ranch adjoined the townsite, the cattle and horses ranging the hills to the Platte river. Although much of Mr. Sweet's time was taken up with his business affairs his heart was with the out-of-door life, and his interest and enjoyment were in living and growing things, and this interest has remained with him to this day. He was equally fond of sitting in the saddle or at table and he assures his friends that he was equally efficient along both lines. He never found a horse which he could not ride and those with the blackest reputation were brought to him from all over that section of the cow country. He also took great delight and pride in a kennel of greyhounds which he kept on the ranch and as the country was full of rabbits and wolves he enjoyed a great deal of the truest, cleanest and keenest sport. There is nothing that equals a race between a greyhound and a rabbit or a fight between a greyhound and a wolf when you are mounted on a good horse with nothing but the sky line to stop you and the feeling that nothing else matters and the world is yours. Speaking of those youthful days, brimful of hard work and exciting adventures, Mr. Sweet says: "I, my dogs and my horses were known not only in Nebraska but in Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. I spent many days at Scouts Rest Ranch, the home of Colonel Cody, at North Platte, Nebraska.



WILLIAM N. SWEET

There I rode the horse Sitting Bull, the favorite saddle horse of the old Indian chief, which he presented to Colonel Cody—a grand horse, then over twenty years old but as proud and as clean as any four year old. I am proud of having known two such true types of western big men as Buffalo Bill and Governor Jim Hawley, both broad, generous men of the Old West and big enough to build and develop the great New West. Some good things end prematurely and so did our prosperity. The failure of crops year after year and our effort to feed the entire settlement finally ate up our store, cattle and horses, and in January, 1895, I sold my last saddle horse for enough money to get me to Cripple Creek, Colorado. There I walked the streets among thousands of men—and with seven dollars in my pocket. This was a new phase of western life to me and I enjoyed watching it and working in it and got a place in a hardware store. Soon I climbed and climbed high, in fact I was advanced over twenty men to a place next to the manager in two months and thus became fired with the ambition to become a millionaire—quick. With partners of a like ambition and similar shortage of cash I tried leasing it and worked eighteen hours a day but went broke on short rations. I then prospected in the Red Mountain country on a grubstake—the grub was fat but the prospect lean—and this being between September and June, the snow was deep. Absence makes the heart grow fonder and I returned to my old hardware job. During this period I saw the great Cripple Creek and Victor fires, when both towns were practically wiped out. I then noticed everywhere Major Fred Reed's signs: 'Watch Gillette Grow,' Gillette being a camp near Cripple Creek, and she did grow as long as Fred stayed, but when he left the boom and boost went with him and soon the streets were dust, the tin cans rust and Gillette went bust. Fred Reed went to Idaho. In 1900 my boss moved to Boulder, Colorado, and I moved with him and my job in the hardware store.

"There I met and on February 25, 1902, married Bessie Lola Morris, beautiful in her home life, a wonderful mother, untiring in her efforts to build up our independence, always thoughtful of our comfort and forehanded for the future—with a love rich in everything that makes home and home life everything to be desired. Brave in her years of suffering from ill health, cheerful and helpful to the last—the love light in her eyes was closed to us suddenly July 20, 1918. Our loss is great, but the loving memories will always be comforting and beautiful.

"In March, 1902, I was offered and accepted a position with the Morrell Hardware Company at Pueblo, Colorado, and became manager of their store there, the headquarters being at Cripple Creek. In Pueblo we built our first home, where our baby girl, Marion Louise, was born October 27, 1904. Those were happy years in our Pueblo house, watching together the growth and development of our daughter. The Morrell Hardware Company having decided to merge the Pueblo stock with the Cripple Creek and Victor stores, we moved to Victor, where I assumed management of that store, thus continuing until I came to Boise."

On April 10, 1907, Mr. Sweet arrived in Boise, becoming assistant manager of the Carlson-Lusk Hardware Company and in October of the same year became a member of the firm, being elected secretary. In April, 1912, he severed his connection with the firm and in August of that year bought the interests of Ben S. Eastman in the Eastman-Teller Hardware Company, becoming president of the new firm of the Sweet-Teller Hardware Company, their store being located at the corner of Ninth and Main streets, Boise. This has developed into one of the largest hardware establishments within the state and its great success is largely due to the long and thorough experience as well as the irrepressible energy of Mr. Sweet. His prominence in regard to the hardware trade is evident from the fact that he served as president of the Idaho State Hardware & Implement Dealers Association for two years—1911 and 1912.

Although his business duties are exacting Mr. Sweet has never lost his love for outdoor sports and has in late years particularly interested himself in baseball. At the request of the Boise Commercial Club, of which he is a valued member and one of the board of directors, he organized the Western Tri-State Baseball League in 1912 and was elected president. He piloted the league through two tempestuous years, in which were crowded more abuse, trouble and grief than most men have to endure in a lifetime. Mr. Sweet, however, performed his duties to the best of his ability and gave much of his time to the league although there was not a penny of pecuniary remuneration attached to the position. Fraternally he is a member of Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E., having joined Boulder Lodge, No. 566, in 1900. He was a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1915. He is a director of the State Fair and until recently has very efficiently served as president of the Idaho Defense League of Ada County. In fact it

may be said that there has been nothing undertaken which has proven of value to the development and growth of the city with which Mr. Sweet has not been connected since he became a resident of Boise. The beauty of the city that appeals to anyone who has lived here for even a few years and a love for the state have grown upon him and, as he says: "The beauties of nature and the mildness of the elements here surely have conspired to make Idaho a most desirable place in which to live."

Miss Marion Louise Sweet, now a young lady of fourteen years, is a great comfort to her father, having through her mother's close companionship and loving care and teachings become a fine girl. A rare understanding of each other and generous dispositions have made their life a happy and contented one.

ANDREW J. MYERS.

Andrew J. Myers, successfully engaged in the practice of law at Twin Falls, was born in Mason City, Iowa, on the 3d of February, 1888. He is therefore yet a comparatively young man but in his profession has won a position that many an older lawyer might well envy. He is a son of Nelson and Emma R. (Crout) Myers and while spending his youthful days under the parental roof he acquired his early education in the public schools. He afterward attended the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1915.

Later Mr. Myers came to the west in search of a location and decided upon Twin Falls. Here he took up the practice of law, for which he had qualified, becoming a partner in the firm of Myers & Kinney. At a later period, however, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Myers is now practicing alone. He has well equipped offices at No. 135½ Shoshone street and possesses a good law library, with the contents of which he is largely familiar. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, preparing for defense as well as for attack, and his ability has brought him prominently to the front, winning for him a large clientage. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and with the Masons and is a loyal follower of the craft, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit upon which the order is based.

SAMUEL D. RIGGS.

Samuel D. Riggs, postmaster of Emmett, where he was formerly engaged in merchandising, is one of the native sons of the state and a representative of an honored and prominent pioneer family. He was born in Boise, March 31, 1875, and is the youngest son of the late Henry C. Riggs, who came to the territory of Idaho from Oregon in 1863 and set up the first tent on the present site of Boise. His life record is given at length on another page of this work.

During the early boyhood of Samuel D. Riggs the family home was established upon a farm in the Payette valley eight miles below Emmett, the father there conducting a horse and cattle ranch. It was upon that place that Samuel D. Riggs was largely reared. He attended the country schools of Idaho for about three months out of the year and when nineteen years of age he became a pupil in the town schools of Emmett, there pursuing his studies for two years. For several years during his early manhood he gave his attention to mining as an employe in Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Montana. Later he became identified with mercantile pursuits in Emmett in the capacity of salesman and was thus engaged until appointed postmaster in February, 1916. He was at that time head salesman in the Emmett Cash Grocery, owned by Will C. Langroise, his brother-in-law, and had for six years occupied the position. He has been a very active factor in local democratic circles for some time and his good work in behalf of the party led to his appointment as postmaster on the 6th of January, 1916, by President Woodrow Wilson. He has since held the office and has proven most competent and efficient in the position.

On the 20th of September, 1911, Mr. Riggs was married in Payette to Miss Margaret E. Trevey, who was born in Missouri, February 1, 1882, a daughter of

Hiram C. and Mary Ellen (Taylor) Trevey, who were also natives of Missouri. In that state Mrs. Riggs was reared, completing her education in Buchanan College at Troy, Missouri. She came to Idaho in 1901, joining her elder sister, Mrs. Bettie Giesler, of Payette, who is still living there. In the Trevey family were four pairs of twins, Mrs. Riggs having a twin brother, Wheeler Trevey, of Missouri. Three of the four pairs of twins are living and of the thirteen children in the Trevey family ten still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs have no children.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Riggs is an Odd Fellow and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is fond of hunting, to which he turns for recreation. He is well known in this section of Idaho, where he has spent his entire life, and the sterling worth of his character has gained for him the high regard, confidence and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

ALFRED A. NEWBERRY, M. D.

Dr. Alfred A. Newberry, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Filer, in Twin Falls county, was born near Lockport, Will county, Illinois, October 22, 1881, a son of Stephen and Lucile (Bolin) Newberry. His boyhood days were largely passed in Cook county, Illinois, where he pursued his education. It was in 1898, when he was about seventeen years of age, that he removed to Denver, Colorado, and there, having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he prepared for his chosen calling as a student in the Denver Gross Medical College. He was graduated therefrom and in the fall of 1907 removed to Filer, Idaho. The town had just been started. It was a tiny hamlet in the midst of a wild country covered with sagebrush and he built one of the first residences of the town, having his office in his residence for a time. He was the first physician of the locality and he has seen the town grow from a small village to a thriving place of twelve hundred population. He now has a splendidly equipped office in the First National Bank building and his practice is extensive and of an important character. His professional interests make continuous demands upon his time and energies and he is always careful to conform his practice to the highest standards and ethics of the profession. Reading and study keep him in touch with the advanced thought and researches of the medical fraternity and his professional worth is widely acknowledged.

In 1909 Dr. Newberry was married to Miss Frieda Berger, a native of the state of Washington, and they have one child, Wilmer. The family occupies an attractive residence at Filer and they are people of social prominence in their section of Twin Falls county. Dr. Newberry votes with the republican party, which he has supported since reaching adult age. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also with the Masons and he holds closely to the high standards of manhood and citizenship inculcated by those organizations.

GUS S. WENNSTROM.

Gus S. Wennstrom is the cashier of the First National Bank of American Falls, Idaho. He was born at Alfta, Sweden, on the 26th of December, 1885, and is a son of Peter and Karen (Olson) Wennstrom, who are also natives of the same country. The father is a tailor by trade and followed that pursuit in Sweden until 1888, when he came to America, making his way to Chicago. There he worked at his trade until 1910, when he came to Idaho, settling at Gooding, where he resumed the tailoring business and has since remained an active factor in the commercial circles of that city. His wife is also living.

Gus S. Wennstrom was but three years of age when the family came to the United States. They remained in Chicago for four years and then removed to Avon, Illinois. In the acquirement of his education Gus S. Wennstrom supplemented his public school training by study in Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois, and made his initial step in the business world as a shipping clerk for the Detroit Stove Works in Chicago, where he remained for two years. Attracted by the opportunities of

the west and recognizing the chances offered by its steady growth, he made his way to North Dakota, where he lived for a year and then returned to Illinois.

In 1909 Mr. Wennstrom arrived in Idaho, taking up his abode at Gooding, where he secured land under the Carey act. This he at once began to cultivate and improve and for a year he gave his attention to agricultural interests. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business and eventually became connected with banking, entering the First National Bank at Gooding in the capacity of bookkeeper. There he continued until 1915, when he came to American Falls, being employed as bookkeeper in the First National Bank. From that position he has worked his way steadily upward until he is now cashier and has the entire management of the bank, having been made acting cashier on the 1st of March, 1919. This bank was organized by Governor D. W. Davis in 1907 and has enjoyed a steady growth. It was originally capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and now has a capital of fifty thousand dollars, while its surplus amounts to eight thousand dollars, and its deposits have increased from twenty-five thousand dollars the first year to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the 1st of December, 1918. Governor D. W. Davis is now president, while the vice president of the institution is W. S. Sparks, a stock raiser of American Falls.

On the 18th of September, 1915, Mr. Wennstrom was married to Miss Bernice Hughes, and they now have three children, Harold Elbert, Elmer and Donald.

Mr. Wennstrom has some farming interests adjoining the town of Gooding. In community affairs he is actively and progressively interested. He is now treasurer of the Independent School District, No. 1, and is treasurer of the Power County Chapter of the Red Cross. He was active in all Liberty Loan campaigns and in the drives for the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. He belongs to the Sigma Nu fraternity of Lombard College and is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Universalist church. In manner he is pleasant and genial, in business reliable and enterprising, and in citizenship he is thoroughly loyal. Any community might be glad to name Gus S. Wennstrom as one of its citizens.

HON. GEORGE A. DAY.

The history of Idaho's development would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the Hon. George A. Day, who was most active in creating the land department of the state, serving for twelve years, under the administration of five governors, in connection with this department of the state service. Moreover, he is a recognized leader in republican circles, while as a business man his position is one of prominence owing to the extent and importance of his activities as a farmer and stockman. He today owns and occupies a beautiful home at Oakley, while his first residence there was a little log cabin with a dirt roof. The contrast between that and his present palatial abode is also indicative of the progress that he has made along every line in which he has directed his labors.

Mr. Day was born at Draper, Utah, May 23, 1867, and is a son of Henry E. and Mary Elizabeth (Cotrell) Day, pioneers of Utah. His boyhood was largely passed upon the home farm in Salt Lake county and his early education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by study in the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, and he belongs to the alumni of that institution. He came to Idaho in 1889 as the first principal of the Cassia Stake Academy and acted in that capacity for two years. During the last year of his teaching he began to extend his efforts more and more largely into the stock raising business and from time to time purchased land as his financial resources permitted until he is today the owner of several hundred acres. He has given his attention largely to the raising of cattle and sheep. His first home at Oakley, as previously indicated, was a little log structure with a dirt roof, indicative of the humble start which he made in business; but he used every opportunity wisely and well, made judicious investment in property and in live stock and is today one of the most substantial and prosperous citizens of his part of the state.

The recognition of his ability on the part of his fellow townsmen came to him when in 1903 he was elected to the state senate and he again served in 1905 and in 1907, being thus for three terms a member of the upper house of the Idaho general assembly. He gave the most thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital ques-



Geo. A. Day



Handwritten signature or name, possibly "R. B. [unclear]"

tions which came up for settlement, standing for all those forces which he believed to be of real worth in the upbuilding of the commonwealth. In 1895 he was requested by Governor Gooding to assist in organizing a land department, and when Governor Gooding was succeeded by Governor Brady, the latter appointed him state land commissioner, in which capacity he served for about eight years. He saw the office grow until it became one of the great departments of the state. Land grants were filled; isolated sections 16 and 36 were exchanged to the government for consolidated tracts amounting to a half million acres; and through his foresight in consummating these transactions millions of dollars were made for the public institutions of Idaho. During his administration he encouraged the leasing of all grazing lands as well as agricultural lands belonging to the state and the result of this system swelled the fund materially for the educational and penal institutions. The important work which he did in this connection is recognized by all and its value as a factor in the development of the state and the utilization of its natural resources is widely appreciated. Mr. Day is well known as a leader in republican circles and for two terms served as chairman of the republican state central committee, leading his party successfully through two strenuous campaigns. His opinions carry great weight in the councils of his party and his influence has been a potent force on the side of progress and successful achievement.

In June, 1890, Mr. Day was married to Miss Florence G. Whittle, a native of Grantsville, Utah, and a daughter of George and Ann (Severe) Whittle. Her parents were pioneers and highly respected citizens of Oakley. To Mr. and Mrs. Day have been born seven children: George, Cloie, Zella, Elva, Leroy, Maeser and Dorcas.

The family is most widely and favorably known in Oakley, occupying a prominent position in the social circles of the city. Mr. Day is now serving as mayor of the town, giving to it a business-like administration, characterized by various needed reforms and improvements. His ideals in regard to municipal affairs are high, and while he is never willing to lower his ideals in the least, he utilizes the most practical methods in their achievement. There is nothing of the visionary theorist in his make-up. He studies all questions, especially those of public concern, from the standpoint of a practical business man and patriotic citizen and he works intelligently in the direction of his purpose, knowing that ultimately the right will triumph and that progress will be conserved. He has had much to do in the development of Idaho's natural resources with shaping public thought and action, and in many ways he has left the impress of his individuality and his ability upon the history of his adopted state.

DOUGLAS KNOX.

Douglas Knox, of Emmett, is one of the oldest of Idaho's living pioneers. He is now in his seventy-eighth year and fifty-six years of this period have been spent in Idaho, which he has seen emerge from territorial form to take on the graces and opportunities of statehood. He was a young man of about twenty-two years when he came to Idaho from Nebraska City, Nebraska, arriving in the year 1864. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 27, 1843, his parents being James and Agnes (Douglas) Knox. He was largely reared at Liberty, Guernsey county, Ohio, where his father followed the cabinet-making trade. In 1853 the parents removed to a farm in Appanoose county, Iowa, and in 1856 Douglas Knox left that state to become a resident of Nebraska City, Nebraska. There he resided until 1864, when he made the trip across the country with a wagon train that numbered from twenty to thirty wagons, all drawn by oxen. A part of the luggage and freight which was transported over the plains by this train was a quartz mill, its Idaho destination being Rocky Bar. Mr. Knox remained with the outfit until they reached Rocky Bar, where he assisted in unloading the quartz mill, after which he proceeded to Boise, then a mere military post and emigrant camp on the frontier. He spent the winter of 1864-5 in Idaho's future capital and then removed to Idaho City, where he resided for about two years.

On the 10th of May, 1867, Mr. Knox was married on what is now known as Dry creek, about ten miles west of Boise. The lady whom he wedded was a young widow, Mrs. Margaret Davies by name. In her maidenhood she was Miss Margaret Williams, a native of Wisconsin. Her first husband, Thomas Davies, had died, leaving her with two small children, a son and a daughter, John B. and Ida Davies, but the latter died at the age of twelve years. The son, however, still survives,

making his home in Emmett. The daughter was born while her parents were en route from Wisconsin to Idaho. The Davies family became prominently connected with the pioneer development of this section of the state and the son, John B. Davies, is now a prosperous citizen of Gem county, being widely and favorably known in Emmett. He is married and his only son and child, who was also named John Davies, was mortally wounded in battle in France in the fall of 1918 and died later in a hospital there, being buried on French soil, when a young man of twenty-six years.

While Mr. Knox became a resident of Idaho in 1864, he has lived continuously in or near Emmett since 1870 and for many years occupied a ranch a mile below the town. About thirteen years ago he sold that property and has since lived in Emmett. In 1885 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, Mrs. Margaret (Davies) Knox, who was most devoted to her home and family and whose death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret throughout the community as well as to the members of her own household. To Mr. and Mrs. Knox were born four sons and four daughters, all of whom survive. These are: Mrs. Ella Parrish, now living near Emmett; Clayton B., a resident of Emmett; De Loss D., Walter and Frank, all of whom reside in Emmett; Mrs. Lottie Little, whose home is in Wallace, Idaho; Mrs. Margaret Wells, of Oregon; and Mrs. Minnie Murray, of Bigtimber, Montana. All of the eight children are married and all of the sons-in-law and the daughters-in-law as well as their respective wives and husbands are living. Mr. Knox has about forty grandchildren and great-grandchildren who survive, there being seven of the latter. All four of the sons reside in Emmett and are prosperous and substantial citizens. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Knox was again married. It was eighteen years after her death that he wedded Mrs. Samantha Lewis, the widow of James Lewis, of Emmett, and they are now pleasantly and happily located in one of the cosy homes of Emmett.

Mr. Knox is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and in his political views is a democrat. Since taking up his abode in Emmett he has resided in five different counties, Ada, Washington, Payette, Canyon and Gem, as the different subdivisions of the state have been named. When he took up his abode in Emmett in 1870 it was a part of Ada county, while a later division placed it in Canyon, Washington and Payette counties and finally in Gem county. He served for four years as assessor of Ada county when it was about three times its present size, his incumbency in the office continuing from 1877 to 1881. He served for two years as a commissioner of Canyon county and has been almost continuously a member of the school board of Emmett since 1871, filling the position at the present time. For only three years was he off the board, which has in charge the educational interests of what is known as the independent school district of Emmettsville. This was created by the territorial legislature in 1885. Previous to this time Mr. Knox had served as school trustee and furthermore during all these years of service on the board he has been its chairman and the cause of education has always found in him a stalwart champion. He was made a Mason in Boise Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., in 1878, became a charter member of Butte Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M., at Emmett and from the beginning has constantly served as its treasurer. Throughout his life he has followed the teachings of the order concerning the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed.

ALMA HANSON.

Alma Hanson is filling the position of county treasurer of Teton county, with office at Driggs, where he also makes his home. He was born in Hyrum, Utah, October 3, 1874, and is a son of H. P. and Bertha (Carlson) Hanson, who are natives of Denmark and came to America in 1864, settling in Utah. They made the journey across the plains with ox teams and located at Brigham, while subsequently they removed to Bear River City. Later the father went to Hyrum, Cache county, Utah, where he purchased land, which he improved and continued its cultivation until a recent date. He is now living retired and resides in Hyrum at the age of seventy-six years, while the mother has reached the age of seventy-one years.

Alma Hanson spent his youthful days largely in Hyrum and in Logan and

supplemented his public school education by study in the Brigham Young College. He then turned his attention to sheep raising in partnership with his father and they owned from three to seven thousand head of sheep for six or seven years. Alma Hanson was then called to fill a mission to Germany for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This was in 1902 and he returned in 1905. At the close of his missionary service he traveled all over Europe for more than a month. Following his return home he took up the insurance business, in which he engaged for a few months, or until November, 1905, when he removed to Darby. He taught school for eight years in Teton county and filed on land at Bates, that county, and removed to his farm on which he located in the summer of 1906. He bought more land from time to time and is now the owner of four hundred acres, constituting a finely improved farm, all of which is under cultivation. He continued to till the soil until the spring of 1919, when he removed to Driggs, and through the intervening period he has rented his land, deriving therefrom a good annual income.

On the 8th of November, 1905, Mr. Hanson was married to Miss Marie Aslogsen and they have become the parents of six children, namely: Alma, who was born August 11, 1906; Lincoln, who was born April 21, 1908, and died September 25, 1914; Irene V., born December 21, 1909; Carl E., September 17, 1911; Gladys, whose birth occurred in November, 1915; and June, born in June, 1918.

Mr. Hanson has remained an active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and on the 12th of August, 1908, was made bishop of the Bates ward and held that office for nearly eleven years. He is a member of the high council to the stake president of the Teton stake and is first counselor to the president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. During his term as bishop he instituted many improvements, such as a new meetinghouse and a new schoolhouse. Politically Mr. Hanson is a republican and is a recognized leader in the local ranks of his party. In 1916 he was elected to the office of county treasurer of Teton county and has since served in that capacity. He was justice of the peace at Bates for two years and is now a member of the city council and a trustee of the high school at Driggs. During the World war he was a member of the County Council of Defense and director of the sale of War Savings stamps. He stood loyally for every interest which he believed would further the welfare of the nation or advance the interests of the soldiers in camp and field.

MRS. MARY E. RIDENBAUGH.

Mrs. Mary E. Ridenbaugh, a prominent club woman and one who has done much to shape educational development and progress in the state, is numbered among the pioneer residents of Boise. She is the wife of W. H. Ridenbaugh and in her maidenhood bore the name of Mary Elizabeth Black. She was born on a plantation near St. Joseph, Missouri, October 10, 1857, a daughter of Charles M. Black, a farmer and stock raiser, who throughout his entire life engaged in business along those lines. He, too, was a native of Missouri and during the Civil war he served with the Confederate army under General Sterling Price. Six of his brothers were also Confederate soldiers under General Price. The mother of Mrs. Ridenbaugh was Annis Matilda Daniels, a daughter of Archibald and Harriette Lee (Hutson) Daniels. Annis Matilda Daniels was born in the state of Illinois. Mrs. Ridenbaugh is descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from Revolutionary war stock. Her maternal ancestors lived in Virginia, while the Black family was represented in Kentucky.

In 1864, when but seven years of age, Mrs. Ridenbaugh was brought by her parents to the territory of Idaho. They traveled westward with a train of one hundred wagons, each drawn by Missouri mules. The complete emigrant train made the journey from the vicinity of St. Joseph, Missouri, and the Black family located on the site now occupied by the city of Caldwell in Canyon county, Idaho. This district was named Dixie by the thirty or more of the hundred families who located at that point. The Black family remained at the Dixie settlement for a year and in 1866 removed to a cattle ranch in Ada county, about fifteen miles east of Boise. There Mrs. Ridenbaugh remained until she reached the age of fourteen years and while her parents were living upon the ranch she acquired her preliminary education in St. Michael's parish school. Later she attended St. Vin-

cent's convent in Walla Walla, Washington, for two years and afterward completed her education in the State Normal School at San Jose, California, in which she continued her studies for two years. In the meantime, after leaving the convent at Walla Walla and before entering the California State Normal, she taught two terms of school in Ada county. It was her intention to make teaching a profession but on the 3d of February, 1878, just a few months after returning from the normal school at San Jose, she was married to William H. Ridenbaugh, the well known Boise lumber dealer and merchant miller. Accordingly she never resumed teaching but has since devoted herself to her home and family and her public work. She has one daughter, Mary Florence, who was married October 10, 1916, to Lieutenant Colonel Calvin D. Cowles, Jr., of the Medical Corps of the United States army.

Mrs. Ridenbaugh has ever been a broad student and reader and has taken a very active part in support of educational interests, serving under three different governors as a member of the board of regents of the Idaho State University, and in recognition of her valuable service to that institution the women's dormitory at Moscow was named Ridenbaugh Hall. She it was who planned the dormitory and did much to carry the plan forward to successful completion. It was also while acting as regent that she succeeded in introducing the domestic science feature of the school, now constituting one of its valuable departments.

Mrs. Ridenbaugh has been a leading figure in club circles in the state. She was one of the organizers of the Columbian Club of Boise, becoming a charter member, and has held every official position in the club. She was also a charter member of the Fortnightly Club, has served as its president and also as president of the Elizabethan Literary Club of Boise, of which she was likewise one of the organizers. She became a charter member of the Women's Relief Corps of Boise and she is also prominent in the work of St. Michael's Episcopal church. She served as the first president of the Woman's Parish Guild, an auxiliary of the church and she has been a leader in all of the war work instituted and carried forward by the church and by the Boise Red Cross, of which she was likewise one of the organizers. She is also a member of Jeff Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of San Francisco, California. Perhaps no woman in Idaho has served on as many boards of various kinds as Mrs. Ridenbaugh. Actuated by the spirit of progress at all times, her work has been of most tangible value and perhaps has been no greater or more far-reaching in its results than in the establishment of the domestic science course of study in the Idaho State University. She devoted five years to the planning and development of this department while on the board of regents and brought it to such a point of perfection that it has been used as a model by the universities of many other states. She also labored untiringly for eight years to secure the Carnegie library for Boise and again her efforts were crowned with success. To Mrs. Ridenbaugh, more than to any other resident of Boise, is due the credit of having the beautiful library here. Her labors have been directly resultant along many lines of progress and the value of her work can scarcely be overestimated.

LEWIS J. MAGEE.

Lewis J. Magee, secretary of the Boise-Payette Water Users Association and a resident of Caldwell, was born in Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, October 23, 1868, his parents being John L. and Nancy A. (Thorp) Magee. The father was also a native of Davis county, Iowa, while the former was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, on the 12th day of February, 1840. During his early life John L. Magee engaged in teaching school and later took up the occupation of farming in Iowa. In 1898 he removed to California and now makes his home at San Jose, where he is living retired from active business. He served during the Civil war as a member of an Iowa regiment, and his patriotism has ever been of a lofty character. His wife passed away in 1902.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Lewis J. Magee attended the common and high schools of Bloomfield, Iowa, and later entered the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He next pursued a business course at Burlington, Iowa, which he completed in 1892, and then returned to Nebraska, where he engaged in teaching for about eight years. In 1901 he came to Caldwell and took up farming, which he



LEWIS J. MAGEE



followed continuously until 1917, when he rented his land and became secretary of the Boise-Payette Water Users Association, in which capacity he represents the farmers and other users of the water supply. He is also one of the eleven members of the board of directors of the association.

In 1892 Mr. Magee was united in marriage to Miss Mina Price, of Essex county, Ontario, Canada, and they have become the parents of four children: Wallace J., who is engaged in farming near Caldwell; Kenneth L., who was a member of the artillery, stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington; and Doris R. and Rosalie E., who are pupils in the Caldwell schools.

Mr. Magee gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and in 1915 was a member of the state legislature from Canyon county. He is interested in all that has to do with the welfare and upbuilding of his state and has been the supporter of many movements looking to the general good. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and its teachings guide him in all the relations of life. For recreation he turns to hunting and fishing, but he is a man who finds keen pleasure in his work, deriving from it the joy which comes from the accomplishment of a well defined purpose.

DAVID RIRIE.

The late David Ririe, who gave the best years of his life to the business interests and religious activities of his community and for whom the town of Ririe, Jefferson county, was named, was born in West Weber, Weber county, Utah, November 21, 1860, and died in Denver, Colorado, July 3, 1919, after an illness of almost two years. He was a son of James and Anne (Boyack) Ririe, both of whom were natives of Scotland. They came to America in their youth, probably some time in the '40s, and here married. They then established their home in Weber county, Utah, on a homestead where they remained for a number of years developing their land into a modern farm. Sometime later they bought a farm near Ogden valley, Utah, and there they spent the rest of their lives, the death of the father occurring in 1904 and that of the mother in 1915.

David Ririe received a public school education in Weber county, Utah, where he grew to manhood, rendering valuable assistance to his parents in the cultivation of the homestead. Thus in early life he laid the foundation of the success he later achieved when he took up agricultural operations on his own account. On reaching his majority, he left his father's home to engage in sheep raising with his brother and continued at that occupation until 1890. That year witnessed his arrival in Idaho and he located in that part of Bingham county which later was included in Jefferson county, where he took up a homestead. In those days this country presented a far different appearance from what it does today for it was almost entirely covered with sage brush. Such was the condition of Mr. Ririe's homestead when he arrived here, but he set to work with his limited equipment, cleared his land which, after years of toil, he developed into one of the best improved farms in the state of Idaho. After the death of Mr. Ririe, his wife took up the management of this farm of one hundred and sixty acres, the cultivation of which she supervises along with one hundred and sixty acres of dry land which she owns and two hundred and forty acres which she leases and intends to purchase.

In the course of time that part of Jefferson county where Mr. Ririe had located had developed to such an extent as to warrant the need of a commercial center. He was the first to recognize this need and accordingly in 1915 platted the site of the town of Ririe which received its name from the proprietor. Determined upon the assurance of a successful future for the town, he then used his influence to secure the railroad facilities which the citizens now enjoy. Thus whatever distinction this busy village acquires in the future will in the last analysis be traceable to the wisdom and foresight of its founder. Aside from agriculture Mr. Ririe had extensive business interests in that part of the county of which he was a resident. For years he was water master and a director of the Farmers Friend Canal Company and at the time of his death he was president of the same. He was also a stockholder in and vice president of the First National Bank of Ririe and owned stock in the Ririe Mill & Elevator Company, the Ririe Garage, the Ucon grist mill and the Farmers Equity Elevator Company.

On September 14, 1893, Mr. Ririe was united in marriage to Leah A. Lovell, who was born in Oak City, Millard county, Utah, November 1, 1877. She is the daughter of Joseph H. and Ellen (Radford) Lovell, the former being a native of Nauvoo, Illinois, and the latter of Provo, Utah. When only a small child Joseph H. Lovell removed to Utah with his parents who located on a farm in that state in the early days. There he received the limited schooling which the frontier settlements at that time afforded and remained on his father's farm, acquiring a practical training in agriculture, until he started out for himself. He carried on farming operations until 1890, in which year he left Utah and located in Star valley, Wyoming, where he farmed for two years. He then removed to Idaho and settled in that part of Fremont county which later became a part of Bonneville county. There he remained until his death, which occurred in the month of June in the year following that of his arrival. The mother survives and is now living in Bonneville county.

To Mr. and Mrs. David Ririe were born eight children namely: David the eldest who died on January 20, 1895, at the age of six months; Joseph H. and James E. who are farming the home place; Elizabeth A., George F., Parley A., Eldon C. and Sylvia, all of whom are living at home.

Mr. Ririe was, as is his wife, a lifelong and zealous member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and from the time of his coming to Jefferson county until his death he was continuously performing some valuable service which resulted in furthering the best interests of his denomination. He was a member of the Shelton ward from 1890 until 1910, during which time he served as a ward and Sunday school teacher. He then became bishop of the Perry ward and retained this position until the Ririe ward was established in February, 1918, when he was made bishop of the latter ward and served in that capacity until his death in the following year. He also spent twenty-six months in England as a missionary of his church. Because of his superior business ability and good judgment, Mr. Ririe was frequently called upon to lend his assistance in the erection of church edifices for his denomination in Jefferson county. Such was the case when the meeting houses of the Shelton, Perry and Ririe wards were erected, and during the construction of the stake tabernacle at Rigby, he served as a member of the finance committee which did an important piece of work in raising the funds for the erection of this structure.

In politics Mr. Ririe took his stand with the democratic party, but he never sought political honors, although he served as justice of the peace for a number of years. It must appear to the casual observer who reviews the life and achievements of this man that with his passing there was lost to the community a citizen of sterling worth and of unselfish devotion to the common weal.

LEWIS C. MERRELL.

Lewis C. Merrell, who is well known in business and financial circles in Boise, was born in Syracuse, New York, October 25, 1877, a son of G. Lewis and Mary (Seward) Merrell. Both were representatives of old and prominent families of New York, having ancestors in the Revolutionary war. The founder of the Merrell family on this side of the Atlantic landed at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1632. The Merrells were of French extraction, while the Searwards, who have also been in this country for many generations, are of Scotch descent.

Lewis C. Merrell was graduated from Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1899, at the age of twenty-one years. For a number of years he was actively engaged with Merrell-Soule Company, a large manufacturing concern of Syracuse, New York, of which his father was one of the founders. In 1914 he came to Boise, Idaho, seeking a more equable climate and has since made his home here. For several years he was vice president of the Overland National Bank here and at this writing is a director of the Boise Stone Company. He is likewise a member and director of the Boise Commercial Club, the Boise Country Club and the University Club. He also belongs to the Rotary Club here.

On June 17, 1914, Mr. Merrell was married in Syracuse, New York, to Miss Delphine Michael, a native of Syracuse and a boyhood acquaintance. Mr. and Mrs. Merrell have a daughter, Dorothy, who was born in 1915. They are members of

St. John's Roman Catholic church, and fraternally Mr. Merrell is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has taken an active and prominent part in the city's affairs since he located here and has done much toward promoting measures that have proved of benefit to the community. In politics he is a republican and while a resident of Syracuse, New York, served as president of the common council and also on the board of estimate. Since coming to Boise he has demonstrated his value as a citizen, having contributed toward development along various lines.

ALBERT S. THOMPSON.

Albert S. Thompson is a well known and influential factor in the business life of Rigby as president of the Idaho Title & Loan Company. His birth occurred in Macon county, Missouri, November 3, 1877, his parents being Joseph S. and Elizabeth (Troutt) Thompson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. In the '30s the father accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri, the journey being made by ox team. He was but six years of age when they located in Macon county, that state, where he was reared and educated and where he carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. At the time of hostilities between the north and the south he enlisted in a Missouri regiment, with which he served during the period of the war with the exception of five months when he was suffering from a wound received in an engagement in which he took part. He passed away in November, 1913, and is survived by his widow, who is still living on the old home place in Missouri with all the other members of the family save Albert S. of this review and a brother who resides in Chicago.

The youthful days of Albert S. Thompson were spent in Macon county, Missouri, where he acquired his early education, later pursuing a course in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. On the completion of his studies in that institution he returned to his home in Macon county, where he remained until he reached the age of twenty-two years. In 1900 he went to Butte, Montana, where he was employed in a store until the fall of 1902, when he came to Idaho and for two months was a resident of Idaho Falls. On the expiration of that period he located on a homestead near Market Lake in Jefferson county, where he carried on farming for three years. In 1905 he embarked in the real estate business at Market Lake, now Roberts, and was there successfully engaged along that line until 1915. In the latter year he removed to Rigby, where he has since remained active in business as president of the Idaho Title & Loan Company. He is likewise a stockholder in the Beet Growers Sugar Company and the Idaho State Live Stock Company and is the owner of two business blocks in Roberts.

On the 1st of February, 1904, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie B. Burwell, by whom he has three children: Harold S., born December 3, 1904; Yula E., whose birth occurred December 3, 1909; and Waldo R., whose natal day was June 21, 1917.

Mr. Thompson gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and in 1917 was elected to the office of city clerk, to which he was reelected in 1919, making a most creditable and commendable record in that connection. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Success has attended his well directed efforts along business lines and he has long been numbered among the prosperous, representative and esteemed citizens of Rigby and Jefferson county.

JACOB C. ALLMON.

Jacob C. Allmon is one of the best known and highly respected citizens of Emmett, where he is filling the office of mayor and at the same time is master of Butte Lodge No. 37, A. F. & A. M. In business circles, too, he has a wide acquaintance by reason of the fact that he is holding a responsible position with the Citizens Lumber Company. He was born in Benton county, Arkansas, July 12, 1880, and is a son of William Thomas Allmon, whose birth occurred in Memphis county, Tennes-

see, October 1, 1832. He served in the Confederate army with a Missouri regiment, holding the rank of first lieutenant during the Civil war, and in days of peace he devoted his life to the occupation of farming. He passed away in Bardwell, Texas, July 10, 1916, after having been three times married. He first wedded Anna Brown, and his second marriage was with Annie Basinger, who was also a native of Tennessee and who died when her son Jacob C. was but three years of age. Later the father wedded Susan Collins, by whom he had no children, and she proved a kind and most considerate stepmother. She, too, has departed this life. Jacob C. Allmon has one own brother and an own sister; Horace K., a resident of Cascade, Idaho; and Mrs. Esther Wylie, who makes her home near Pineville in southwestern Missouri.

When Jacob C. Allmon was but eight years of age his father removed to southwestern Missouri, where he was reared upon a farm in McDonald county, his education being acquired in the public schools and in the Pea Ridge Normal College at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He attended that institution for two terms and at the age of twenty-one years took up the profession of teaching in Franklin county, Arkansas, where he continued through one term, while later he taught for two terms in McDonald county, Missouri. He afterward pursued a course of study in the Kansas City Business College in 1906 and immediately on the completion thereof came to Idaho and has since made his home in Emmett. For more than twelve years he was buyer for the hardware and grocery department of a large general store at Emmett but resigned that position on the 1st of March, 1919, and for a short time looked after his private interests, consisting of a ten acre prune orchard about four miles from Emmett, now coming into bearing. He is also half-owner of the Liberty Theatre at Emmett, which is the leading moving picture house of the city. It seems that his three-year-old orchard will soon be a very profitable property. Recently Mr. Allmon accepted a responsible position with the Citizens Lumber Company at Emmett, which he is now representing as bookkeeper and manager.

On the 4th of March, 1902, Mr. Allmon was married in southwestern Missouri to Miss Lula Stith and they have one daughter, Myrl, who was born October 17, 1905. Mr. Allmon gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and on the 22d of April, 1919, was elected to the office of mayor of Emmett, in which position he is proving most capable, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. He is the master of the Masonic lodge at Emmett, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, being a member of Elkorah Temple. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past grand of the lodge and a past chief patriarch in the encampment. He is likewise connected with the Commercial Club and any project which is of value to the city or a matter of vital concern to its welfare is sure to receive his endorsement and earnest support.

W. W. KIMPLE.

W. W. Kimple is a self-made man who has devoted his life to farming and cattle raising, in which business he is now successfully engaged at Caldwell. He was born in Andrew county, Missouri, February 22, 1872, and there attended school. His residence in the west dates from 1898, at which time he took up the occupation of farming near Caldwell and also conducted a livery stable at Emmett for about three years. Since then he has concentrated his energies upon his agricultural and stock raising interests, and his success has placed him among the men of affluence in his community. In his boyhood there were many trying years when he encountered difficulties and obstacles, but these did not lessen his courage or his determination, and by persistent energy and industry he has worked his way steadily upward.

On the 27th of July, 1916, Mr. Kimple was united in marriage to Miss Clara Maxey, a daughter of Dr. W. C. Maxey, who was a pioneer of Caldwell and who had served in the Civil war. He came to Idaho in 1887 and in various ways entered prominently into the public life and development of the state. He was a son of Dr. William A. Maxey, a native of Tennessee, who settled in Illinois in 1818, the year of the admission of that state into the Union. There his son, Dr. William C. Maxey, was reared and in 1861 joined the First Independent Regiment of Illinois Cavalry. After



MR. AND MRS. W. W. KIMPLE



several months his command was mustered out of service and he reenlisted as a member of Company G of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In his subsequent service he was captured by the Confederates and confined in the prison on Belle Isle for several months. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge, with the rank of first sergeant, and then returned to his home in Illinois, where he gave his attention to the study and practice of medicine until 1883, when he removed to Marcus, Iowa. There he remained until 1887, when he came to Idaho and soon won recognition not only as one of the most able physicians and surgeons of Caldwell but also as one of the leading figures in the public life of the state. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Idaho, was the first commandant of the Soldiers Home at Boise and was a past grand commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this state. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Lane and was a daughter of Gilbert Lane, passed away in Boise in December, 1907, and Dr. W. C. Maxey died at the National Soldiers Home in southern California, December 27, 1912. They were the parents of Dr. E. E. Maxey, a prominent physician of Boise.

Mr. Kimple, a resident of the state for twenty-one years, is highly respected by all who know him because of his capability and reliability in business, and his example may well serve to encourage and inspire others, showing what can be accomplished through individual effort.

VERNON THOMPSON CRAIG.

Vernon Thompson Craig, cashier of the Bank of Emmett, of which he was one of the founders in 1906, was born May 15, 1873, at Craig, Nebraska, a town which was named in honor of his family. He is the eldest of the four children, three sons and a daughter, whose parents were Thompson and Mary Elizabeth (Moore) Craig. The father was a farmer throughout his entire life save that at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the Union army, becoming a private of Company K, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Regiment. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 31, 1838, and was a son of Major Johnson Craig, who won his title by service in the Ohio State Militia. Thompson Craig rendered valuable aid to the country in the hour of civil strife and in days of peace was equally loyal to the best interests of the nation. He was married at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, February 28, 1872, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Moore, whose birth occurred in that county on the 12th of July, 1846, her father being John Moore. Prior to his marriage, or in 1866, Thompson Craig went to Burt county, Nebraska, where he purchased a large tract of land at a low figure. He there kept bachelor's hall until 1872, when he returned to Ohio and married the lady who was one of the friends of his boyhood and a schoolmate of his early days. The death of Thompson Craig occurred in Emmett, February 13, 1916, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He is still survived by his widow, who now resides with her only daughter, Mrs. Mabel Edgerton, of Berkeley, California. The three sons of the family are Vernon Thompson, Johnson and Walter D. Craig. The last two are ranchmen residing near Emmett.

The first named, Vernon T. Craig of this review, was reared upon his father's farm in Burt county, Nebraska, and is indebted to the public school system of that state for the early educational advantages which he acquired. He also attended the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and the Fremont (Neb.) Normal College. He was graduated from both the high school and the Fremont Normal College and he taught school for three or four years in that state. In 1900 he arrived in Idaho and was principal of the Garfield school at South Boise for a year. He then engaged in mining at Sumpter, Oregon, for two years and in 1903 he returned to Idaho, where he founded the Meridian Exchange Bank, now the First National Bank of Meridian. Of this institution he became cashier and manager but sold his interests in the business in 1905 and at once removed to Emmett, where he became one of the prime movers in the organization of the Bank of Emmett, which opened its doors for business on the 1st of January, 1906. Throughout the intervening period of fourteen years he has been its cashier. This bank is capitalized for sixty thousand dollars and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. The business has been carried on in the Bank of Emmett block at the

corner of Main and Washington streets, which is one of the best business blocks of the town, and the success of the institution is attributable in large measure to the efforts, the enterprise and business discernment of Vernon T. Craig. He is also the owner of ranch and orchard interests in the vicinity of Emmett and his business affairs are always wisely and carefully conducted.

On the 19th of September, 1903, Mr. Craig was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Elizabeth Pipher, who was born at West Baden, Indiana, December 19, 1875. Both Mr. and Mrs. Craig are consistent members of the Presbyterian church. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity as a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner and his wife is connected with the Order of the Eastern Star. She also belongs to the Woman's Relief Corps and to the P. E. O. Society. Mr. Craig's membership relations extend to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, and he is also a member of the Sons of Veterans. Politically he is an earnest republican and is now chairman of the republican central committee of Gem county, but while he is keenly interested in the adoption of republican principles, he has never sought nor desired office. He is fond of reading, especially of history, and finds recreation in motoring. His activities have been of a character which have contributed in substantial measure to the advancement and development of his section of the state and the consensus of public opinion places him among the leading citizens of Idaho.

WARREN L. SHURTLEFF.

Warren L. Shurtleff, engaged in general merchandising at Lewisville, Jefferson county, was born in the neighboring state of Utah, his birth having occurred at Ogden in October, 1880. His parents, Charles V. and Alzina (Smith) Shurtleff, were also natives of Utah, and the father there engaged in railroading for five years. In 1884 he removed to Jefferson county, Idaho, then a part of Bingham county, and filed on land three-quarters of a mile west of Lewisville. This he improved and developed and thereon reared his family of twelve children, namely: Charles J., George J., Warren L., Llewellyn, Joseph H., P. Ray, Eva Shurtleff Burton, Leone F., Della M., John G., Olive and Jessie. The father continued to further develop and improve his farm until 1912, when he retired from active business life and turned his property over to his heirs, removing to Salt Lake City, where he purchased a nice home that he has since occupied. The mother passed away in December, 1907.

Warren L. Shurtleff was but four years of age when his parents removed to Idaho and in this state he was reared and educated. When his textbooks were put aside he took up the occupation of farming and purchased land, also renting a part of his father's place, which he continued to cultivate for three years. He then removed to Ogden, Utah, where he was employed for two years in a wholesale house, and for six months prior to that time he acted as fireman on an engine on the Southern Pacific Railroad. After about two and a half years spent in Utah he returned home and engaged in farming for a year upon his own land. He was then called to serve on a mission, spending twenty-five months in England for the benefit of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Following his return to his native land he again took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for three years. He later spent two years as manager with the C. A. Smith Mercantile Company at Lewisville and for one year was manager for the Intermountain Farmers Equity at Idaho Falls. He has recently installed a stock of general merchandise in a business block which he owns at Lewisville and is now devoting his attention and energies to commercial pursuits. He is still the owner of two farm properties, which he leases, and he likewise has city property in both Rigby and Lewisville.

In August, 1902, Mr. Shurtleff was married to Miss Laura Agren, and they have become the parents of seven children: Ellen L., Warren A., Blanche A., Victor R., Ruth J., Mark A. and Daryl A.

Mr. Shurtleff remains an active worker in the church and is second counselor to the bishop of his ward. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has filled various local offices. He is now the president of the town council of Lewisville and served on the high school board for six years, while for eight

years he was a member of the district school board, acting as its chairman. He was a candidate for the office of county commissioner on the republican ticket in 1915 but was defeated by ten votes. He loyally supports every cause or interest which he believes for the benefit of the community and his efforts are of a practical and resultant character.

CHARLES A. SMITH, JR.

Charles A. Smith, Jr., a prominent merchant of Menan, Jefferson county, was born in Utah in December, 1878. His father, Charles A. Smith, Sr., who was a native of the Nutmeg state, accompanied his parents westward in 1849 when he was but a child and settled in Utah. In those days travel across the plains was a slow and hazardous undertaking, for the only means of locomotion was the ox team and prairie schooner and the country was infested with marauding bands of hostile Indians. It was under such conditions that Charles A. Smith, Sr., came to Utah and he made most of the journey beside the lumbering wagon on foot. He grew to manhood in the new country, enduring all the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer. He engaged for several years in freighting goods but later took up agriculture and after engaging in this occupation in a small way for a few years, bought a farm near Morgan, Utah, where he carried on stock raising and general farming on a larger scale for seven years. On the expiration of this period in 1889 he came to Idaho, locating in that section of Bingham county which later became a part of Jefferson, where he became the owner of a sizeable tract of land and resumed stock raising in a more extensive fashion than heretofore. In 1890 he forsook farming for merchandising and established the C. A. Smith Mercantile Company at Menan, carrying on a successful retail business until his retirement in 1906. However, he still retains an interest in the same. In addition to the store at Menan he also operated a retail establishment at Lewisville, Jefferson county, and had an interest in a milling business at Rigby and Menan. While he was still a resident of Utah, he was united in marriage to Sarah J. Shurtliff, the mother of the subject of this sketch and a native of that state. Since Mr. Smith left active business pursuits, he and his wife have returned to Utah and are now residing in the city of Ogden. He is seventy-three years of age and his wife is sixty-eight.

Charles A. Smith, Jr., was a lad of twelve years when he came with his parents to Jefferson county, Idaho, but after he had finished his elementary schooling he returned to his native state to become a student in a business college in Ogden. On the completion of his course he returned home and entered the employ of his father in the C. A. Smith Mercantile Company at Menan. As time passed and other business interests demanded more and more of his father's time, the son, who had acquired stock in the store, was finally given the responsibility of managing the concern which is still under his direction. Later he bought stock in the Rigby Flour Mills Company and in the Menan Milling Company and he has been the manager of the latter since 1910. Mr. Smith is also a stockholder in the First National Bank and the City Pharmacy Company of Rigby. Furthermore he occupies the official position of vice president of the Jefferson State Bank of Menan and is a director of the Idaho-Montana Asbestos Company, which promises to be the largest industry of the kind in the state.

In the month of December, 1898, Mr. Smith was married to Ida J. Poole, a daughter of John R. and Harriet (Bitton) Poole, the former originally from Iowa and the latter from England. Both were early pioneers of Idaho, being among the first to settle in Menan, where they have contributed substantially to the general development and welfare of the town and surrounding country. After the death of the father in 1894, the mother has continued to reside in Menan. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children, namely: Emmett O., born September 22, 1899; Altha L., born January 27, 1901, and H. Lyle, born September 18, 1902. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Mr. Smith is affiliated with one fraternal order—the Modern Woodmen of America. He gives his political endorsement to the republican party and has been a participant in all of the activities of this organization in his section. When the

county of Jefferson was established in 1913 he was appointed a member of the original board of county commissioners and on the expiration of his term of office he was reelected. He served as a member of the First village board of Menan and has ever been alert to the best interests of the town. Mr. Smith enjoys the high regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact through commercial relations. In the conduct of business affairs he uses good judgment, and the enterprise which enables him to overcome all difficulties makes it possible for him to direct his interests so that success in substantial measure is today his.

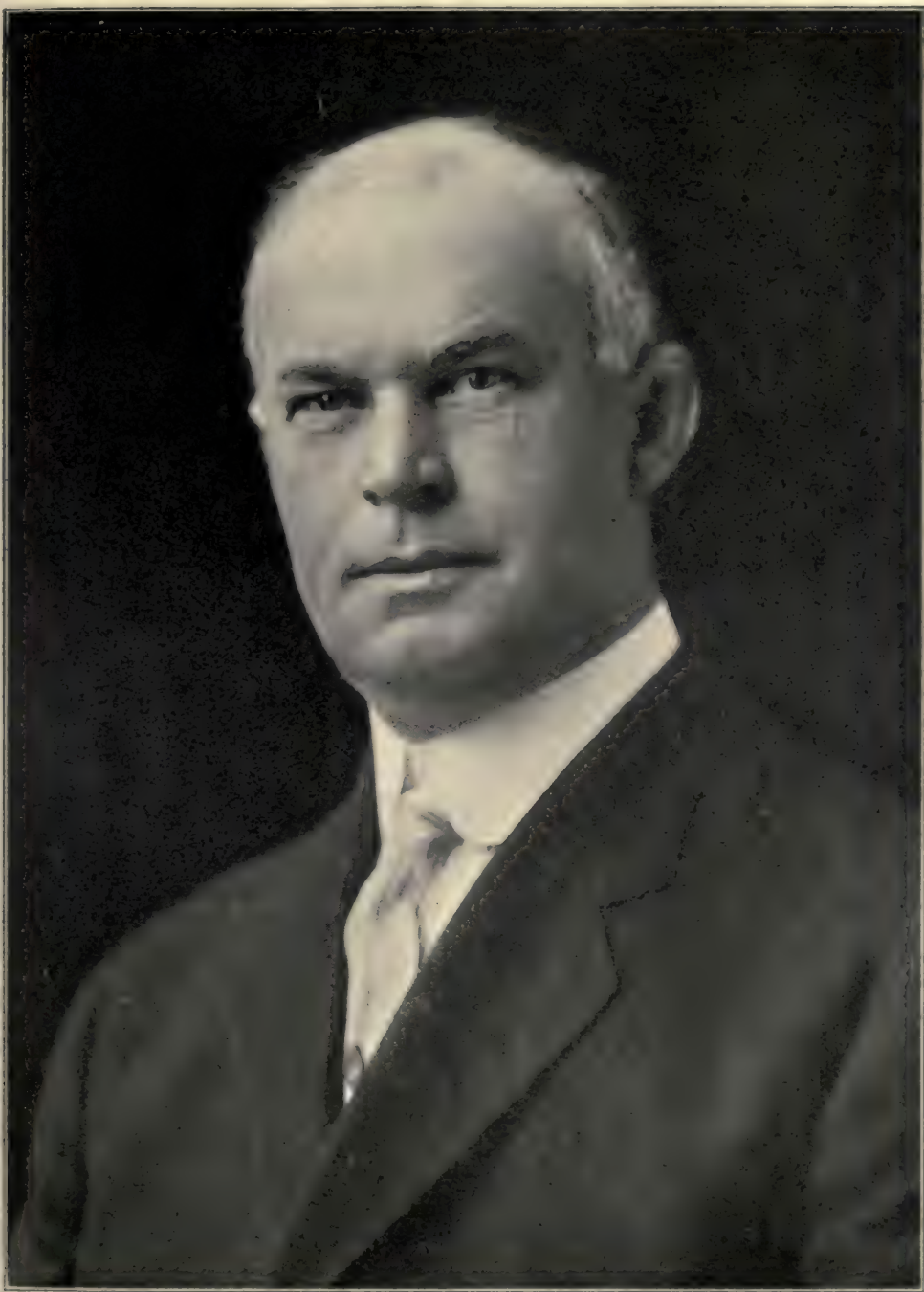
HON. GUY EMERSON BOWERMAN.

Hon. Guy Emerson Bowerman, who is first commissioner of finance for the state of Idaho brings to his official duties the broad knowledge gained from many years of experience in banking and financial circles. He was born in Coldwater, Michigan, October 8, 1866, a son of Thomas Henry Bowerman, who was a native of Detroit, Michigan, and spent his entire life in that state. In early manhood he wedded Elizabeth M. Daken, a native of Vermont and a representative of one of the old New England families. For more than a half century they occupied the same house in Coldwater, Michigan. The father has now passed away, but the mother survives and resides in San Diego, California.

Reared in his native state to the age of eighteen years and acquiring his education in its public schools, Guy Emerson Bowerman then left home to go to South Dakota, settling at Dell Rapids in 1884. He at once secured employment in a bank there and after three years, or when twenty-one years of age, was advanced to the position of cashier. He continued in active connection with banking interests in that state until 1899, when he came to Idaho and established his home at St. Anthony. The banking business of Idaho was then in its infancy and the initiative and enterprise of the young banker were at once manifest. Recognizing the opportunities of a young but rapidly developing state, and having the most profound confidence in its future, he carefully directed his efforts along financial lines and has come to be regarded as one of the prominent bankers and financiers of the state. He was the founder of the first bank established in his district between Idaho Falls and Montana, the institution being originally called the Idaho State Bank and later converted into the First National Bank of St. Anthony, of which he remained president until 1912, when he sold his interests. He has been very active as the founder and promotor of banks for many years. He assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Driggs, also the First National Bank of Ashton and the Fremont County Bank of Sugar City. Each of these institutions received his personal attention and became valuable factors in the development of the communities in which they are located. After the experimental stage was passed and the banks were placed upon a substantial basis Mr. Bowerman withdrew from the first two. He is still, however, connected with eight different banks in the state. He was one of the organizers of the Idaho State Bankers Association, of which he has been honored with the presidency, and he has also served as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association.

On the 18th of September, 1888, Mr. Bowerman was married in Mitchell, Ontario, when twenty-two years of age, to Miss Susanna Priscilla Wilson, a native of Ontario. To them has been born a son, Guy Emerson, whose birth occurred August 29, 1896. He was graduated from the high school of St. Anthony and had just completed his freshman year at Yale in June, 1917, when at the age of twenty years he enlisted in the Yale Ambulance Unit for service in the great war. He sailed for France on the 7th of August, 1917, and when his unit reached that country it was at once assigned to duty with the French army and so continued to the end of the war. Guy E. Bowerman, Jr., was decorated with the Croix du Guerre for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty, having volunteered to go to the rescue of the wounded during a full bombardment. He was one of the first thirty thousand Americans to reach France and spent twenty months in that land. He returned to the United States in 1919, reaching his native shores on Easter morning, and he will re-enter Yale, continuing his course in the university.

Mr. Bowerman is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to the lodge, the commandery, the consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Elk, a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. He is a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, a past noble



HON. GUY E. BOWERMAN



grand in the Odd Fellows and past master in the Masons. In politics he is a republican and for one term, during the twelfth general assembly, he served as a member of the Idaho house of representatives, which honored him with the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations and a member of the committee on banks and banking. He has served as mayor of St. Anthony and his administration was marked by the utmost efficiency and economy. His interest in the affairs of community and commonwealth has been of a vital and valuable character and he has always been a willing volunteer in any cause that has had for its object the welfare of state or nation. He has served as a member of the Idaho Liberty Loan Committee and as county chairman for the Liberty Loan drives in Fremont county that have made such a remarkable record. His deep interest in every moment calculated to advance the welfare of the soldiers in the field or support the cause of America and the allied forces has made him a leader in all war work. Another fact in his career is that his moral support of any project has been also further endorsed by his financial aid. A most public-spirited citizen, he has constantly put forth effective effort for the general good and the high place which he had won in financial circles led to his appointment as commissioner of finance in the cabinet of Governor Davis. The appointment came to him on the 31st of March, 1919, and he assumed the duties of the office on the 6th of May following. This was entirely contrary to his wish. He had no ambition for public life and it was only under great pressure that he was induced to accept the office, which he has done at the sacrifice of his personal interests. Such a man, however, is invaluable in the cabinet and the choice has been most strongly endorsed by public opinion, for Idaho's citizens recognize in Guy Emerson Bowerman a man whose initiative, enterprise and progressiveness have been, and will continue to be of the greatest value to the state.

RICHARD S. WILKIE.

On the roster of Teton county's public officials appears the name of Richard S. Wilkie, who is now prosecuting attorney and who makes his home at Driggs, the county seat. Almost the width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, for he is a native of Hartford, Connecticut. He was born November 22, 1875, his parents being Frederick C. and Sarah (Adams) Wilkie, who are mentioned in connection with the sketch of A. H. Wilkie on another page of this work.

Richard S. Wilkie was reared in Washington county, Idaho, for his parents brought their family to the west when he was but eight years of age. There he pursued his education, having to go a distance of three miles to school on snowshoes during the winter. After he attained the age of sixteen he attended night schools and also pursued his education through correspondence schools. Subsequently he took up his abode in Boise, where he learned the printer's trade, and while thus engaged he attended business college at night, embracing every opportunity that would enable him to advance his education and thus promote his efficiency in the business world. He worked at the printer's trade for about seven years and then turned his attention to mining, leasing and operating mining property. He also traveled as a mining expert for two years, reporting on claims for different companies. Much of his attention through seven years was devoted to mining and when twenty-five years of age he took up the study of law through correspondence courses and also took a complete mechanical course in the American School of Correspondence. Having qualified for law practice, he was admitted to the bar on the 7th of September, 1915. From 1911 until 1915 he had practiced law without being licensed, and he also conducted a real estate office in Adams county. In 1915 he entered into partnership with a brother at Ashton and they have since continued together in the practice of law. On the 9th of November, 1915, however, Richard S. Wilkie removed to Driggs, where he opened an office and has since been closely identified with the bar of Teton county under the firm style of Wilkie & Wilkie. In the fall of 1916 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Teton county and was reelected to the office in the fall of 1918. He possesses a splendid law library and prepares his cases with the utmost thoroughness, being always well equipped for the presentation of his cause when he enters the court. From 1915 until 1919 he also served as city attorney.

On the 5th of January, 1917, Mr. Wilkie was married to Lillian Loyson and to them has been born a daughter, Jannet, who was born July 23, 1918. By her

former marriage Mrs. Wilkie has three children: Dean, who was born in October, 1911; Melba, born in April, 1913; and Lenford, born in March, 1915. * Mrs. Wilkie is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

In his political views Mr. Wilkie is a republican, and fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. Starting out in the business world at an early age, he has made steady advancement through his unremitting industry and the wise use he has made of his time and opportunities. Step by step he has advanced and there is much in his life record that should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others.

ARTHUR O. SUTTON.

Arthur O. Sutton, member of the bar and probate judge of Gem county, residing at Emmett, was born in Arkansas, July 23, 1891, and is the only child of Charles W. and Alice (Webb) Sutton, who now reside on a ranch about seven miles southwest of Boise. The family left Arkansas before Arthur O. Sutton was a year old and removed to Kansas and later to Oklahoma. The father was one of the pioneers in the Cherokee strip when it was opened for settlement. In 1899 the family came to Idaho, settling on a ranch near Salubria, in Washington county.

Arthur O. Sutton passed his youth mainly in Washington county and was graduated from the Cambridge schools. He next entered the preparatory department of the University of Idaho in 1909 and continued his studies until graduated from the law department of that institution with the class of 1914. Since 1915 he has continuously practiced law in Emmett. He is both a self-educated and self-made man, for he made his own way through the university by doing various kinds of work both during the terms and in vacation periods. At the latter time he acted as cook in lumber and railroad camps and thus he earned the money that enabled him to pursue his university course. He thus displayed the elemental strength of his character—a strength that has carried him far toward success and prominence in the legal profession. In June, 1916, he was appointed probate judge of Gem county to fill a vacancy and has twice been elected to the office, first in the fall of 1916 and again in the fall of 1918, having no opposition at the last election, receiving the vote of both parties though he is a republican.

On the 11th of September, 1916, in Moscow, Idaho, Mr. Sutton was married to Miss Mary Helen Cozier, daughter of the late Hon. Robert V. Cozier, formerly speaker of the Idaho house of representatives and at one time United States district attorney for Idaho. He ranked as a prominent lawyer in his day, residing first at Payette and later at Blackfoot and at Moscow. To Judge and Mrs. Sutton has been born a daughter, Helen Ann, whose birth occurred August 12, 1917.

Judge Sutton is a Master Mason and is now senior warden of Butte Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity. He has made steady professional progress and has grown as well in the regard of his fellowmen, as his sterling traits and qualities have been manifest in his professional and official career.

H. ORTON WILEY.

Earnest of purpose and endowed by nature with keen intellectuality, which he has used in effective work in the upbuilding of one of the strong educational institutions of Idaho, H. Orton Wiley is today well known as president of the Northwest Nazarene College of Nampa. He was born at Marquette, Nebraska, November, 15, 1877, and was but eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to California. His public school education was supplemented by study in the University of the Pacific and in the Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley, where he was graduated in 1910, on the completion of a four years' course in theology. He then took charge of the Nazarene College at Pasadena, California, where he

remained for six years, and in 1917 he came to Nampa to assume charge of the Northwest Nazarene College, of which he was elected president in 1916. This college was founded in 1914 but was being conducted only as a parish school when he took charge. His work as president is of an administrative character. The college draws its patronage and support from Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota and western Canada.

It is the object of the college to have completed within the next two years the ten buildings for which plans have already been made. They are to be of the old mission style of architecture, with the administration building in the center of the campus, which will be adorned with fine walks and flowers. There is now a Students Club of more than one hundred and fifty members, which club has its own cook. Meals are furnished, despite the high cost of living, at ten cents each. The college membership is between three hundred and three hundred and twenty-five students. The cost of the ten buildings is estimated at one hundred and ten thousand dollars. Five buildings are already completed.

The board of directors includes Eugene Emerson, of Nampa, president; J. W. Hunt, of Nampa, vice president; H. W. McHose, of Nampa, secretary; and Sherman Ludlow, of Nampa, treasurer, while other members of the board are F. Dooley, of North Yakima, Washington; J. T. Little, of Newberg, Oregon; T. E. Beebe, of Walla Walla, Washington; Dr. L. E. Hibbard, of Burns, Oregon, and Dr. Wiley of this review.

Dr. T. E. Mangum, an eminent physician and surgeon of Galveston, Texas, who has had much experience in work of this character, will have full charge of the sanitarium work for outgoing missionaries, who will be instructed in practical nursing. This is a novel feature in college work but there is a great demand for this additional service from missionaries. It may be said without fear of contradiction that Dr. Mangum is the father of this innovation in training schools, as the Northwest Nazarene College has undertaken the initial work of this character. Dr. Mangum's wife, Mrs. Emily B. Mangum, is one of the instructors in this work and is manifesting great interest therein. She is a graduate of the John Seally Hospital of Galveston, Texas.

It was in 1902 that Dr. Wiley was married to Miss Alice May House, of Berkeley, California, and they have four children: Pearl, Lester V., Henry Ward and Alice Ruth, all attending school.

In the development of the Northwest Nazarene College Dr. Wiley is doing most effective work. The aim of the college is thus expressed: to seek to awaken the student to a knowledge of his own powers; to discover to him new realms of truth and new fields of usefulness; to afford such discipline as shall put him in possession of himself; and to make all truth minister to the knowledge of God and the service of mankind. The college aims also to provide educational advantages worthy of the young people of the church and in keeping with its high ideals of manhood and womanhood. There is a faculty of eighteen regular members and two additional instructors, the members of the faculty representing twenty-five of the leading universities, colleges, conservatories and technical schools of the country.

ROLLIN S. GREGORY, M. D.

Dr. Rollin S. Gregory, a prominent homeopathic physician of Boise, who has been a resident of the city since 1899, removed in that year to Idaho from Denver, Colorado, in which city he had graduated in the month of April from the Denver Homeopathic Medical College. Much of his life has been spent west of the Mississippi, although he was born in Niagara county, New York, near Lockport, June 7, 1864, his parents being Harry O. and Sarah J. (Alberty) Gregory. The father, who early followed the occupation of farming and later engaged in business as a hardware merchant, died when his son Rollin was but seven years of age and the mother passed away when he was a lad of but ten years. He was thus left an orphan and went to live with an older brother in Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, remaining with his brother's family throughout the period of his youth. His boyhood experiences were those of the farm, for his brother, Elmer O. Greg-

ory, followed the occupation of farming in Iowa for a number of years but is now a resident of Long Beach, California.

Dr. Gregory of this review in the pursuit of his education attended the high school at Mason City, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1886, one of his teachers there being the now renowned Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association and one of the most brilliant women of America. After leaving high school Dr. Gregory took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for several terms in Iowa but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor. It was his desire to become a member of the medical profession and he spent two years as a student in a medical college at Rochester, New York, in the years 1889 and 1890. He afterward devoted several years to the practice of electro-therapeutics, first at Asheville, North Carolina, and later at Chicago, at Hot Springs, North Carolina, and Trinidad, Colorado. In 1897 he entered the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1899. Removing to Boise, he then opened an office in this city and continued in active practice here until 1913, when he removed to Washington, settling near Newport. There he remained for five years and while he did not altogether withdraw from professional service he was not very active in practice. In 1918, however, he returned to Boise, where he once more opened an office and is now actively following his profession. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and is keenly interested in everything that tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life.

Fraternally Dr. Gregory is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has served altogether for seven years on the Idaho state medical examining board and is widely recognized as one of the eminent representatives of homeopathy in this state. He is thoroughly versed on all departments of medical science and in 1900 pursued a post graduate course in official surgery in Chicago. He has read broadly, thinks deeply, and his research and investigation have given him much power in his profession.

PETER EDWARD CAVANEY.

Peter Edward Cavaney, practicing at the Boise bar since 1907, was born in Atlanta, Elmore county, Idaho, October 23, 1882. His parents, Michael and Margaret (McGee) Cavaney, were natives of Canada and the state of New York respectively and were of Irish and Scotch descent. The father came to Idaho in 1876 and devoted his attention to mining in connection with the development of the Rocky Bar mining camp at Atlanta, Idaho, and the Black Jack mines at Silver City, Owyhee county. While there he became associated with Colonel W. H. Dewey, whom he afterward represented as superintendent of the Dewey properties in Owyhee county. In 1890 he was injured in a mine explosion at Silver City and there passed away in 1892, at the age of fifty-two years. His widow survives and is yet a resident of Silver City. They were parents of nine children: Edmund C., a rancher and stock grower of Owyhee county; Edgar, who died in early life; Michael C., a stockman of Kemmerer, Wyoming; Peter E.; James A., connected with mining interests in Nevada; Margaret, who served for three terms as county treasurer of Owyhee county; John, who died in Silver City at the age of eight years; Frank A., a live stock raiser of Owyhee county; and William, who is now deceased.

Peter E. Cavaney early attended the public schools of Silver City, Idaho, and when seventeen years of age became a student in the Valparaiso University of Indiana, where he won successively the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Law. He has always been of a studious nature and his reading has been broad along both scientific and literary lines. Also a lover of the art of music, he developed his talents in that direction under the teaching of Professor Louis G. Gottschalk, of Chicago, and Professor Harold L. Butler, now of Syracuse, New York, completing his musical course by graduation. It was through teaching mathematics, vocal music and other branches that he earned the money necessary to continue his own education.

After completing his law course Mr. Cavaney practiced in South Chicago for about six months and then returned to Idaho, opening an office in Boise, where he has since remained in active practice, having been admitted to the Idaho bar May 6, 1907. On the



PETER E. CAVANEY

15th of April, 1911, he was appointed city attorney of Boise and on the 25th of October, 1912, received the appointment of assistant United States attorney for the district of Idaho. He has won a creditable place in professional circles and at the same time has cooperated in the establishment and management of several successful business enterprises.

On the 10th of November, 1909, Peter E. Cavaney was married to Miss Maude N. Martin, a native of Salubria, Idaho, and a daughter of the late R. H. Martin, Sr., who at the time of his death in 1906 was a resident of Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Cavaney have three sons, Edward M., born in Boise, October 9, 1912; Byron M., born in Boise, May 24, 1915; and William M., born April 11, 1918.

Faternally Mr. Cavaney is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and politically is a staunch republican. In this he shows the independence of his character, as he was reared in the democratic faith. While he has no ambition for office, he has done considerable campaign work and party organization. The major part of his attention, however, is concentrated upon his law practice, which has constantly developed in volume and importance.

HEBER QUINCY HALE.

Heber Quincy Hale, of Boise, comes of ancestry distinctively American in its lineal and collateral branches for many generations, and he is not only fortunate in that he has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished but also in the fact that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character he is a worthy scion of a race that furnished to the country the Revolutionary war patriot, Nathan Hale, and the author and philanthropist, Edward Everett Hale. To the same family belonged Sir Isaac Hale, lord chief justice of England. His grandparents in the paternal line were Jonathan H. and Olive (Boynton) Hale and his parents were Solomon Henry and Anna (Clark) Hale. The father was born in Quincy, Illinois, April 30, 1839, and went with his parents to Nauvoo, Illinois, then the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in which Jonathan H. Hale was a bishop. During the serious troubles which occurred in Illinois in 1846, in which many members of the faith suffered martyrdom, Bishop Hale, his wife and two daughters lost their lives and three sons and a daughter were thus left orphans. With the band of Utah emigrants of 1848, Solomon H. Hale made his way to the west and in 1856 headed an exploring party into Bear River valley, going into Bear Lake valley the following year, while in 1861 he was engaged in breaking horses for the Pony Express Company. In 1862 he enlisted in the famous volunteer expedition sent out by President Lincoln to set up telegraph stations and lines which had been demolished by Indians and their operators killed. In recognition of this service, which history records as one of the most hazardous expeditions in the annals of local Indian warfare, Solomon H. Hale was placed upon the pension rolls and has been appointed senior vice commander of the John Quincy Knowlton Post, G. A. R., which was organized in 1911. In 1865 he took up his abode in the Bear Lake country and in 1872 removed to Soda Springs, where he resided until 1875, when he became a resident of Thatcher, Idaho. He was extensively engaged in the live stock business at Thatcher, while at Soda Springs he followed merchandising. In 1890 he removed with his family to Preston, Oneida county, Idaho, and in the public life of that locality has figured prominently, serving for one term as mayor of his city, while at Thatcher he also served a term as county commissioner. He has long been a prominent churchman, serving as high councilor in Bear Lake county, as bishop of Thatcher and for twenty-three years in the presidency of the Oneida stake. In 1917 he was ordained a patriarch by President Joseph F. Smith. For more than sixteen years he was a member of the board of education of the Oneida Stake Academy and personally superintended the construction of the academy building. In 1907 he put aside all business cares and public activities in order to live a more quiet life in Preston and Boise, in which latter city he now resides, devoting considerable time to his patriarchal office.

Heber Quincy Hale was born at Thatcher, Idaho, March 5, 1880, and was a lad of ten years when his parents left the stock ranch at Thatcher and took up their abode in Preston upon a large farm, to the work of which he devoted the

summer months, while the winter seasons were passed at the family's city home and in attendance at the Oneida Stake Academy at Preston, from which institution he graduated in 1898. He entered the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah, in the fall of the same year and was graduated therefrom in 1901, when twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1901 he went on a mission to Germany, where he spent three years, and the efficiency of his work was honored with appointment to the presidency of one of the largest and most important conferences in the mission. He also gained that wide general knowledge, broad experience and liberal culture which travel brings, and upon his return to Idaho was qualified for the important duties that came to him. In 1905 he was appointed clerk in the state senate and with the close of the session received appointment to the position of Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, Labor and Statistics, acting in that capacity for four years. His next official appointment, which came immediately, made him Assistant Register of the State Land Department. He was soon, however, promoted to the head of the department and he served as Register until August, 1916, when he resigned to take the management of a large irrigation project at Carey, Idaho, where he is putting in a huge concrete dam and an up-to-date irrigation system at a cost of about six hundred thousand dollars. He has done most important work in making known to the world Idaho's splendid resources and opportunities. He has written a series of articles upon the state that have been widely published throughout the country. For a number of years he was the Boise correspondent of the Deseret News, and in this connection has set forth the opportunities and conditions of the state in addition to his writings upon political and general news features.

At Salt Lake City, on the 17th of January, 1906, Mr. Hale was married to Miss Bessie Eleanor Gudmundson, who was born at Springville, Utah, May 13, 1883, daughter of Samuel and Inga Gudmundson of Salt Lake City and a sister of Professor M. S. Gudmundson, an eminent violinist, who is professor of music in the Brigham Young University. Mrs. Hale also possesses notable musical skill as a vocalist and pianist. She was educated in the Brigham Young University and by her marriage has become the mother of two sons: Stanton Gudman, who was born July 1, 1910; and Preston Quincy, who was born June 9, 1914. Both are natives of Boise.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Mr. Hale served as president of the Boise branch from 1905 until November 3, 1913, when he was appointed president of the newly created Boise stake, which covers twelve counties, extending from Minidoka on the east to the Oregon line on the west. He became the youngest stake president of the church and presides over the largest stake. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and his position upon every public question is that of a broad-minded, patriotic citizen. During the great World war President Hale served on eight different councils, commissions and bureaus, particularly distinguishing himself and giving most valuable service as chairman of the Speakers Bureau of Boise and of Ada county, member of the County Council of Defense, a four-minute man and member of the state food commission. He is an interesting and forceful public speaker and his services are much sought after. A highly developed intellect, an earnest nature, a recognition of the values and of the responsibilities of life have made President Heber Q. Hale an important factor in political and church circles in Idaho.

GEORGE H. CALDWELL, M. D.

Dr. George H. Caldwell, of Twin Falls, who in his practice is specializing in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, displaying marked capability in that field of professional service, was born in Ontario, Canada, September 29, 1874, his parents being Andrew and Jane (Davis) Caldwell, both of whom were natives of Ayrshire, Scotland. The father crossed the Atlantic with his parents when ten years of age, going to Ontario, Canada, where the family became connected with farming interests. In 1881 Andrew Caldwell with his family crossed the border into the United States and became a resident of Cass county, North Dakota, where he purchased a farm, which he continued to cultivate and improve throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in January, 1918, when he had reached the ad-

vanced age of eighty-six years. His wife is still living at the age of eighty years and is now a resident of Enderlin, North Dakota.

Dr. Caldwell spent his boyhood days in Canada to the age of seven years and then went to North Dakota with his parents, being reared in that state. He mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools and afterward received the benefit of a normal school course at Moorhead, Minnesota. He resolved to make the practice of medicine and surgery his life work and in preparation therefor matriculated in the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he completed his course by graduation with the class of 1903. He afterward practiced medicine in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, where he lived for four years. For a year he was connected with St. Alexis Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, and acted as assistant surgeon to the American Steel & Wire Company before going to Bucyrus and gained the broad practical experience and knowledge that hospital service brings. He then became an instructor in the medical school of the State University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, with which he was thus connected for five years. Subsequently he pursued special courses in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and in Chicago University.

In August, 1913, Dr. Caldwell came to Idaho, settling at Twin Falls, where he now enjoys a large practice. He won both literary and scientific degrees through his studies in Chicago and at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and he has remained throughout his professional career a close and discriminating student of the science of medicine and surgery. In later years he has specialized in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and has developed his powers to a high point of efficiency in this connection.

In 1905 Dr. Caldwell was married to Miss Mae Elizabeth Morrison, a daughter of Archie and Mary Elizabeth (Ballamy) Morrison and a native of Michigan. They have two children, Wallace and Elizabeth.

Fraternally Dr. Caldwell is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. He has never been ambitious to hold office but has concentrated his efforts and energies upon his professional duties, which have constantly grown in volume and importance. His professional colleagues and contemporaries recognize his skill and ability along the line of his specialty and he is today accounted one of the prominent oculists and aurists of the northwest.

RAY G. NEWCOMER.

Ray G. Newcomer is a well known jeweler and optometrist of Emmett, where he has successfully carried on business along both lines for the past eight years. He was born at Panora, Guthrie county, Iowa, on the 24th of January, 1886, being the only son of Jonas and Damie (Snyder) Newcomer. The father, a native of Ohio and a carpenter by trade, passed away in Boise, Idaho, about 1910 and his remains were interred in the Morris Hill cemetery. The mother, still surviving, is a resident of Nampa, Idaho. Ray G. Newcomer had three sisters, namely: Myrtle, who became the wife of C. C. Lynthurst and passed away in Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Maude Terpstra, a resident of Colfax, Iowa; and Mrs. Lizzie Super, who lives at Nampa, Idaho.

Ray G. Newcomer, the youngest member of the family, accompanied his parents on their removal to Colfax, Iowa, and eventually to Nampa, Idaho, arriving in this state in 1901. He was a youth of fifteen at that time and has since resided within Idaho's borders. His early education, acquired in the public schools of Iowa, was supplemented by a course of study in the Nampa high school after his removal to the west. When his textbooks were put aside he began learning the jeweler's trade under the direction of W. H. Mankey, continuing in the latter's jewelry store at Nampa for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he made his way to Des Moines, Iowa, and there worked in the Holmes-Irving jewelry establishment for a year. He next spent a year in the study of watchmaking and optometry at the Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria, Illinois, there completing a course in optometry by graduation. After returning to Idaho he spent eighteen months in the jewelry store of Ed F. Fowler, while subsequently he removed to

Nyssa, Oregon, where for two and a half years he was engaged in the jewelry business on his own account. In September, 1912, he came to Emmett, Idaho, and established himself in business as a jeweler and optometrist, having here conducted a first-class establishment of this character continuously since. Since coming to this state he has done considerable post-graduate work in optometry at Los Angeles, California, and he was licensed to practice the profession in Idaho in 1908. His store and office are located in the same building at No. 107 Main street, in Emmett, but are separated. He is one of but two optometrists in Gem county and is the only one who maintains a room specially equipped and fitted for the practice of this profession independent of other interests.

On the 27th of March, 1912, Mr. Newcomer was united in marriage to Miss Vera Houghton. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, while fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past grand. Along the line of his profession he has membership in the Idaho State Association of Optometrists. Though still a young man, he has already demonstrated his ability in the line of endeavor which he has chosen as a life work and his many friends feel no hesitancy in predicting for him a successful future.

LEWIS A. LEE.

Lewis A. Lee, who since January, 1916, has engaged in the practice of law at Idaho Falls, was born at Tooele, Utah, July 14, 1880, and is a son of Thomas W. and Martha L. (Bowen) Lee. The father is a native of Tooele, born March 29, 1853, and the mother's birth occurred in Wales, February 2, 1856. The father is a carpenter by trade and also a bee keeper. He worked at his trade in Utah for a number of years and afterward removed to the Salt river valley of Wyoming, where he took up a homestead and continued the cultivation of the place for six years. He then removed to Iona, Bonneville county, Idaho, where he again followed carpentering and engaged in business as an apiarist. Along the latter line he developed a business of large proportions and he was one of those who organized the honey production interests of this part of the state, becoming the first president of the association. He also taught school in Wyoming but is now concentrating the greater part of his attention upon bee culture at his home in Iona. His wife was brought to the new world by her parents, the family being eight weeks on the water in coming from Wales to the United States. They traveled from New York to St. Louis in box cars and Mrs. Martha L. Lee when eight years of age walked with her parents from Omaha to Salt Lake City with a company of Mormon emigrants from England. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lee were ten children, six of whom are yet living, while three died in infancy and one other, Thomas B., the eldest, died at Camp Kearney, California. He was a first lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-eight Infantry, having served as such for four years, during eighteen months of which time he was in active service on the Mexican border. The others of the family are: Lewis A., of this review; Mrs. Mary L. Hanson, of Iona; Arthur W., also residing at Iona; Mrs. Ottella Guptill, whose home is at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Franklin B., living at Coeur d'Alene; and Wilfred D., who was with the United States army in France in the great World war. The parents reside at Iona, where they are held in high esteem by all who know them.

Lewis A. Lee was reared in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho as his parents removed from one state to the other. He pursued his education in the public schools of the various localities in which he resided and took a six weeks' normal course at the State University of Idaho, after which he obtained a teacher's certificate and taught school for two years. He was then elected principal of the schools at Ammon but did not accept the position, having been chosen for the office of probate judge. While teaching school he devoted his leisure time to the study of law and in 1916 was admitted to the bar. He continued to serve as probate judge from January, 1915, until January, 1919, when he entered upon the active practice of law, to which he has since given his attention, being now recognized as one of the able attorneys of Idaho Falls. He has a finely equipped office containing a large law library, with the contents of which he is thoroughly acquainting himself. Already he has won a creditable position at the bar and a very gratifying clientele.

On the 15th of May, 1907, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Gertrude Mulliner, a daughter of Senator Joseph F. and Amelia Mulliner, who were natives of Lehi and



LEWIS A. LEE



of Salt Lake City, Utah, respectively. The father was a prominent citizen and pioneer of Idaho Falls and of Bonneville county, taking up his abode in this state in 1884. He followed farming, stock raising and merchandising and held various public offices. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, elected him to the house of representatives and at the succeeding election chose him a member of the state senate. He finally became ill, the condition of his health ending his public career, and for eighteen years he was in an invalid condition. He served the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as bishop of Iona ward and was second counselor to the presidency of the stake. He passed away December 24, 1917, at the age of sixty-four years, while his widow survives and yet lives at Idaho Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have had two children: Lewis M., who was born August 12, 1910, and died in September of the same year; and Ralph B., born June 16, 1915. Their religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Mr. Lee served thirty-eight months on mission work in the western states mission with headquarters at Denver, Colorado. His territory included Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota and during the last fourteen months he presided over the Nebraska Conference. Fraternally Mr. Lee is connected with the Elks Lodge, No. 1087, while his political allegiance has always been given to the republican party. He has made good use of his time, his talents and his opportunities and is fast gaining a most creditable position at the Idaho bar.

ZACHARIAH BALLANTYNE, JR.

Zachariah Ballantyne, Jr., cashier of the Anderson Brothers Bank of Rigby, is a prominent member of his community, wielding in it marked influence as a result of varied activities. He is a native of Utah, his birth having occurred in Ogden, Weber county, on the 14th of August, 1884, and the son of Zachariah and Martha J. (Ferrin) Ballantyne, also natives of that state. The father, a farmer by occupation, operated a ranch in Weber county until 1899, when he decided to remove to Fremont county, Idaho, a portion of which is now Jefferson county. Here he bought state land and developed it to a high point of cultivation, operating the farm for several years. He then sold the property and purchased dry land, which he has cultivated since that time.

The early education of Zachariah Ballantyne, Jr., was received at West Weber, Utah, and Menan, Jefferson county, Idaho. At the latter place he completed his grade school training, after which he spent two years as a student in Ricks Academy at Rexburg and later attended Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah, for a similar period. His further education took place in the great school of the world when he went to work in a general merchandise store at Menan and kept books while thus employed for a period of eight years. He served for one term as auditor, recorder and clerk of the district court of Jefferson county before working for a short time as special adjuster for the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company.

It was on April 1, 1917, that he became identified with the Anderson Brothers Bank at Rigby and from this time until April 1, 1919, when he was made cashier, he served there in the capacity of bookkeeper. Mr. Ballantyne is now a director and stockholder as well, while the other officers of the institution are: James E. Steele, of Idaho Falls, president; and C. C. Campbell, vice president. The bank has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, with a surplus of twenty-five thousand dollars and six hundred thousand dollars in deposits. Mr. Ballantyne is also a stockholder in the Granite Land & Live Stock Company, which owns and operates three hundred acres of ranch land twenty-five miles southeast of Rigby.

On the 9th of September, 1908, Mr. Ballantyne was united in marriage to Miss Ethel R. Poole and to them have been born four children, namely: Don Z., on May 22, 1909; Winslow P., January 17, 1912; Vera, March 26, 1914; and Alvah, February 19, 1916.

Testimonial to Mr. Ballantyne's standing in the community and to his profound business acumen has been afforded by the Rigby Commercial Club, which recently elected him as their representative leader and over which he presides conscientiously. In politics he gives his allegiance to the republican party, exercising his influence in an unofficial manner. He is a member of the Masonic order and is

also enrolled upon the membership list of the Modern Woodmen of America. In matters of religious import he has always taken an active part and for two years worked ardently as a missionary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the northern states. He is widely known throughout this section of the country, and his circle of friends numbers some of the state's most eminent citizens.

THOMAS J. KEELLEN.

Thomas J. Keelen has resided at Boise for eighteen years as state distributor for the products of the Oliver Chilled Plow Company of South Bend, Indiana. He came to this city in 1901 from Mobile, Alabama, where he was born December 25, 1877, being the only son of Judge Howard Keelen, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents, Howard and Kate (Riley) Keelen, when but six years of age. The family home was established at Mobile, Alabama, where he was reared and spent his entire life. He served as a colonel in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He prepared for the practice of law and throughout his entire professional career was identified with the Mobile bar. For several years he served as judge of the district court and made a notable record upon the bench for efficiency and impartiality. He reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Murphy, was born in Mobile of one of the old families of that city and passed away two years ago. In the family Thomas J. Keelen was an only son and three daughters, all of whom are married. Two are now living in Hongkong, China, while the other is a resident of Honolulu. The family are thus most widely separated.

Thomas J. Keelen was reared in Mobile, pursuing his education in the schools of that city and in the University of Alabama. In his early manhood he managed his father's plantation interests in the vicinity of Mobile, on the Tombigbee river, and while still a resident of his native state he became interested in various kinds of farm machinery and cotton gins. In 1901 he came to Boise to represent the Oliver Chilled Plow Company of South Bend and continued to act as distributor for that concern until January 1, 1919, not only in Idaho but also in Oregon, Nevada and Utah. He resigned January 1, 1919, to embark in business on his own account. For a time he was distributor for the state of Idaho and eastern Oregon for a standard line of tractors and threshers and had the largest stock of tractors of any dealer in the state of Idaho. He is the owner of one of the best lines of filling stations in Idaho or the northwest, controlling filling stations in the principal towns in the state. He has ranch interests in Washington county and his business affairs have been most carefully, successfully and profitably conducted.

In Burley, Idaho, on the 9th of December, 1917, Mr. Keelen was married to Miss Eleanor Brockman, who was born in Pennsylvania but was reared in Weiser, Idaho. They have one child, Jean, who was born October 24, 1918.

Mr. Keelen is a Knight Templar Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and in 1894 he served for a term as a member of the Alabama legislature. He is fond of fishing and motoring, of football and baseball, and during his university days was a member of its football team.

REV. FRANCIS EDWARD FINLEY.

Rev. Francis Edward Finley has for the past four years been the minister of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Emmett. He was born upon a ranch in Riley county, Kansas, June 16, 1873, and is a son of William and Susan (Finley) Finley, the former a native of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, while the latter was born in Ontario, Canada. In young manhood the father crossed the Atlantic to Canada, settling first in Ontario, where he was married. In 1870 the parents removed to Riley county, Kansas, where they reared their family, numbering nine children,

of whom Francis E. was the eighth in order of birth. Six of the number, four sons and two daughters, are yet living. These are: Rev. Richard S. Finley, a retired Methodist minister, now at Long Beach, California; William, living at Rolla, Missouri; Mrs. Anna Webber, of Oklahoma; Thomas H., of Oklahoma; Rev. Francis E. Finley, of this review; and Mrs. Minnie C. Bradshaw, of Cedarville, Oklahoma. Those who have passed away are Margaret, Susan and John P. The first two died in childhood, while the last named reach adult age. The father passed away when his son, Francis E., was a lad of but five years, and the mother survived until he had reached the age of twenty.

Rev. Finley, whose name introduces this record, was reared upon the home farm in Riley county, Kansas. His mother was then a widow and he assisted her largely in the development and improvement of the farm. At the age of nineteen he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College of Manhattan, where he studied for a year. He afterward spent four years at the Baker University of Baldwin, Kansas, and was there graduated in 1900. While attending there he studied theology to some extent in connection with other branches and began preaching locally while still a college student. On account of failing health he afterward spent several years in Oklahoma, where he engaged in farming while recuperating. In 1905 he was licensed to preach in Oklahoma, being ordained in the city of Alva, Oklahoma, in 1908. Since 1905 he has given his attention steadily to the work of the ministry, accepting a pastorate in Kaw, Oklahoma, while for three years he was also located at Hydro, Oklahoma, and for three years did pastoral work in New Mexico. He has been in Idaho for ten years, spending four years of that time at Filer and two years at Burley. Since 1916 he has been at Emmett. He built churches at both Filer and Burley and he has raised a big debt on the First Methodist Episcopal church of Emmett, which by reason of the efforts of Rev. Finley is now free from all indebtedness. He has labored untiringly in the interests of the cause wherever he has served as pastor and his efforts have been attended with splendid results in the organization of the church work and in the influence which he has had over the spiritual development of his parishioners.

Rev. Finley was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Whitworth and they are parents of two children: Frances Fay, who was graduated from the Emmett high school with the class of 1918 and is now attending the Willamette University of Oregon; and Forest Everett, eleven years of age, now an eighth grade pupil in the Emmett schools.

Rev. Finley is a Master Mason and both he and his wife are connected with the Order of the Eastern Star. His activities have been a potent element for intellectual and moral progress. He is a man of keen sympathy and understanding whose high purpose is combined with tact and to whom many look as a guide and counselor.

NOFEAR DAVIS.

Nofear Davis, treasurer and manager of the Blackfoot Mercantile Company, is thus active in control of one of the most important commercial interests of Bingham county. He was born in Montpelier, Bear Lake county, Idaho, March 13, 1866, and is a son of John and Jane C. (Lesueur) Davis, the former a native of England, while the latter was born on the isle of Jersey. The father came to America in early life and made his way to Utah, where he engaged in stock raising and farming until about 1862, when he established his home at Montpelier, Bear Lake county, Idaho, where he engaged in the cattle business until 1879, when he went to Arizona, spending a year at Mesa. He then took up his abode at St. Johns, Arizona, where he purchased land, and in connection with the development of the place he operated a stage and mail route. He was engaged in the stock business in that state until 1904, when he returned to Idaho and located at Basalt, Bingham county, where he spent the residue of his days. He departed this life in 1913 but the mother is still living and now makes her home in Blackfoot.

Nofear Davis spent his early youth in Montpelier, Idaho, to the age of twelve years, when he accompanied his parents to Arizona. He continued under the parental roof until twenty-five years of age when he began clerking in a store at

St. Johns, Arizona, and was thus employed until 1904. He then engaged in general merchandising on his own account at Basalt and remained at that place for two years. He next came to Blackfoot and was made manager of the branch of the Shelley Mercantile Company at this place. In 1911, in company with others, he organized the Blackfoot Mercantile Company and purchased the stock of the Shelley Mercantile Company. He has since been the treasurer and manager of the Blackfoot Mercantile Company, which now carries a very extensive stock and enjoys a large patronage. The company has ever held to the highest commercial ethics and has maintained the most advanced standards in relation to the personnel of the house, to the line of goods carried and to the treatment accorded patrons. The business would be a credit to a city of much larger size, and its success and advancement are attributable in no small measure to the efforts of the manager. He is also a stockholder and one of the directors of the Blackfoot City Bank, which he aided in organizing. He owns farm land which he now rents, and altogether his business interests are of a most extensive and important character.

On the 13th of October, 1891, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Signa A. Jacobson and they have become the parents of ten children, of whom eight survive, namely: John L., and Orson P., both of whom assist their father in the conduct of the store; Anna J.; Lloyd A.; Reed William; Lola A.; Clifford L.; and Vilate E. Those deceased are Emma and Donald Nofear.

Mr. Davis has always remained a consistent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is now second counselor to the president of the Blackfoot stake, James Duckworth. He has also held other offices in the church. In politics he is an earnest republican and acted as precinct chairman and county chairman of the republican committee. He served for two terms as a member of the city council and is now president of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion who is most loyal to the cause of public education and who in all matters of citizenship stands firmly for advancement and improvement.

CLYDE A. GLOUGIE.

Clyde A. Glougie is actively connected with real estate operations and manufacturing interests in the northwest, making his home at Nampa. The nature and extent of his activities show him to be a forceful and resourceful man whose keen sagacity enables him to readily recognize opportunities, while his initiative is carrying him steadily to a position of leadership in both lines of business to which he is giving his attention. Mr. Glougie is a native son of Iowa. He was born at Corning, that state, February 27, 1876, and supplemented his common school education, obtained at Cedar Falls, by two years' study in the state normal. In 1891 he obtained a teacher's certificate and for two years thereafter was superintendent of the schools of Nodaway, Iowa, subsequent to which time he turned his attention to the live stock business, in which he engaged at Corning for sixteen years.

In 1918 Mr. Glougie arrived in Nampa and purchased four hundred and forty acres of sugar beet lands where the Carnation condensery is now located. His brother, C. H. Glougie, was interested with him in this purchase. He soon afterward became connected with the Coin Controlled Locker Company, Limited, of which he is the president, with W. C. Dewey as vice president and C. H. Glougie as treasurer. The lock was patented by S. L. Flower of Nampa and its use will eliminate straight key locks. By a very simple arrangement the lock is so constructed that the combination can be changed by the user at will, making it impossible for a lock picker to open it. It can be used for any purpose where locks are necessary, from an automobile to safety deposit boxes. When the lock is used for hotel purposes, the guest upon leaving his room can set the combination so that no one, neither proprietor nor chambermaid, can enter the room. The heads of the railroad companies who are acquainted with the lock are ready to install it in their depot lockers for the benefit of the traveling public. The baggage locker has an automatic device which tells exactly the number of times the locker has been opened, and the number of coins which have been dropped into the locker are registered in plain sight, making it impossible to beat the machine. Glougie Brothers established a factory under the name of the Milwaukee Machine & Model



CLYDE A. GLOUGIE



Works, Incorporated, at Milwaukee, Oregon, with Clyde A. Glougie as president of the company and C. H. Glougie, secretary and treasurer. They expect to have the lock on the market when this goes to issue. This invention is expected to revolutionize the lock industry of the world. Mr. Glougie has the confidence of all who are associated with him and the record of his past business performances is a proof that the word failure has been omitted from his vocabulary.

Glougie Brothers are men of broad business experience and are constantly in touch with all the big things that are being done in the outside business world. Clyde A. Glougie has traveled throughout the length and breadth of the United States and through his knowledge of business conditions in other states he has been able to take advantage of the opportunities in the way of investments that have more than justified his judgment in their financial returns. He anticipated the great cotton production in Arizona and bought land there while others were thinking about it. The advanced value of his holdings there constitutes a substantial fortune. He has been a great factor in the upbuilding of Nampa and was in no small degree instrumental in making Nampa the location of the Carnation Milk Products Company of Seattle, Washington, for their condensery plant, which was erected at an expenditure of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The value of this plant to Nampa and the state can scarcely be overestimated. As mentioned above, the plant is located on land purchased by C. A. Glougie and his brother. These two established a real estate business in Nampa which has grown to large proportions. The brothers each own a stock ranch and are thereon engaged in raising both sheep and cattle.

In 1901 Clyde A. Glougie was married to Miss Dora Miller, of Corning, Iowa. They have three children: Doris O., who is attending high school; Helen E. and Gladys, who have been attending St. Margaret's. Mr. Glougie is yet a comparatively young man, but notable business enterprise and keen sagacity have carried him into most important relations and the character of his labors has made his contribution to the development and upbuilding of Nampa a most important one. There have been no esoteric phases in his career, nothing sinister and nothing to conceal. His success is the direct outcome of labor and keen intelligence, with a recognition of the fact that, as a modern philosopher has expressed it, "Success does not depend upon a map but upon a time-table."

WALTER J. EASTON.

One of the attractive commercial establishments of Emmett is the jewelry and music house of Walter J. Easton, who has developed a gratifying trade along both lines and now has a well appointed store, carrying a large and carefully selected line of goods. Mr. Easton was born at St. Charles, Minnesota, September 28, 1858, and is a son of Joshua and Mary (Covey) Easton, who were natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. The father was a shoemaker by trade and both he and his wife have passed away.

Mr. Easton of this review was reared near Rock Island, Illinois, in the town of Orion, Henry county, where his father conducted a confectionery store after having retired from shoemaking following the introduction of machinery for the manufacture of shoes. After putting aside his textbooks Walter J. Easton learned the jeweler's trade at Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, beginning work when a youth of seventeen. He spent three years as an apprentice and then established a jewelry business of his own in his home town of Orion. Throughout the intervening years he has been connected with the jewelry trade, carrying on business on his own account since 1877 save for a few brief intervals. After leaving Orion he spent two years as a jeweler at Milbank, South Dakota, two and a half years at Sedgwick, Kansas, three years at Republican City, Nebraska, and for about nine months was engaged in other pursuits in the Black Hills. Later he established a jewelry store at Superior, Nebraska, where he remained in business for fourteen years or from 1891 until 1905. In the latter year he came to Emmett, where he has now made his home for a decade and a half. The Easton jewelry store is the oldest establishment of the kind in Emmett and he carries an attractive line of goods. He is, moreover, a registered optometrist and his store also includes a large line of musical instruments, including pianos, piano players and the Victor and Edison talking machines.

Mr. Easton has been married twice. At Orion, Illinois, in 1881, he wedded Addie Morrow, who passed away in 1885, leaving two sons, Earl and James, both now grown to manhood and residing in Nebraska. On the 13th of June, 1889, Mr. Easton wedded Miss Elvira Crookham, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 13, 1868, a daughter of James and Lydia (DeVore) Crookham, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively.

Mrs. Easton is a member of the Baptist church, while Mr. Easton belongs to the Universalist church. Both give their political allegiance to the republican party. Fraternally Mr. Easton is an Odd Fellow, belonging to both lodge and encampment, and his wife is connected with the Daughters of Rebekah. She is a past noble grand in that order and she also has membership in the Woman's Relief Corps. She is likewise eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, for among her ancestors were those who fought for the independence of the nation. Mr. Easton is fond of outdoor sports such as hunting and fishing, to which he turns for recreation. He and his wife own a beautiful apple orchard a mile from Emmett, which is now thirteen years old, being planted in the spring of 1907. They raise Delicious and King David apples and produce some of the finest fruit of this section. Since coming to Idaho they have made substantial progress in a financial way and they have found most pleasant associations here, their sterling worth of character gaining for them many friends.

JOSEPH P. DION.

Joseph P. Dion, of Emmett, who for a long period was a mill builder by occupation, is now the owner of a large furniture store in Emmett and is making substantial progress in his mercantile venture. Already he has won a substantial measure of success since starting in this field. He is yet a comparatively young man, being only forty-seven years of age, and he has devoted twenty-two years of his life to the business of building sawmills, during which period he erected thirty-one sawmills, five of these being among the largest plants of the kind in Idaho.

Mr. Dion is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada. He was born April 4, 1873, and is a son of Pierre and Celina (Chotte) Dion, both of whom were French Canadians. On crossing the border they located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, their son, Joseph P., being then a lad of twelve years. During his youth he was employed at construction work in the woods and in sawmills and he may be said to have grown up in sawmills, for from an early age he spent much time around plants of this character, more and more largely acquiring a knowledge of the business. For eighteen years he was in the employ of W. A. Wilkinson, a prominent sawmill builder of Minneapolis, who passed away in 1914, at which time Mr. Dion became his successor in the building of sawmills. His experience had been broad and varied and he had gained intimate and accurate knowledge of every phase of the business through practical training. He has been awarded the contracts for some of the largest sawmills erected in the northwest and the largest in Idaho. He built in Idaho the Barber mill, also the Emmett mill and the Potlatch mill, which are the three largest plants of the kind in the state. He had become recognized as the foremost representative of this line of work in Idaho and when on the 1st of January, 1917, he retired from business operations of that kind he purchased his present fine furniture store in Emmett—a store that in every way is equal to similar establishments in the larger cities. Emmett may well be proud to have a store of this character in her midst. He carries a large and carefully selected line of goods and his business methods are such as commend him to the confidence and support of the public.

On the 27th of December, 1911, Mr. Dion was married in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Mary Magdalene Riedel, who had been a close friend of his sister, Ida Dion, who is now Mrs. Earl Stewart. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dion are members of the Catholic church. She is an accomplished singer—a member of the church choir.

Mr. Dion is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, also of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has never sought or desired office, prefer-

ring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. He has ever displayed determination and energy and had the reputation of being one of the most rapid as well as accurate mill builders of the United States. Something of the volume of the business which he controlled is indicated in the fact that he employed at times from one hundred to six hundred men in the erection of the large sawmills for which he received the contracts. He had the ability to systematize the work and in all things has been methodical as well as enterprising, so that he has been able to produce a maximum result with a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. This is the secret of all business success—a fact which Mr. Dion early learned. He had no college training. His lessons were learned in the school of experience and were of a most practical character. He early learned what energy and determination are worth in the active affairs of life and upon these qualities he has builded his success, pushing steadily forward to the desired goal.

JAMES DUCKWORTH.

James Duckworth, vice president of the Blackfoot City Bank and also president of the Blackfoot Mercantile Company, is a most progressive business man who readily recognizes and utilizes the opportunities offered in the growing northwest. Nor has his attention been confined wholly to business affairs. He has ever recognized his duties and obligations in citizenship and in connection with the moral development of the community and he is the president of the Blackfoot stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

He was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, November 10, 1865, and is a son of James and Alice (Chippendale) Duckworth, who were also natives of England. The father is a miller by trade and was employed in the cotton mills of his native country for many years. Later he went to Australia and afterward to New Zealand, where he has been employed in connection with the lumber business for a considerable period. He has now reached the age of seventy-five years. He and his wife separated and the mother of James Duckworth came to America with her children in 1880. She made her way westward to Taylorsville, Utah, and the following year she became the wife of William Beardshall and removed to Fairfield. Later she became a resident of Provo and from that city went to Salt Lake, where she resided throughout her remaining days, her death there occurring October 16, 1913.

James Duckworth spent his early youth in England and afterward accompanied his mother to Utah. His early education, acquired in the schools of his native land, was supplemented by study in the State University at Salt Lake and some years later he attended the Latter-day Saints College. When his textbooks were put aside he engaged in sheep raising in connection with his brother-in-law, Peter G. Johnston, and they were thus active representatives of the sheep industry in Utah and Idaho for twenty-two years. Mr. Duckworth made his home in Salt Lake City until August, 1907, when he came to Blackfoot, where he continued in the sheep business until 1914, when he sold out. In the meantime he became interested in the Blackfoot Mercantile Company as one of its organizers and promoters and from the beginning has served as its president. This company has developed one of the large commercial enterprises of the city and the business is one of substantial and gratifying proportions. Mr. Duckworth was also one of the organizers of the Blackfoot City Bank, which was established in July, 1916, and from the beginning he has been its vice president, the other officers being John C. Millick, president, and George A. Anderson, cashier. The bank is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and has a surplus of ten thousand dollars, and deposits amounting to four hundred thousand dollars. From the beginning it has enjoyed a prosperous existence, its business steadily growing as the result of the sound judgment and enterprise displayed by its officers. Mr. Duckworth has also engaged in farming continuously since coming to Idaho and still owns farm property adjoining the city. While in the sheep business he made a specialty of handling high grade Rambouillets and did not a little to improve the grade of sheep raised in this section of the state. In every field of activity in which he has labored he has proved forceful and resourceful, and his energies have brought him prominently to the front as a leading business man.

On the 21st of September, 1892, Mr. Duckworth was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hanson and they have adopted and reared four children, namely: Roxie, Muriel, James and Rex. Mr. Duckworth has long been a valued and prominent member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In April, 1894, he went to England on a mission for the church and there remained until June, 1896. He afterward went to Mercur, Utah, in August, 1899, as a missionary, continuing there until July, 1900. In July, 1901, he and his wife went to Australia, where he was called to preside over the Australian mission, returning in July, 1906. At the time of coming to Blackfoot he was called here by the church to preside over this stake. Politically he is a republican and has served as a delegate to state and county conventions, his opinions carrying considerable weight in the party councils. In 1910 he built a fine modern brick home in Blackfoot on land that was all sagebrush when it came into his possession and is now in the heart of the city. Mr. Duckworth is recognized as one of the most prominent and influential residents of this part of Idaho. Laudable ambition has prompted him at every step in his career and untiring energy has been one of his dominant qualities. He has the faculty of discriminating readily between the essential and the non-essential in all business affairs, and quickly discarding the latter, he utilizes the former to its full advantage and step by step he has worked his way upward until he now occupies a most enviable position in commercial, financial and religious circles.

HON. ROBERT NORMAN BELL.

Hon. Robert Norman Bell, of Boise, inspector of mines for the state of Idaho, was born in the north of England, February 16, 1864. His father, James Bell, was a mechanic and both he and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, have now passed away, neither ever having come to the United States. Robert N. was an only son but has two sisters who are now residents of Boston. He attended the public schools of England in his boyhood days and came to the United States alone when a youth of sixteen years to make his fortune. He first spent a year and a half on a tobacco farm in Rock county, Wisconsin, and then resumed his westward journey, traveling to Montana. He spent two years in that territory engaged in railroad tunnel and coal mining work. He was but eighteen years of age when he arrived there and in 1884, when a young man of twenty years, he came to Idaho.

Mr. Bell first took up his abode in Lemhi county, where he spent twelve years engaged in gold mining, prospecting and general development work. During this period he completed a course in geology and mineralogy through the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania. For the past twenty years he has been a constant contributor to the eastern mining journals and press on topics relating to mining interests and conditions of the west. In 1902 he was elected mining inspector of Idaho on the state republican ticket, at which time he was a resident of Custer county, where he had engaged in mining. With the exception of two years, 1909 and 1910, he has since held the office of state mine inspector and has been elected to the position eight times, on each occasion receiving a larger majority than at the previous election, and since 1902 he has never been defeated for the office. In 1908 he refused to again become a candidate in order that he might turn his attention to fruit farming, but two years at that satisfied his ambition along that line. In 1910, therefore, he again consented to become a candidate for state mine inspector, was reelected and has since been chosen for the office by popular suffrage at each biennial period. His majorities have been the largest ever accorded any candidate for a state office in Idaho and at the last election, when all democratic candidates but three were elected, his majority was over eight thousand. He is the author of a volume entitled "Mining Industry of Idaho" and has issued the annual reports from 1903 until 1918 save in the years 1909 and 1910, when he was out of office.

On the 16th of February, 1903, Mr. Bell was married to Miss Emma F. Stevens, a daughter of Judge F. S. Stevens, of Blackfoot, Idaho, and they have become the parents of a son and a daughter, Fred and Bessie, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years. Mr. Bell has an attractive suburban home on the Boise Bench, four miles from the city, his place comprising ten acres of valuable land. It is a fine estate on which



HON. ROBERT N. BELL



he has made many modern improvements, including the erection of a beautiful dwelling.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Episcopal church and fraternally is a Mason. In these associations are found the rules which govern his conduct and shape his course in relation to his fellowmen. He is also a member of the Boise Commercial Club, while along scientific lines he has membership with the Idaho Mining Association, the Mine Inspectors' Institute of the United States, the Utah Society of Engineers, the Idaho Society of Engineers and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in which membership indicates high professional standing and marked personal ability as a representative of the great mining industry.

BENJAMIN W. DRIGGS.

Benjamin W. Driggs, engaged in the practice of law in the town of Driggs, Teton county, was born at Pleasant Grove, Utah, January 31, 1858, his parents being Benjamin W. and Olivia (Pratt) Driggs, who were natives of Ohio and of England respectively, the mother's birth having occurred in England while her parents were on a visit in that country. The maternal grandfather, living at Nauvoo, Illinois, made wagons for the pioneer Mormons to use in crossing the plains to Utah. Benjamin W. Driggs, Sr., made the long trip with ox team and wagon to this state in company with his parents in 1851, the family home being established at Pleasant Grove. After reaching man's estate Benjamin W. Driggs, Sr., took up the business of merchandising and resided at Pleasant Grove throughout his remaining days. He was, however, in Ogden at the time of his death, which occurred October 1, 1913, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-six years, his birth having occurred June 12, 1827. The mother, who was born June 1, 1841, died in 1906. In their family were twelve children. Mrs. Driggs was a daughter of Parley P. Pratt, one of the first apostles of the church and a most prominent representative of the Mormon people, being connected through much of his life with the direction of missionary labors.

Benjamin W. Driggs was reared at Pleasant Grove, Utah, and after attending school there continued his education in the University of Utah at Salt Lake City and in the Brigham Young College at Provo. He then went to Michigan and entered the state university at Ann Arbor for the study of law, being there graduated with the class of 1886. He afterward opened an office and engaged in law practice at Provo for two years, at the end of which time he removed to Salt Lake City, where he continued in the active work of his profession for fifteen years, being there associated with LeGrand Young. In 1888 he arrived in Teton county, then a part of Bingham county, to look over the country but did not locate permanently until 1891. Here he homesteaded and for some time continued in the practice of law. Following the death of his wife, however, he returned to Salt Lake City, where he again engaged in law practice until 1907, when he once more established his home at Driggs and resumed his law practice. He is a distinguished and able member of the Idaho bar who prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care and presents his cause in a most clear and cogent manner. He has been connected with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district in recent years and the court records bear evidence of his ability in the many favorable verdicts which he has won. He has served as prosecuting attorney for two years and was the first prosecuting attorney of the Teton valley. He also served as the first village attorney and occupied the position for several years. In addition to his law practice he has farming interests and cultivates three hundred acres of land about four miles from Driggs, where he likewise engages in dairying. He also owns city property, but the major part of his time and attention is given to his law practice, which is now extensive and of an important character. At the present writing he is serving as attorney for the Teton National Bank.

On the 25th of November, 1880, Mr. Driggs was united in marriage to Miss Olive Harrington, a daughter of Bishop Leonard E. Harrington, of American Fork, Utah. They became the parents of four children, as follows: Lois Lenora, who was born October 29, 1881, and is the wife of George E. Steele, of Salt Lake City; Jean H., who was born November 1, 1892, and is a civil engineer of Salt Lake City; Reve, who was born August 20, 1883, and passed away April 26, 1890; Elliott Ben

jamin, whose birth occurred March 20, 1889, and who died on the 3d of April, 1890. The wife and mother was called to her final rest on the 5th of February, 1893, and on the 25th of June, 1894, Mr. Driggs was again married, his second union being with Elizabeth Langton. To them have been born twelve children, namely: Gordon L., whose birth occurred January 15, 1896; Byron D., born October 20, 1897; Leonard E., whose natal day was December 12, 1898; Milton V., who was born May 15, 1900, and died the following day; Melvin P., born July 5, 1901; Ella M., born October 24, 1902; Zoram U., born December 14, 1904; Irving M., born August 25, 1906; Olivia E., who was born May 3, 1909, and died July 15, 1910; Ruth B., born November 15, 1911; Ronald W., born August 17, 1913; and Fred G., who was born on the 7th of August, 1915.

Mr. Driggs is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is one of the Quorum of Seventy. He has held various other offices in the church and he has also been an active factor in political circles as a supporter of the democratic party. On one occasion he was a candidate for the state legislature but was defeated. The offices which he has filled have been largely in the line of his profession, in which he has made a most excellent record.

W. HARRISON HOMER.

A young business man of Jefferson county who has risen from a messenger boy to a position of importance and responsibility in the banking circles of his section is W. Harrison Homer, who became cashier of the First National Bank of Ririe and is still serving in that capacity. His paternal grandparents were Russell K. and Eliza (Williamson) Homer, the former of whom was originally from the Empire state and the latter from Utah. The grandfather migrated to Utah in 1859 and was a rancher near Salt Lake City for a number of years. Later he removed to the northern part of the state and there carried on agricultural operations until he located in Clarkston, Utah, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in February, 1893. His son, Russell K. Homer, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work and who is the father of W. Harrison Homer, was born in Salt Lake City, July 6, 1859. He removed with his parents to Clarkston, Utah, and when he reached his majority began farming independently in that neighborhood. Later, in 1891, he came to Idaho, where for a number of years he has followed the life of an agriculturist in the counties of Jefferson and Bonneville. In the spring of 1919 he gave up farming on a large scale and is now living in semi-retirement one mile east of Idaho Falls in Bonneville county. In June, 1881, he was married to Eleanor M. Atkinson and to them have been born nine children, of whom the sixth in order of birth is W. Harrison, the subject of this sketch.

W. Harrison Homer was born in Rigby, Jefferson county, Idaho, November 5, 1891, and received his elementary education in the schools of that city. On the completion of his course he entered the employ of Walker Brothers Bank of Salt Lake City as a messenger boy. Here it was soon discovered that he had marked ability and a strong aptitude for the banking business, and in the course of time he became manager of the clearing house of that financial institution. On March 30, 1915, he left the employ of this bank to accept the position of paying and receiving teller in Thatcher Brothers Bank at Logan, Utah, where he remained until September 30, 1916. On that date he resigned to assist in the organization of the First National Bank of Ririe, Idaho, of which he was made cashier, and he is still serving in this capacity. Besides Mr. Homer the other officers of the bank at this time are R. J. Comstock, Sr., president, and R. E. Harris, vice-president. Since its organization the bank, which has a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, has enjoyed a growth which has far exceeded the expectations of its organizers, a fact readily discernible in its most recent statement. Its surplus and undivided profits total five thousand, five hundred sixty-two dollars and sixty-one cents and its deposits, one hundred forty thousand, two hundred thirty-five dollars and seventy-five cents. It was only one year and seven months after the bank had opened its doors for business that the first dividend was paid and the most recent dividend paid to the owners totaled eight per cent of the capital stock. The business, which was begun under such favorable portents, is now carried on in a fine new bank building which was erected in 1916. Besides his banking interests in Ririe Mr.

Homer is a stockholder in the Idaho Falls National Bank at Idaho Falls and in the Jefferson National Bank at Rigby. He also devotes much time to other important enterprises, being a stockholder in the Jefferson Milling Company of Ririe and in a new bonded warehouse company which is now being organized in Idaho Falls. Furthermore Mr. Homer and three of his brothers are carrying on extensive agricultural operations in Bonneville county. At present they are dry farming a two-thousand-acre tract and are feeding twelve hundred sheep and forty-five head of milch cows. It is their intention to enter the livestock business on a more intensive scale by specializing in the breeding of pureblood sheep and cattle. In November, 1919, he assisted in organizing the Home Real Estate Company, being associated in this venture with John M. Homer and Joseph D. Armstrong.

On June 22, 1913, Mr. Homer was united in marriage to Edna Rose Finn, and to them have been born two children: William F., who was born November 3, 1914; and Spencer R., born on June 22, 1916. Mr. Homer's religious persuasion is indicated in his membership in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and he takes an especially active part in the affairs of that denomination. In times past he has served as superintendent of several Sunday schools and at present is first assistant to the superintendent of the Rigby stake Sunday school. He has also furthered the interests of his church in missionary work. In politics Mr. Homer, who is a republican, takes an active part in promoting the success of his party and in supporting all matters of civic virtue and civic pride, but he has not up to the present seen fit to accept public office. Mr. Homer is comparatively young in years but the sound sagacity with which he administers business affairs far exceeds that of many men who are his senior. This characteristic is quite obvious in the very efficient manner in which he performs the duties of cashier in the First National Bank of Ririe. In this capacity he extends to the public the facilities of the bank with all the courtesy consistent with the sound business principles which form the basis of the financial institution he represents.

C. LEE FRENCH.

C. Lee French, filling the office of county recorder and auditor in Power county and making his home at American Falls, was born at Montpelier, Idaho, April 29, 1887, and is a son of Charles L. and Anna (Galloway) French, the former a native of New York city, while the latter was born in Salt Lake City. The father is an attorney who went to Utah about 1879 from his native city. After residing for a time at Salt Lake City he took up his abode at Montpelier, Idaho, where he practiced law for ten years. He then removed to Rexburg, Idaho, and was probate judge of Fremont county for a considerable period. He later made his way to California, where he lived for ten years, and since the death of his wife on the 16th of September, 1917, he has been a resident of Montpelier, Idaho, where he is now living retired from business.

C. Lee French was largely reared and educated at Rexburg, Idaho, and was but fifteen years of age when he started out upon his business career, making his initial step as an employe of the First National Bank of Rexburg, with which he continued for eight years—a fact indicative of his faithfulness and capability, qualities that won him promotion from time to time. He afterward became connected with the state pure food board, of which he was chief clerk for four years, and on leaving that department he removed to American Falls on the 1st of May, 1915, and became assistant cashier of the First National Bank. He continued with that institution until January 1, 1917, when he was transferred to the Evans State Bank of American Falls as assistant cashier and still holds the position. On the 8th of November, 1918, he was elected county auditor and recorder of Power county for a four years' term and is now discharging the duties of the position with marked capability, promptness and thoroughness. In May, 1919, he was elected city clerk of American Falls and is thus filling both positions at the present time. He is a stockholder and assistant cashier of the Evans State Bank of American Falls and he has farming interests, having proved up on three hundred and twenty acres of land in Blaine county. He has also secured three hundred and twenty acres of grazing land in Power county.

On the 7th of October, 1909, Mr. French was united in marriage to Miss Vida

Hyde, a daughter of Dr. George E. and Rose L. (Farr) Hyde. Her father is now medical superintendent of the Utah State Mental Hospital at Provo. He was born in England and emigrated to Utah in 1884. He practiced medicine in that state for a time and then became a resident of Rexburg, Idaho, where he followed his profession for a considerable period. For two years he served as superintendent of the Blackfoot Asylum and afterward removed to Provo, Utah. The mother is also still living. To Mr. and Mrs. French have been born four children: Harold Hyde; Ross W., who passed away in March, 1915; Ruth Melba and Roland Lee.

The religious faith of Mr. French is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His political support is given to the republican party and he is recognized as one of its leaders in local ranks. In matters of citizenship he stands for all that is progressive and of value to the community and his worth is widely acknowledged.

HON. ALBERT BARTLETT MOSS.

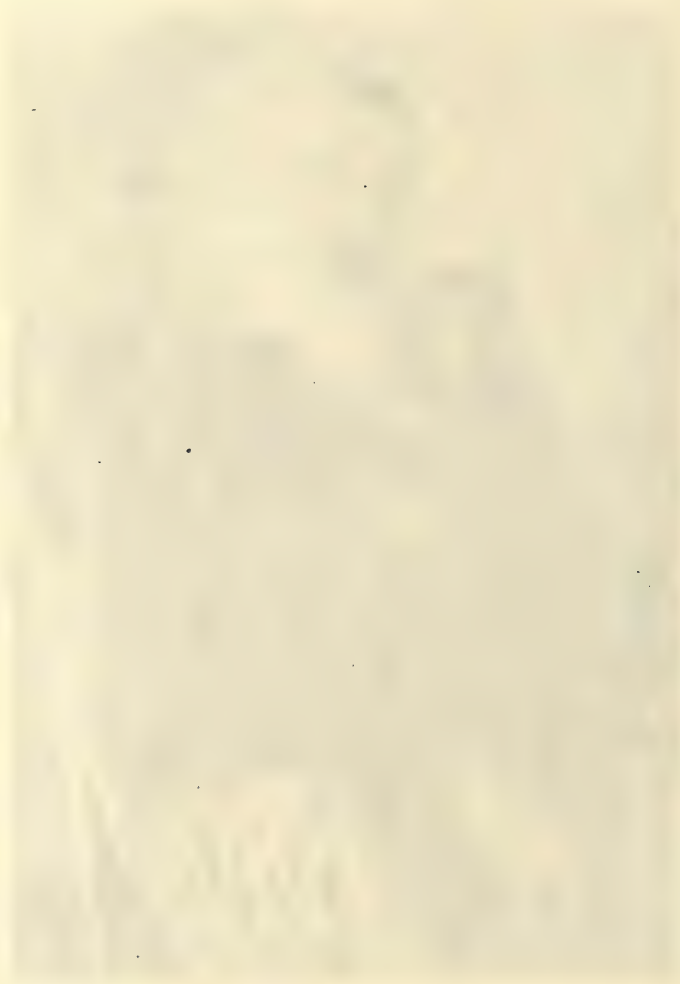
Hon. Albert Bartlett Moss, founder of the town of Payette, was in many other ways closely associated with the history of Idaho, particularly in shaping its political development and in promoting those interests which had to do with the upbuilding of the commonwealth and the upholding of high civic ideals. He was born in Belvidere, Illinois, November 29, 1849, and there acquired his early education, but throughout his life he was a close student of men and events and learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Drum Corps and in the battle of Shiloh sustained wounds which compelled his father to take him home as soon as he could locate him. His eldest brother, James Moss, was a captain in Company B. of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers and lost his life in the memorable engagement at the Red river crossing in Louisiana, where his valor won him distinction.

Albert Bartlett Moss was thirty-two years of age when in 1881 he arrived in the Payette valley of Idaho, where he took a contract with the Oregon Short Line Railroad for getting out two hundred and fifty thousand railroad ties. In order to accomplish this he had to build roads and bridges to Long Valley, where the timber was located. He employed eight hundred and twenty-seven men and the following year floated the ties down the river. The same year he and a brother established a store at Payette as a supply camp of the Oregon Short Line Railroad material, and by the end of that year they were employing over one hundred men. Deciding that there were excellent opportunities for the young man who would join his fortunes to those of Payette, Mr. Moss remained here and for years owned and conducted important business interests which constituted a most potent element in the development of the city. He was at the head of the Moss mercantile establishment, one of the most modern department stores of the west. With the settlement of the district his business rapidly developed until it had reached mammoth proportions, and Mr. Moss not only gave his time and attention to the upbuilding of an immense mercantile trade but also became actively interested in banking. He likewise fostered horticulture and in many ways promoted the welfare of Payette, the county and the state. In a business way he recognized opportunities that others passed heedlessly by and his enterprise and progressiveness brought him to the front as a leader in the substantial development of this section of the country. His efforts, too, brought to him the just rewards of labor and he became one of the men of affluence in his section of the state.

At the same time Mr. Moss was a leader in shaping public thought and action and became a potent force in political circles. He attended many of the state conventions of the republican party and in 1898 was nominated for the office of governor but without his solicitation. He had no chance to win against the populist-democratic-silver republican combination yet he made a remarkable campaign and was defeated by less than thirty-two hundred votes in a state that had given an enormous majority for a ticket of that kind two years before. The campaign promoted by Mr. Moss and his associates on the ticket paved the way for republican success two years later. In the midst of his political and commercial activity Mr. Moss found time to serve the people of Payette in various honorable but unremunerative positions and he was for a considerable period a member of the board of directors of the Blackfoot Insane Asylum.



ALBERT B. MOSS



He gave liberally of his time, his effort and his means for the upbuilding of the state and the advancement of public welfare. At the same time he closely studied business conditions and that he had a comprehensive and masterful view of the situation was indicated in an excellent paper on the benefits of organization which he read before the Idaho Hardware and Implement Dealers' Association at its annual convention. He had the keenest interest in the welfare and development of Payette and did everything in his power to promote a beautiful city, planting many of the shade trees that add so much now to its attractiveness and loveliness.

It was on the 10th of March, 1881, that Mr. Moss was united in marriage to Miss Celia A. Mellor, who was born at Wethersfield, Illinois, a daughter of W. H. Mellor and Elizabeth (Scott) Mellor, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland. Both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Moss were born the following children. Wentworth H., thirty-six years of age, was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1905, served in the Philippines and on the Mexican border and after the entrance of America into the World war was identified with various training camps. Later he was assigned to duty at Washington, D. C., where he was connected with the port storage and embarkation service with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Albert Bartlett, thirty-four years of age, was the first white child born in Payette and is at present associated with his brother Frederick in the Moss Mercantile Company, thus being an active factor in the business life of his city. In 1907 he married Grace E. Zellar, of Kansas, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania. They have now a family of three children, Helen E., Albert B. and Celia A., all attending school in Payette. Charles H., the next of the family, died at the age of five years. Frederick M., thirty years of age, is a graduate electrical engineer of the Washington State College at Pullman and for four years was with the Idaho Power & Light Company at Boise but at present is engaged in merchandising with his brother, Albert B. He was married in June, 1917, to Loretta Brennan, of Graceville, Minnesota, and they have one child, Dorothy J. William A., twenty-five years of age, while attending the agricultural college at Pullman, Washington, enlisted in the regular army and is a first lieutenant, having trained for the Intelligence Corps. He was an officer of the Twelfth Infantry and had fifty men under him ready for service when the armistice was signed. He was married March 31, 1918, to Doris Hudson, a native of Fresno, California, and a niece of Professor Holland, of Pullman College at Pullman, Washington, and a daughter of William Hudson. They have a daughter Sylvia, born May 7, 1919. Heber R., sixteen years of age, is now attending a private school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, possessing great musical talent which he is cultivating. Gertrude E. and Gilbert W. both died in infancy. All of the sons save Heber are graduates of the Payette high school and Albert B., Jr., was trained by his father in all the different lines of business in which he was engaged and at the time of his father's death returned to Payette from Portland, Oregon, where he was employed in a mercantile line, and is now associated with his brother Frederick in the business. He is also interested in the automobile business. The family is one of which the mother has every reason to be proud. The death of the husband and father occurred March 14, 1914. He left a record of successful business achievement, of great good accomplished in connection with the public life of his adopted city and state, while to his family he was largely the ideal husband and father, finding his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of the members of his own household.

THOMAS E. MOORE.

Thomas E. Moore, president of the First National Bank of Filer and commissioner of the first district of Twin Falls county, was born near Hudson, Lenawee county, Michigan, February 14, 1863, his parents being Daniel and Julia (Williams) Moore, the former a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in Massachusetts. The father left the Keystone state when a boy in company with his parents, who settled at Akron, Summit county, Ohio, and there the grandfather followed the occupation of farming until his death, his wife also passing away at Akron. Daniel Moore spent his boyhood days in Ohio and pursued his education in the public schools. He afterward operated his father's farm for a time and subsequently removed to Michigan, where he purchased farm land. In that state he married and for many years carried on agricultural pursuits but is now living retired at the age of eighty-seven years,

making his home among his children. His wife died in southern Michigan when fifty-six years of age. In his political views Mr. Moore has always been a stalwart republican from the organization of the party.

Thomas E. Moore spent his boyhood days in southern Michigan, there pursued his education and afterward engaged in the manufacture of screen doors and sash, following the business until 1904, when he removed to the northwest, settling in the vicinity of Filer, Idaho, where he took up ranch land under the Carey act, securing one hundred and sixty acres which he has since developed and improved. He later sold the property and bought a ranch three-fourths of a mile north of Filer, comprising eighty acres. In 1918 he built a fine home on Yakima street in Filer and resides in the city but still gives personal supervision to his ranching interests, which return to him a gratifying annual income. In 1909 he, with others, organized the First National Bank of Filer, of which he became vice president, with F. E. Allen as president, and upon the death of the latter Mr. Moore was chosen to the presidency. In 1912 the bank officials erected a fine brick building, known as the First National Bank building, which is indeed a credit to the town and would be an ornament to a city of still greater size.

In 1884 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Margaret W. Patterson, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Colwell) Patterson and a native of Ireland. She came to the United States with her parents when nine years of age, the family crossing the Atlantic to Canada and thence making their way to southern Michigan, where her parents spent their remaining days, the father there carrying on general agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Moore gives his political endorsement to the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is an exemplary follower of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Throughout his business career he has been actuated by a most progressive spirit and has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. Since starting out in life he has worked persistently and energetically and through his industry and judicious investments he has reached a place among the well known bankers and substantial citizens of Twin Falls county.

HON. JOSEPH WILLIAM TYLER.

Among those men to whom have been entrusted the responsibilities of framing the laws and directing the legislation of the state is the Hon. Joseph William Tyler, farmer and live stock dealer of Emmett, who is now a member of the upper house of the Idaho general assembly. He has been a resident of this state since 1906 and through the intervening period of fourteen years has constantly demonstrated his worth and ability in citizenship as well as his progressiveness and enterprise in business. He removed to Idaho from Dixon, Wyoming, and is a western man by birth, training and preference. He was born upon a farm in Buffalo county, Nebraska, January 21, 1874, and is the eldest of the five sons of John and Bridget (Rogers) Tyler, who were natives of Buffalo, New York, and of the province of New Brunswick, Canada, respectively. The father was a farmer and lumber merchant and later he devoted his life to general merchandising, spending his last days in Emmett, Idaho, where he passed away about four years ago, when he had reached the age of seventy-two. He and his wife came to Idaho two years after the arrival of their son, J. W. Tyler, in this state, and the mother is still living upon a ranch near Emmett and is yet active, although now seventy-five years of age. In their family were six children, five sons and a daughter. The latter, the eldest of the family, is now Mrs. Josephine Loibl, of Mitchell, Nebraska. The five sons are Joseph W., Charles, Fred, George and Edward. Charles and Edward reside near Emmett, while Fred and George yet follow farming in Nebraska, and all have become prosperous agriculturists.

Joseph W. Tyler of this review was reared in Buffalo county, Nebraska, in the usual manner of the farm-bred boy. He first attended the rural schools and afterward continued his education in a high school and then in a normal school. In early manhood he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for seven years in his native state, and after his removal to Idaho he was principal of a ward school at Emmett for ten years. He then retired permanently from the profession of teaching in 1918, for in the meantime he had become engaged in farming in the

vicinity of Emmett and wished to devote his undivided time and attention to his agricultural interests. He has owned property in and near Emmett and has been a taxpayer of this locality since coming to the state. For several years, in connection with his farming operations, he has made a specialty of the raising of pure bred Poland China hogs and is well known in this connection, having produced some of the finest hogs raised in this section of the state.

On the 27th of December, 1905, at Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, Mr. Tyler was married to Miss Grace E. Steel, a native of that state, who was educated in the public and normal schools of Wisconsin and taught in the schools of Emmett as assistant to her husband. Mrs. Tyler is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and both Mr. and Mrs. Tyler were most active in support of war work. Mr. Tyler was one of the four-minute speakers and labored effectively in promotion of the Red Cross and other war drives.

Politically Mr. Tyler has always been a democrat. He served for two terms in the Idaho house of representatives before being elected to the senate. He was first chosen to the lower branch of the general assembly in 1914 as representative from Canyon county before Gem county was created. He assisted in bringing about the division resulting in the establishment of Gem county during the session of 1915 and in 1916 he was elected Gem county's first representative in the house. So creditable a record did he make as a member of the lower branch of the assembly that in the fall of 1918 he was elected state senator, becoming the second senator from Gem county. He did much important committee work as a member of the education and other committees and has been connected with much constructive legislation during the period of his membership in the house and senate. He is a nineteenth degree Scottish Rite Mason and for more than seven years has been secretary of Butte Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Loyalty is one of the strong characteristics of Mr. Tyler and is manifest not only in his fraternal connections but in every other relation of life. Men have come to know that his word can be depended upon and that his position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one.

MRS. SUSIE R. LAWSON.

Mrs. Susie R. (Poole) Lawson, who has served as postmistress in the town of Menan, Jefferson county, for the last four and one-half years, was born near the city of Ogden, Utah, July 4, 1862. She is a daughter of John R. Poole, who left Indiana, his native state, in 1848 and drove overland across the plains to locate in the then newly opened Utah country, where he bought land in the vicinity of Ogden. Sometime after his arrival he married Janett Bleasdale who had come to America from her faraway home in England with her parents and settled in the same neighborhood. With the valuable assistance of his wife Mr. Poole was able to bring his land under cultivation, although his pioneer equipment was quite limited, and in due time he became one of the successful and prosperous farmers of the neighborhood. Finally in 1880 he left Utah and removed to Idaho, becoming the first settler in the vicinity of Menan, which then lay in Oneida county. Here he took a homestead and to him belonged the distinction of turning the first furrow in the part which later became Jefferson county. He remained here the rest of his life, contributing substantially to the development of the community. His death occurred in September, 1894, and his wife, who still survives, now resides in Menan at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Mrs. Lawson grew to maturity in the state of her birth, where she received her education. In 1880 when she was a young woman of eighteen years, she accompanied her parents to their now home in Jefferson county, Idaho. Soon after the arrival of the Poole family the settlement grew rapidly and the increasing number of children made schooling facilities mandatory and Mrs. Lawson, who had received an education above the average while living near Ogden, Utah, was chosen teacher of the first school to be established in her part of the county. After her marriage in 1885 she stopped teaching after engaging in that pursuit for four years to devote her entire time to her domestic duties. In recent years, having fulfilled her duty as mother to her children who had grown to manhood and

womanhood, Mrs. Lawson accepted the appointment as postmistress in Menan in May, 1914, and has continued to fill that position.

It was in March, 1885, that Susie R. Poole was united in marriage to B. G. Lawson, one of the early settlers of Jefferson county, who was born in Ogden, Utah, in January, 1859. He is a son of Joseph and Ruth (Greenway) Lawson, the former being originally from the Isle of Man and the latter of Welsh parentage. The father came to the United States in 1849 and located soon afterward near Ogden, Utah, where he bought land and farmed the rest of his life. He was an important factor in developing agriculture in the section where he settled and served for many years as secretary to the Weber Canal Company. The end of his very active life occurred in January, 1896, and his wife survived thirteen years, dying in the month of March, 1909. B. G. Lawson remained on the home place near Ogden, rendering his father valuable assistance in the development of the latter's agricultural interests until he was twenty years of age, at which time he took up farming independently and decided upon southeastern Idaho as a fitting field for his future operations. In 1879 he removed to that section and homesteaded a one hundred and sixty acre tract near Menan, Jefferson county, becoming one of the earliest settlers of the community. Ably assisted by his wife, he successfully farmed his homestead for a number of years but since his removal to Menan he has rented it.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are the parents of seven children, as follows: Joseph, who lives in Oregon; Frank, a resident of Menan, Jefferson county; Ada, the wife of George Cherry, also of Menan; Ava, the widow of Milton Stover, who died in November, 1918; Milburn M., at home; Thurza, a saleslady for the C. A. Smith Mercantile Company of Menan; and Thyra, aged seventeen, who is at home with her parents. In October, 1917,—the year which witnessed the entrance of the United States into the World war, Milburn M. Lawson entered the service of his country and after his period of training went overseas as a member of Company C, Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth United States Infantry, Ninety-first Division. He participated in the Argonne-Meuse drive in October, 1918, and during this terrific battle was shot through both legs. The wound in one leg proved to be serious and made him an invalid for ten months. Immediately after leaving the hospital in July, 1919, he was discharged from the army and returned home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson give their support to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which the latter has served for many years in different official capacities, but when she became postmistress the multiplicity of her duties compelled her to resign her religious offices. Mr. Lawson has always been a stanch democrat and since he took up his residence in Menan he has been repeatedly called upon to serve in public capacity: first as constable, then as a member of the village board for two years and of the local board of education for two terms. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are scions of families which have been important factors in the development of the sections where they originally settled, and this characteristic of their fathers has lost none of its potency in being transmitted to them, a fact readily discernible in their acquiescence to all plans for the common weal and their hearty cooperation in all movements which aim to improve their community and commonwealth.

HON. JOHN L. MCKOWN.

Public suffrage has endorsed the ability and high-minded citizenship of Hon. John L. McKown in electing him to the office of state senator from Power county, where he has resided since 1898, making his home at American Falls. He came to Idaho from Wellington, Kansas, but is a native of Spencer, West Virginia, where he was born November 11, 1864, being the only son of John L. and Matilda (Harrold) McKown. The father, who was a merchant, miller and farmer, died before the birth of his son John. The mother, a native of Virginia, afterward married again and is now residing in Kansas. In the paternal line John L. McKown is a descendant of one of the old American families, founded on this side of the Atlantic by Andrew McKown, who came from Ireland prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Pennsylvania. The McKown family has been represented in every American war from the struggle for independence down to the late great European conflict.



HON. JOHN L. McKOWN



John L. McKown was reared in Spencer, West Virginia, and obtained a public school education there, pursuing his studies to the age of eighteen years, when he began learning the tinsmith's trade. When twenty-two years of age he removed to the middle west, settling in Wellington, Kansas, where he resided from 1887 until 1898, during which period he worked at the tinsmith's trade and also in connection with the plumbing business. In the latter year he came to Idaho and settled at American Falls, which place then had a population of but fifty people and only two or three stores. He established the first hardware store in the town and gave his attention to the business for many years, carrying on a plumbing establishment in connection therewith. When American Falls had reached a size large enough to be incorporated he was made chairman of the first village board of trustees and capably served in that capacity for two terms. He also served on the local school board there and assisted in building the first schoolhouse of the town. Later, when the town schools became independent of the county schools and a high school was erected, he was made chairman of the building committee having the work in charge. Through many years he also continued actively in the hardware and plumbing business and since his retirement from that field of labor he has given his attention to a large ranch which he owns in Power county, comprising six hundred and eighty acres. He has likewise directed much attention to dry farming methods and is thoroughly conversant with the possibilities along that line. American Falls is today one of the largest shipping points for wheat in the country, ranking second in the United States in the amount of wheat shipped, and all of the grain is raised by the dry farming methods. Mr. McKown was one of the earliest advocates of dry farming and was one of those largely responsible for the success attained in that way. He closely studied opportunities and possibilities and aided in disseminating knowledge which has been of the greatest benefit to the man who farms his land without irrigation. In late years Mr. McKown has also acted as distributing agent for agricultural machinery of all kinds through Power county and vicinity, handling tractors as well as other farm machinery. He is a man of progressive spirit, accomplishing what he undertakes. If difficulties and obstacles are in the way they seem to act as an impetus for renewed effort on his part. He realizes that all such can be overcome and that there can always be made an adjustment of conditions to the terms of success.

On the 4th of March, 1887, Mr. McKown was married at Spencer, West Virginia, to Miss Jemima Belcher, who was born at that place, and they have become parents of three children, Lon E., Grace and Helen, the last named being but thirteen years of age. The two eldest are married. Lon being a resident of Pocatello, Idaho, while Grace is the wife of John W. Allen and makes her home at American Falls. There are also two grandchildren, Maxine and Dorothy McKown, daughters of Lon E. McKown.

Mr. McKown is fond of hunting, fishing and swimming, which constitute the chief sources of his recreation. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and with the Masons. In the latter organization he has advanced through the York Rite to the Knight Templar degree and is also a Mystic Shriner. His political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party and on the 5th of November, 1918, Power county elected him a member of the state senate, where he is now serving. In this connection, as well as in the other relations of life, he follows constructive methods, seeking to upbuild rather than to destroy, and his aid and influence are always on the side of progress and improvement.

WILLIAM V. REGAN.

William V. Regan is the eldest of the three sons of Timothy and Rose Regan and the only living child. Wisely embracing the opportunities that have come to him, he is today occupying a central place on the stage of business activity in Boise, where he concentrates his time and attention upon the direction of important interests. He was born in Silver City, Idaho, June 30, 1883. His father, who went through all of the hardships, privations and experiences of pioneer development in this state and who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work, was anxious that his sons should have excellent educational opportunities and William V. Regan entered the Santa Clara College of California, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. He returned to Boise to take up business duties in connection

with enterprises that had been developed by his father and is now the secretary of the Overland Company, Limited, and a director of the Boise City National Bank and of the Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company. He devotes his time largely to the management of his father's extensive business interests, being the active and valuable assistant of Timothy Regan and more and more largely relieving his father of onerous business cares and responsibilities.

On the 28th of June, 1911, William V. Regan was married in San Francisco, California, to Miss Mollie V. Merle, a native of San Francisco and a sister of his college chum. To Mr. and Mrs. Regan have been born five children: William V., Jr., Mollie Merle, Kathleen Flavin, Timothy Dalton and Margaret Blackinger. The home of the family is one of the attractive residences of the city. It stands at No. 1009 Warm Springs avenue in Boise and was erected in 1911. It is built in the California mission style of architecture, is of concrete construction with red tile roof and its equipment and furnishings are of the most modern and attractive type.

Fraternally William V. Regan is an Elk and a Knight of Columbus and he is well known in the capital city as a member of the Boise Commercial Club and of the Boise Country Club. His social qualities have made for popularity wherever he is known and he has come to recognition as one of the substantial business men of his city.

EMILE GRANDJEAN.

Emile Grandjean, whose capable and efficient service as supervisor of the Boise national forest is indicated in the fact that he has been retained in the office continuously since 1906, while for a year previous he had been a forest ranger, makes his home in Boise and enjoys the respect and high esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He is of Danish birth, having been born in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, October 31, 1867, his parents being Daniel Lublau and Nathalia Grandjean. The father was the owner of large landed interests in Denmark, where he was granted the title of king's counselor and where he long ranked as a most influential and prominent citizen. The Grandjeans were one of the old Protestant families of Denmark, to which country a removal was made from France in 1625.

Excellent educational opportunities were accorded Emile Grandjean, who was instructed by private tutors until he entered the high school of Copenhagen. In the meantime he had taken up the study of forestry under the direction of his uncle, who was in that department of the government service, and thus Mr. Grandjean gained the initial experience which qualified him for the active duties that now devolve upon him as supervisor of the Boise national forest. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he bade adieu to friends and native land in 1883 and sailed for the United States. For a few months he remained at Omaha, Nebraska, and then made his way to the Wood River mining district of Idaho, attracted by the mining excitement which was then at its height. He not only engaged in mining operations in that section but also gave considerable time to hunting and trapping on the Salmon, Wood and Lost rivers. Again the call of the frontier took him into a largely undeveloped district, for in 1896 he went to Alaska and other Northwest territories, devoting three years to the work of exploring, hunting and prospecting, and for a time he was engaged in the fur trading business in connection with the Hudson's Bay Company, principally along the MacKenzie river and its tributaries. He was not successful in his search for gold in that country, however, and with practically nothing to show for his labors he returned to the United States. Once more Idaho was made his destination and again he became connected with mining operations on the headwaters of the Salmon river, where he labored with success until 1905, when the Sawtooth national forest was created.

Mr. Grandjean then sought employment in the forestry service and became a ranger. The capability and intelligence which he displayed in that connection led to his appointment in 1906 to take charge of the Sawtooth and Payette national forests, which then embraced what is now included within the Sawtooth, Boise, Payette and Idaho national forests and portions of the Challis and Lemhi forests, the area aggregating nearly five million six hundred thousand acres. In 1908 the Sawtooth and Payette forests were divided as indicated above and Mr. Grandjean

was appointed supervisor of the Boise national forest, with headquarters in Boise, where he has since remained, continuously occupying this position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the forestry department of the government. He has most carefully protected the interests of the public in this connection and has manifested a fairness toward those opposing the policy of national forestry, winning their confidence and goodwill and eventually gaining their support to the government policy. Originally the sheep growers of the state were bitter opponents of the system of national forests, feeling that it cut off their grazing lands, but the enlightening and educative policy which Mr. Grandjean assumed in course of time led them to see that the plans being followed not only carefully conserved the forest areas but were so arranged as to provide for the sheep raisers permanent grazing facilities, and those who were formerly bitterly opposed to the course are now among its staunchest supporters. A contemporary writer has said of him: "He has a broad and accurate knowledge of scientific and practical forestry and Idaho may esteem herself fortunate that his efforts have been enlisted in the safeguarding of part of the fine forests of the state, for the protection and perpetuation of these great resources have a great significance touching upon the general welfare of this progressive commonwealth."

Mr. Grandjean was married in 1914 to Mary Olive Bushfield, of Boise, and to them have been born two children, Donald and Ruth. Mr. Grandjean greatly enjoys hunting and has many fine specimens of big game, which he has mounted. His hunting expeditions have carried him into the Arctic regions, into Nevada and in all intervening districts. He is a member of the Idaho Sportsmen's Club and was formerly president of the See Idaho First Association. In a word he has done everything in his power to develop the interests of the state and make its opportunities and possibilities known to the public. In politics he maintains an independent course, while his religious belief is that of the United Presbyterian church, his life being at all times guided by high and honorable principles.

MISS SADIE P. HULET.

Miss Sadie P. Hulet, county superintendent of schools in Teton county, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 25, 1886. She is a daughter of S. S. and Sarah A. (Dalley) Hulet, who are also natives of Utah, where the father followed the occupation of farming until 1897. He then removed to Wyoming and engaged in the sheep business just across the line from Idaho. He purchased land, improved it and continued its cultivation until 1910, when he bought land one mile north of Driggs, in Teton county. This he also developed and is still operating that farm, giving his attention to the raising of sheep and cattle. The mother is likewise living and they are among the well known and highly esteemed residents of Teton county. They became the parents of five children, of whom Sadie P. is the eldest. Moses A. enlisted for service with the United States army on the 7th of November, 1917, and was soon sent to France, where he was killed in action near Argonne on the 9th of October, 1918, at the age of twenty-nine years. David W. also enlisted in the army on the 7th of November, 1917, and was in the aviation service until May 14, 1919, spending most of the time in France. He is now on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in California. Lette is the wife of D. P. Sorensen, a farmer of Teton county. Lillian, a maiden of thirteen years, is attending school at Driggs.

Sadie P. Hulet was reared and educated in Utah. She attended the schools of Cedar City, also the State Normal School there and then entered the University of Utah, from which she was graduated with the class of 1906. She afterward took up the profession of teaching, which she followed for two years in Utah and for a similar period in Arizona, while for six years she was a successful teacher of Idaho. In November, 1918, she was elected county superintendent of schools of Teton county and entered upon the duties of the position on the 13th of January, 1919. She is proving a most capable official in this connection. She holds to high educational standards and does everything in her power to gain new ideas that will prove of practical value in preparing the young for life's responsible duties. Aside from her profession she has business interests, being the owner of

eighty acres of improved land adjoining her father's place and from which she derives a good rental.

Miss Hulet gives her political allegiance to the republican party. Like the others of the family, she is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is stake president of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. Her father filled a two years' mission in England. The family has been a potent force in the intellectual, material and moral progress of the community.

E. G. JOHNSON.

E. G. Johnson, now well known as a horticulturist of Canyon county and one who is contributing in marked degree to the development and upbuilding of his section of the state, has from the beginning recognized the possibilities of the district in which he lives and has so directed his efforts that the valuable results of his labors in behalf of the public have precluded the possibility of any jealousy by reason of his individual success. He is now the president of the Union Loan Company, the vice president of the Farmers Cooperative Ditch Company, Ltd., and the president of the Apple Valley Fruit Growers Association. His study of conditions has made him thoroughly familiar with the possibilities of Idaho, and his utilization of opportunities has caused the transformation of arid land into productive fields and orchards.

Mr. Johnson was born in Norway, January 29, 1873, and while living in Iowa he was proprietor of a chain of drug stores there, but the lure of the west was upon him and thirteen years ago he arrived in Idaho, where he has since been interested in fruit raising. In 1916 he became one of the organizers of the Apple Valley Orchard Association, which was formed to handle the crops of its individual members. Two years ago the Apple Valley Fruit Growers Association was formed to handle all of the fruit raised between Nyssa, Oregon, and Parma, Idaho. During the first year of its organization the association handled one hundred and fifty carloads and in 1919 handled about two hundred carloads. They are making preparations to develop their business until they will annually handle about a thousand carloads of fruit. The officers of the Apple Valley Fruit Growers Association are: E. G. Johnson, president; Robert Minton, vice president; and J. C. Watson, secretary-treasurer. The business is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and has enjoyed steady development since its organization.

Upon coming to Parma thirteen years ago Mr. Johnson organized the Idaho Investment Company with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Of this company he is the president, with J. L. Kennedy, vice president, and J. W. Porterfield, secretary and treasurer. This company is developing and planting exclusively Jonathan, Roman Beauty and Winesap orchards on twenty-four hundred acres of the famous Canyon county big red apple land and is subdividing and selling these orchards in small tracts. They took over this land when it was an undeveloped sagebrush district and have spent a million dollars in improvement and development work. They employ from fifteen to forty people on the farms and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty people in the packing house. The tract is situated between Parma, Idaho, and Nyssa, Oregon, and only a few years ago it was covered with a dense growth of sagebrush and gave no indication that it would ever be a valuable and productive region. As one goes over the district today he sees a succession of apple and prune orchards, with clover and alfalfa fields and stock farms. The beautiful homes, the fine barns and substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, the up-to-date packing houses with the necessary equipment for the comfort and housing of employees during shipping and picking seasons are the indisputable evidences of the worth of the soil and the thrift and prosperity of the owners. This wonderful transformation has been brought about by Mr. Johnson and his associates, who have largely interested eastern capital in the undertaking. To Mr. Johnson must be given the credit for the foresight which imbued him with confidence to inspire others of equal business ability and financial strength to invest over a million dollars in the reclamation of the region and the development of a great enterprise of this kind. It has been a gigantic task to clear, level and convey water over these undulating acres, where are found prosperous homes and happy families. These farms lie on sunny slopes, from which one obtains an enchanting view for miles to the south, east and west, while the snow-clad mountains rise in the distance on every hand in their eternal beauty, a never-ending reminder of the great water supply which they furnish and which makes the land prodigal in its harvests.



E. G. JOHNSON

Mr. Johnson owns about three hundred acres of apple and prune orchards and also eight hundred acres of farming land about two miles northwest of Parma, all of which is under cultivation. Upon his farm he likewise keeps six hundred head of cattle and seven hundred head of hogs, and every branch of his business is bringing good returns because he closely studies every possibility and labors along the most practical lines.

Still another phase of Mr. Johnson's business activity is indicated in the fact that he is the vice president and one of the directors of the Farmers Cooperative Ditch Company, Ltd., the other officers being M. J. Devers, president; W. B. Mitchell, secretary; and H. R. McLaughlin, treasurer. Mr. Johnson is likewise the president of the Union Loan Company, which was organized for the purpose of making farm loans, and his associates in this are J. C. Blackwell, vice president and treasurer, and J. E. Kerrick, secretary. The business is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Johnson is a director and stockholder of the Parma State Bank.

Mr. Johnson married Miss Onna D. Albertson, of Inwood, Iowa, and they have three sons: Sterling Evan, Robert Albert and Charles Edward, aged respectively ten, seven and four years. Mr. Johnson is a most progressive, farsighted business man. He has studied the nature of the soil of Idaho and its possibilities for development, the chances for irrigation and in fact every question which has to do with the lines of business in which he is engaged. He looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities of the future and works not only for present gain but for later progress as well. His orchards present a most beautiful and attractive appearance, and in the conduct of his interests he has shown a fixed and unalterable purpose under all circumstances. He early learned that it is the dynamics of the human will that can overcome any difficulty and has never allowed himself to become discouraged nor disheartened. Aiming at a high and splendid mark, he has reached his objective.

JUDGE ROBERT O. JONES.

Judge Robert O. Jones, presiding over the probate court of Power county and making his home at American Falls, was born in Oneida county, New York, in July, 1852. He is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Jacobs) Jones, the former a native of Wales, while the latter was born in England. In early life the father learned the shoemaker's trade and after crossing the Atlantic established his home in New York city, where he followed his trade for a number of years. He afterward went to Boston, where he worked in one of the first shoe factories of the city. Later he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and after a time continued on his westward way to Chicago, where he resided for a year. He next went to Iowa and purchased land in Elkader. This he cultivated and improved for some time and then removed to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he again purchased land, carrying on general farming until 1865. In that year he became a resident of Macon county, Missouri, bought land there and resided thereon throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in February, 1892. For a brief period he survived his wife, who passed away in July, 1890.

Judge Jones was reared and educated in Wisconsin and remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority. In early life he learned the harness-maker's trade, at which he worked in Missouri until 1894. He then came to Idaho, settling at Malad, Oneida county, where he engaged in the drug business, remaining at that place for three years. In 1897 he became a resident of American Falls, where he opened a drug store. He is a registered pharmacist and conducted his store until 1904, when he sold the business and filed on a homestead a half mile from the town. He then undertook the arduous task of developing new land and has since continued the cultivation of the place, which is now a well improved farm property. He does not do the actual work of the farm at present, employing others to till the fields, but he gives personal supervision to the farm work. He is now conducting a real estate and insurance business at American Falls, having established an agency on withdrawing from the drug trade.

In December, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Jones and Miss Sophia John, and they became the parents of four children, of whom Minnie, the firstborn, passed away in July, 1917. Edith, the second of the family, is the wife of J. A. Tucker, a resident of Klamath Falls, Oregon. Ernest is editor of the Rockland Times at Rockland, Idaho. Lester R. is a pharmacist by profession but

is now on the U. S. S. Comfort, having enlisted in April, 1917, and reenlisted in September, 1919. The wife and mother passed away in August, 1902, after a brief illness. The removal to Idaho had been made on account of her health, but at length death claimed her and many friends whom she had made in this state, as well as her immediate family, sincerely mourned her loss.

Judge Jones is a stalwart republican in his political belief and has filled various public offices. He served as justice of the peace from 1898 until 1919 with the exception of a brief period of nine months. From 1900 until 1902 he was county commissioner and in the fall of 1918 was elected probate judge of Power county. He has also served on the school board for sixteen years and is keenly interested in the welfare of the schools and the advancement of their standards. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Christian church and in these associations are found the rules which control him in all of his relations with his fellowmen.

DR. FREDERICK S. KOHLER.

The name of Dr. Frederick S. Kohler deserves an honored place on the pages of Idaho's history. At the dedication of the monument erected to his memory, his old friend, Fred G. Mock, who was largely instrumental in raising the fund for this monument, delivered the following tribute, which could only have come from the heart of one whose grief was most sympathetic and real.

"The history of the accomplishments of those who have won distinction is a great teacher and holds out to young people struggling against adverse circumstances a hope of final success. This, then, is why we are honoring the memory of our old friend. We cannot help him, but by reciting some of the story of his life work, we can teach a lesson to humanity. On January 1, 1908, this community lost a good man. I have lived among you here for almost twenty-seven years and have witnessed the passing of many good men and good women who lived here a portion of that time. Some of them were loved and admired as one loves and admires a brother or sister, but I do not recall anyone who has left us that was loved and admired more than Dr. Frederick S. Kohler. It seemed to me in those last days of his that surely our good old friend would be spared to us, that his life would be prolonged to the people of this community. But that was not to be. Those of us whose melancholy duty it was to follow his remains to this, his place of burial, will never forget the sad faces we saw upon the people whose affection for him brought them to his grave. The old, the young, the rich, the poor, all were here to mourn over the remains of their departed friend. His kindly greetings, his devotion to his neighbors, his courage to do what he believed to be right, endeared him to all. We have missed him, the whole community has missed him and I fear Nampa people will never know his like again. We have merchants who understand that business much better than he did, we have physicians better schooled in medicine and surgery, but none among them who is held in higher esteem than he was. I can pay him no higher tribute than to say: he wore out his life in the service of the people of this community.

"Here then lie the remains of a man from whom boys can draw inspirations of truth, honor, courage, fidelity and patriotism and learn the duty one owes to his country. His patriotism was not a phrase, it was genuine. It was the true American kind, for patriotism is half lost to view when we simply call it 'Love of Country.' He gave to all his warmest love and his most earnest prayers. He endeared himself to everyone, so stood in the doorway of many hearts. He plead the cause of the widow and orphan and remembered those who were poor and destitute. He won back men and women who were slaves to the drink and drug habits and saw noble aspirations of awakened manhood and womanhood arise in the breasts of those he had reformed. He gave the city of Nampa part of these cemetery grounds, asking nothing in return. He watched in many a sick room where there was no friend to soothe the fevered brow or mark the swift beating of the pulse. He met the poor and oppressed on the highway of life, saw them struggling up the hill, praying for the journey to end, but always gave them what assistance he could. He put aside ambitions, lived not alone for self but for the good he might do others. He halted in the places where men were busy with the affairs of life and gave words of en-

couragement to those who were laboring under the heavy load of adversity. He bowed down in the home that was disconsolate and sorrowing for the member that had just 'gone to the long home.' He loved that Flag that we all honor and on public days often gave the children each one to carry when marching. He would often lock his store, hire a livery team, drive out to see the sick, pay all the expenses of such trips, furnish the medicine, and many such trips were made each year without the hope of monetary return. The weather was never too stormy, the roads never too bad for him to go. It did not matter where the call came from, he always went and gave what assistance he could. Was the call from a family in town here, he would say: 'Some of my neighbors are sick, I will go and see them.' Was the call from the other side of the river, he would say: 'I must drive over and help them,' and was the call from beyond the mountain, he would say: 'My people live over there, they need my help.'

" 'My neighbors, my friends, my people.' Grand old man! In works of charity I would be glad to end my labors where his began.

"Some years before he passed he went down, as he expressed it 'to the old Southland' to attend a convention. He had me print him a long silk badge, which he wore pinned on the lapel of his coat that all might know where he was going. When he started he told me that he would be gone a month. He returned in about two weeks and when I asked him why he did not stay longer and take a little vacation after the work of the convention was over, he replied: 'Oh, the people here needed me, so I thought I had better come home.' Ready always to give up his own pleasures for the benefit of others.

"He could not say no, so extended credit to all who asked it, for medicine as well as merchandise, and of course suffered financial reverses. So then we say he was poor when he left us, considering what he should have been worth if viewed from a monetary standpoint, but he was not poor, he was rich—rich in the love of his people.

"He was a religious man and while he seldom went to church, his Bible was his constant companion. Often when asked a question or a reason for things, he would make no other reply than to quote a verse of Scripture. I have heard it said that when those who, 'possessing a hope of a glorious immortality,' were just passing through 'the shadows of the valley,' they would appear to be under the influence of a higher power than that of men, that they would speak of scenes or wonderful, and in the most beautiful language, and while they thus talked the air would seem to be filled with the grand harmony of song, 'Sung by the Angels when a redeemed soul enters the gate of that beautiful City.' Whether our old friend caught glimpses of the great beyond or heard the 'Angels sing that beautiful song' before he finally closed his eyes in the long sleep, we do not know, but we do know that all is well with him now, for he had 'Faith in God, hope of immortality, and charity for all mankind.' 'Faith is the violet of the soul; its fragrance soothes the human breast.' 'Hope is a bright flower that blooms along our pathway, from youth to age, from the cradle to the grave.' 'Charity is the sweetest, divinest plant of all, is crowned with love's bright diadem, but alas! We only see it here and there.'

" 'There are gains for all our losses and a loss for every gain;
There are crowns for all our crosses and a joy for every pain.
By and by there'll be no crosses, by and by there'll be no pain;
And for all our bitter losses there will be eternal gain.' "

ALVIN S. GREEN.

Alvin S. Green, cashier of the Jefferson State Bank of Menan, Jefferson county, was born in the town where he is now engaged in business on May 1, 1892, a son of Robert A. and Harriett E. (Shippen) Green, the former being a native of Utah and the latter of Idaho. In the late '70s Robert A. Green left his native state with his parents and accompanied them northward into Idaho, where his father homesteaded land in that part of Jefferson county which then was included in Oneida county. Sometime later he decided to begin farming on his own account and filed a claim on a tract of land near that of his father and after some years spent in improving it he sold it and bought another farm in the vicinity of Menan. Here

he and his wife, the mother of the subject of this review, are now living, respected and influential members of the community.

Alvin S. Green spent his boyhood on his father's farm near Menan, receiving his elementary education in the local schools. Desirous of supplementing this by more advanced training, he entered Ricks Academy at Rexburg, Idaho, and there pursued his studies until graduation. On the completion of his academic course, he decided that banking should be his vocation and to acquire a practical knowledge of the same entered the employ of the Rigby State Bank, now the First National Bank of Rigby, as a bookkeeper. Because of his strict attention to business, his promotion was not delayed and he was made head bookkeeper, which position he held for four years. At the end of this period he tendered his resignation to his employers in order to participate in the organization of the Jefferson State Bank of Menan, a financial institution which now has a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. At the time of organization Mr. Green was made cashier, the duties of which office he still performs. The other officers of the bank at present are Hon. John W. Hart, president, and Charles A. Smith, Jr., vice president. Since the bank opened its doors for business in November 1918, it has enjoyed a substantial growth which has been in large part due to the courteous service rendered its patrons by the cashier, the bank's most recent financial statement showing deposits to be sixty thousand dollars. The business is carried on in a new bank building which was completed in time for the opening in November, 1918. The growing clientele of the bank, along with its sound, conservative principles, augurs well for its future.

In addition to his interest in the Jefferson State Bank, Mr. Green is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Rigby. He is also a stockholder in the Hart-Elsworth Auto Company of Rigby, a firm which deals not only in motor vehicles and their accessories but also in gasoline driven farm machinery. Furthermore he has farming interests in Jefferson county and owns a section of land in the neighboring county of Fremont.

On March 22, 1916, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Elizabeth E. Hart of Rigby whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of two children, namely: Marian, born November 17, 1916; and Ethelyn, who was born February 12, 1918. Both the father and mother adhere to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Mr. Green is at present a member of the official board of the Rigby stake Sunday school. He is a republican in politics and he takes a good citizen's interest in the policies and problems of his party. His skill in the administration of financial affairs he has twice placed at the disposal of the public; first for two years as treasurer of the city of Rigby and secondly as a member of the village board of Menan, in which capacity he is now serving. Although comparatively young in years, the good judgment and sound principles with which Mr. Green does business would do credit to a man many years his senior. The foregoing attributes added to the energy of his youth insures for him a success in the future which will transcend by far that which he has achieved already.

WILLIAM ALBERT COUGHANOUR.

It would be to give an inadequate and one-sided picture of William Albert Coughanour to mention him merely as a banker and stockman, active and successful though he has been in these lines. While his business interests have been and are extensive and at all times have been most carefully and wisely conducted, he has at the same time found opportunity to assist in promoting public interests and has done valuable service for his city and state as mayor and as senator.

Mr. Coughanour was born at Belle Vernon, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1850, and acquired his education in the common schools of that place, after which he followed the profession of teaching for two terms. In March, 1870, he made his way westward to Quartzburg, Idaho, where with his uncle, David E. Coughanour, he purchased the Goldhill mine. Mr. Coughanour, however, not securing his interest until after he had earned sufficient money to make the investment. The company was organized under the name of the Goldhill Gold & Silver Mining Company and during Mr. Coughanour's association with it they took out three million dollars in gold. He



WILLIAM A. COUGHANOUR

disposed of his interest in 1886, but the mine has continued to be a big producer and only recently bodies of ore which are very rich have been opened up.

In 1886 Mr. Coughanour went to Boise and a year later came to Payette, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber for twelve years, his mill having a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet in ten hours. The timber for this mill was secured in the Garden valley, one hundred miles distant, and was driven down the river to Payette. The market for lumber at that time was limited and the greater portion of his output was sold in eastern Idaho. It was in payment of a debt that Mr. Coughanour was forced to take this mill and thereby entered upon the business of lumber manufacturing. A man of keen sagacity and foresight, profiting by his milling operations, he made investment in real estate and in this way has accumulated considerable property, including farm lands, of which fourteen hundred and forty-seven acres are located on the North Powder river, Oregon. Twelve hundred acres of his land are under cultivation and he has stocked his ranch with cattle. His son is now manager of the ranch, upon which Mr. Coughanour raised the largest range steer in the world. The animal, hay and grass fed, weighed thirty-two hundred and thirty pounds. Mr. Coughanour also owns ranches comprising twelve hundred acres or more in the vicinity of Payette and thereon is engaged in raising horses, mules and cattle, having about one hundred head of each. He likewise raises Shetland ponies and his extensive operations in this direction have made him one of the most prominent stockmen of the state.

There is no other man perhaps to whom Payette owes her upbuilding and development along modern lines to a greater degree than to Mr. Coughanour. He is the possessor of two of the largest brick business blocks in the town and is also interested in the First National Bank building. He has likewise built and owned a great many residences here which add to the beauty and attractiveness of the city. In banking circles, too, he is a prominent figure and is now the vice president and chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Payette, is president of the Lower Payette Ditch company and otherwise has business connections with the city which have proven of great value and benefit thereto.

For a long period Mr. Coughanour has maintained his residence in Payette. He was married in 1874 to Miss Galena Bunting, of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, and they have two children. Emma L. is the wife of Dr. W. R. Hamilton, the present mayor of Weiser, in which office he is serving for the second term. He is also a past grand master of the Masonic fraternity of Idaho and is a recognized leader in democratic circles, having served as chairman of the democratic state central committee. The son of the family is William M. Coughanour, who has charge of his father's ranch.

Mr. Coughanour is also a well known figure in fraternal circles. In 1904 he served as grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in Idaho and since that time has been grand treasurer. He is the seventy-sixth member of Lodge No. 310, B. P. O. E., of Boise, which now has a membership of thirteen hundred. Mr. Coughanour is well known to many of the most prominent and distinguished men of the state. He is an old and fast friend of Ex-Governor Hawley and it was Mr. Coughanour who nominated James H. Hawley for the office of governor on two different occasions, although he was elected but once. He has in his possession a letter from Governor Hawley expressing his friendship and stating that he very much regretted his inability to appoint Mr. Coughanour to the United States senate owing to the latter's lack of some of the essential requirements for that office yet assuring him that from a point of friendship and integrity he was really his choice. He served as a member of the governor's staff, the chief executive giving the grounds for his appointment in the fact that "he was invincible in peace and invisible in war." There is no feature of public progress and improvement in the state that has not received the endorsement of Mr. Coughanour and to the extent of his ability he has cooperated therewith. He presented the city of Payette with an electric lighted drinking fountain for animals, of which a life-size oxidized copper elk is the ornamental and central figure. This gift was made at a cost of one thousand dollars and is the visible evidence of his love for animals. It is located on Fourth street near the depot. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his high personal worth and ability, elected him seven times to the office of mayor within a period of eleven years and to the city he gave a most businesslike and progressive administration that brought about various needed reforms and substantial improvements. In 1896 he was elected to the fourth senate of Idaho and while thus serving promoted the state horticultural inspection bill, while for six years he served as president of the state horticultural inspection board by appointment of Governor Steun-

berg. While conducting his mining operations Mr. Coughanour filled the office of commissioner of Boise county for two years. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. His loyalty is one of his most marked characteristics and he has ever fully recognized and met the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship, while at the same time he has fully enjoyed the privileges of being a one hundred per cent American.

PAUL PENNEY FRENCH, M. D.

Dr. Paul Penney French, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Boise, was born in Mitchell county, Iowa, July 17, 1874, being the only son of Seth B. and Emma (Penney) French, who are still residents of Rudd, Iowa. Reared and educated in his native state, he was graduated from the high school at Osage, Iowa, in 1892 and in preparation for a professional career was a student in Rush Medical College of Chicago from 1894 until 1897, when the M. D. degree was conferred upon him. He then engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery at Rudd, Iowa, for nineteen years, or until 1918. In March of the latter year he came to Idaho, settling in Boise, where he has since made his home, and through the intervening period of two years he has steadily progressed in his chosen calling, being now accorded a large and distinctively representative practice.

On the 18th of July, 1919, Dr. French was married to Mrs. Iva M. Kerlin, née Trembly. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and he belongs to the Commercial Club. His attention and interest, however have largely been concentrated upon his professional duties and for twenty-three years he has now been in active practice, reading and experience throughout this period constantly augmenting his skill and promoting his knowledge. He is very conscientious in the performance of professional duties, is most careful in diagnosis and is seldom if ever at fault in foretelling the outcome of disease.

GEORGE F. ZIMMERMAN.

George F. Zimmerman has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Emmett for the past fifteen years and has been accorded a most extensive and gratifying clientage. His birth occurred in Effingham county, Illinois, on the 8th of August, 1873, his parents being Jacob and Anna (Hickman) Zimmerman. The father, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in young manhood because he opposed militarism. He had learned the trade of cabinetmaking and after arriving in the new world established one of the first furniture factories at Dayton, Ohio. When the Civil war broke out he joined the Union army, serving with the boys in blue until captured by Forrest's Confederate cavalry. He was a prisoner for eighteen months and spent the last six months of that period at Andersonville. Following the cessation of hostilities between the north and the south he took up the occupation of farming in Effingham county, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life, there passing away in February, 1917, when in his ninety-eighth year. George F. Zimmerman has in his possession several letters which were written by his father after he had reached the age of ninety-seven years, all of which manifest a steady nerve and hand as well as excellent chirography. The mother of Mr. Zimmerman of this review died in October, 1916, at the age of eighty-seven years.

George F. Zimmerman was reared on an Illinois farm and obtained his early education in the public and high schools of that state. In 1892, when a young man of nineteen, he made his way westward and entered the School of Law of the University of Colorado at Boulder, where he remained for one year. He next spent three years in the Colorado State Teachers College at Greeley, being graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy in 1898. During his college days he earned the money with which to pay his tuition, scorning no employment that would yield him an honest dollar. After his graduation he became principal of the public schools of Antonito, Colorado, and ably served in that capacity for four years or until 1903, when he came to Emmett, Idaho. He had been married in Colorado and with his wife journeyed overland to this state in a wagon drawn by a pair of bronchos. Mr. Zimmerman held the position of superintendent of public

schools at Emmett for two years. In the meantime he had studied law both in Colorado and after coming to Idaho, and on the 4th of May, 1904, he was admitted to the bar of this state. Since 1905 he has practiced continuously at Emmett, being accorded an enviable and growing clientage as he has demonstrated his ability in successfully handling many important cases.

On the 29th of August, 1900, at Antonito, Colorado, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage to Miss Anna Riley, who was born near Iola, Kansas, and became a successful school teacher. She also held a postoffice position prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are now the parents of three children, Elizabeth, Kathryn and Waldo, who are fourteen, eleven and eight years of age respectively.

Mr. Zimmerman is a republican in his political views but has never sought or desired office as a reward for party fealty. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, while his recreation comes to him through bird and duck hunting and trout fishing. His wife has held the chairs in the Eastern Star and is also a consistent and devoted member of the Episcopal church. During the period of their residence in Emmett they have won many warm friends who esteem them highly for their excellent traits of character.

HON. NORMAN M. RUICK.

When the Hon. Norman M. Ruick was called to his final rest on the 24th of March, 1915, Boise lost one of her distinguished citizens. He had figured prominently as an able member of the bar and as United States district attorney and was long a recognized leader in political circles in the state and served for one term as a member of the state senate. Throughout his entire life he was ever recognized as a man loyal to his convictions and fearless in defense of any cause which he espoused.

Mr. Ruick was born in Granby, Connecticut, on the 4th of October, 1854, and was descended from both Puritan and Irish ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Ireland and on coming to America established his home in Hartford county, Connecticut, where he resided for many years. When the colonies attempted to win independence and no longer acknowledged the sovereignty of Great Britain he joined the colonial army and gave valiant aid to the cause of liberty. The grandfather and the father of Norman M. Ruick both bore the name of William Ruick and were natives of Granby, Connecticut, the birth of the latter occurring on the 10th of July, 1828. He became a carriage maker by trade and followed that pursuit for many years. He married Miss Temperance C. Hutchinson, a native of Mansfield, Connecticut, and a representative of one of the old Puritan families of New England. For generations the Ruick family were connected with the Methodist church, Mr. and Mrs. William Ruick holding membership therein. The latter passed away in 1884 at the age of sixty-two years, while the death of Mr. Ruick occurred in 1886, when he was in his sixty-sixth year.

Norman Melville Ruick was one of a family of five sons and a daughter and upon the home farm of his father he remained until seventeen years of age, with the usual experiences of the farm-bred boy. The opportunities of the city, however, attracted him and he entered upon an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade and was connected with the Schenectady Locomotive Works at Troy, New York. He did not find that work congenial although he completed his apprenticeship thereto. His leisure hours, however, were devoted to reading law, for from an early age he seemed inclined toward the bar, and thus through private reading he mastered the fundamental principles of the science of jurisprudence. He afterward pursued a thorough course of study and was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Indiana at Indianapolis in 1877.

Mr. Ruick then opened a law office in Indianapolis, where he engaged in practice for three years and then went to Tuscon, Arizona, but changing his plans of becoming a resident of that city, he started for the northwest and by way of San Francisco proceeded to the Wood river country of Idaho, where he remained for a number of years, practicing his profession at Bellevue and Halley. He also served as assistant district attorney for Alturas county for two years and became a prominent leader in the ranks of the populist party in this state. Three times he was the party nominee for the position of district attorney and filled that office in 1885 and 1886. In 1892 he was elected a member of the state senate and did active duty on the judiciary committee while a member of the upper house. He was also the author

of what became known as the Ruick law, making all obligations to be paid in money payable in any lawful money, gold, silver or greenbacks, notwithstanding anything in the contract to the contrary. In 1894 Mr. Ruick was elected chairman of the populist state central committee and conducted the campaign with marked ability during that memorable year. He possessed splendid powers of organization and it was said of him: "He marshals his forces with the skill and precision of a general on the field of battle and at the same time does it with such tact that the most harmonious working is secured within the ranks of the party. It was he who conceived the plan and was largely successful in carrying to a successful issue the combination between the populists and democrats in 1896, resulting in the election of the democratic-populist state ticket, giving a majority in the legislature and thus sending a populist to the United States senate." Upon becoming chairman of the state central committee Mr. Ruick removed to Boise and continued actively in the practice of law in the capital city until his death, enjoying the distinction of being one of the most able criminal lawyers in the state, his service as prosecuting attorney causing him to give special attention to that department of jurisprudence. His ability in that direction caused him in many instances to be employed by various counties as assistant prosecutor and almost invariably he succeeded in winning the suits. His contemporaries and colleagues displayed the keenest admiration of his ability as a member of the bar and he became known throughout the entire northwest by reason of his skill in the work of the courts.

On the 17th of August, 1888, Mr. Ruick was united in marriage to Mrs. Manda D. Rieff, who passed away about 1904, leaving three sons and a daughter, Norman O., Eleanor, Melville H., and Everett, the youngest now eighteen years of age. The eldest son is a progressive young business man of San Francisco, California, and the daughter is the wife of J. E. Spaulding, of San Francisco, California. Melville H. is also at San Francisco, where at the time of the signing of the armistice he was in the aviation service of the United States army, having been commissioned a second lieutenant. At the time of America's entrance into the World war he was a student in the University of California.

On the 28th of November, 1906, Mr. Ruick was married to Miss Lucinda Haskins, of Genesee, Latah county, Idaho, who survives him together with their three young daughters: Irma Estelle, who was born March 4, 1908; Larena Josephine, born May 20, 1910; and Alice Coleman, April 2, 1913. The mother, Mrs. Lucinda Ruick, was born June 27, 1884, and is the only child of Thomas Rinaldo and Josephine (Wattenstrom) Haskins, who are residents of Boise. When Mrs. Ruick was but four years of age her parents removed to Dayton, Washington, and later to Genesee. Her mother was born in Sweden. Mrs. Ruick was educated chiefly at Genesee, Idaho. She is a lady of liberal culture, who presides with gracious hospitality over an attractive home at No. 111 East Idaho street, Boise. With her reside Miss Anita R. Bibbins, a well known teacher of voice and piano, who is a devoted friend of the family, with whom she has lived for many years in the capacity of companion, friend and musical instructor to the Ruick children.

In religious faith Mr. Ruick was connected with the Christian Science church and he belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a past master of the local lodge and representative to the supreme lodge. He possessed a genial nature and gentlemanly bearing and was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Boise, while his worth as a political leader and a mold of public thought and opinion was recognized throughout Idaho. No one ever questioned the honesty of his opinions, and he labored untiringly for the adoption of every principle which he believed to be right in connection with the material, intellectual, social, political and moral progress of the state.

JAMES S. BUSSELL.

Banking institutions have often been regarded as the heart of the commercial body, indicating the healthfulness of trade, and the bank which takes cognizance of conditions in any community and directs its activities so as to constitute a force in the upbuilding and progress of the district is indeed an institution of worth. Such a policy is being followed by the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company of Twin Falls, Idaho, of which James S. Bussell is the vice president. Bending his attention to constructive effort and administrative direction in this connection, he is doing all in his power not



JAMES S. BUSSELL

only to further the growth of the bank but to promote the development of the entire region.

Mr. Bussell is a native of Texas, having been born at Seymour, that state, on the 27th of July, 1883, his parents being Joseph and Minerva (Lee) Bussell. The father was born in Tennessee, where his father conducted a large plantation before the Civil war, and where he spent his boyhood days. He afterward went to Texas, where he engaged in the live stock business and also in banking, becoming the leading organizer of three banks, one at Goree and two at Seymour—the Farmers' National Bank and the First Guaranty State Bank. He was also one of the organizers of the Bomarton State Bank of Texas. He is now living in Los Angeles, California, and has reached the age of seventy years. The mother, however, passed away in that state at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Bussell has led a most active, busy and useful life and in connection with his banking and live stock interests he also operated a flour mill at Seymour, Texas, where he had a compress and an ice plant. His activities have been of an important and extensive character and through the careful direction of his labors he has won notable success. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party and that his life has been guided by high and honorable principles is indicated in his membership in the Baptist church and in the Masonic fraternity.

The boyhood days of James S. Bussell were passed at the place of his nativity and after attending the schools of Seymour he continued his education in a business college at Dallas, Texas, and subsequently secured the appointment of court reporter of the fiftieth judicial district court, in which capacity he acceptably served for six years. He then turned his attention to the banking business, becoming cashier of the First National Bank of Goree, Texas. He later sold the bank and afterward organized the Bank of Rogerson, of Rogerson, Idaho, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars, which owing to the substantial and rapid growth of the business was later increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Bussell took the position of cashier and on the 3rd of January, 1916, was elected to the presidency of the bank and still fills that position.

On the 1st of April, 1919, however, he removed to Twin Falls to accept his present position as vice president of the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company. His long experience in banking well qualified him for the onerous duties which he assumed in this connection. He is familiar with every phase of banking and has ever recognized the fact that the bank is most worthy of public support that most carefully safeguards the interests of depositors. He has therefore always followed a policy that never leaves the course of the bank open to question and at the same time he has done everything in his power to extend credit and assistance to depositors that the substantial development of the community at large shall be promoted. Mr. Bussell is likewise interested in sheep raising and is the owner of lands in this section of the country.

In 1915 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bussell and Miss Maud E. Chamberlin, a native of Capron, Illinois, and a daughter of Leroy Chamberlain. They have one child, Ruth Virginia. Mr. Bussell is a stalwart supporter of the Masonic organization and he also holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Prompted by a spirit of progress that has caused him to utilize all the advantages that have come to him in a business way, he has steadily advanced and is today one of the prominent figures in the business and financial circles of Twin Falls county.

FRANK WILLIS ALMOND, M. D.

Dr. Frank Willis Almond, physician and surgeon of Boise, was born at Aspen, Colorado, July 17, 1885, a son of Francis William and Julia (Jaeger) Almond, who are now residents of Boise, where the father is engaged in civil engineering. The son was reared largely in Denver, Colorado, to which place his parents removed when he was a little child of but two years. In 1901 the family home was established in Idaho and he continued his education in the public schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1906. For two years thereafter he was engaged in civil engineering work in the United States reclamation service. In 1908-9 he did pre-medical work in the University of Idaho and from 1909 until 1914 was a student in the medical department of McGill University at Montreal, Canada. There he was graduated in 1914 with the M. D. degree, and also the degree of Master of Surgery was conferred upon him. He spent a year and a half as interne in the Royal Victoria Hospital of Montreal, thus gaining broad knowledge and valuable experience which can never be as quickly

secured in any other way as in hospital practice. He also spent six months as interne in the Montreal General Hospital and in 1916 he joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps and served until the close of the war in the Canadian Army Hospital Service, with the rank of lieutenant, being finally discharged in February, 1919.

In July of the same year Dr. Almond entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery at Boise, Idaho, as the associate of Drs. Falk and Collister, well known and prominent physicians, with offices in the Overland building. Dr. Almond is a member of the Idaho State Medical Society and also belongs to the Alpha Omega Alpha, an honorary medical society. His lodge connections are with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Michael's Episcopal church.

R. H. BELL.

R. H. Bell, manager of the Caldwell Milling Company at Meridian, was born in Wilson county, Kansas, December 15, 1890, a son of William F. and Mary E. (Long) Bell. The father is a native of Indiana and was married in Wilson county, Kansas, in 1872 to Mary E. Long, a native of Pennsylvania. She died March 15, 1917, but the father is still living and is yet identified with the farming interests of southeastern Kansas.

R. H. Bell acquired his education in the schools near his home, completing his studies when nineteen years of age in the high school at Neodesha, Kansas, a town of Indian name signifying "two rivers." He then came to Idaho in 1910 on account of his health, making his way to Weiser, and for three years after his removal to this state did not engage in any occupation. He then entered the employ of the Caldwell Milling Company of Weiser, there remaining until August, 1914, when he was transferred to Meridian. It was due to his efforts that the milling company was persuaded to build the fine elevator at Meridian with a capacity of forty-five thousand bushels of grain and erected at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. It was completed on the 1st of November, 1918. Before the erection of this elevator the company carried on business in a wooden building which was used as a warehouse and had a capacity of about fifteen cars, the grain all having to be handled in sacks. Mr. Bell now has an assistant throughout the year, but in the old structure he did the work alone. In the year 1918 the milling company paid to the farmers of this vicinity twenty-five thousand dollars for clover seed and wheat. Their business is increasing at the rate of about fifty per cent annually and the Meridian plant, which is a branch of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Company, is proving a profitable enterprise.

On the 3d day of May, 1913, Mr. Bell was married to Miss Jessie Maxwell, of Weiser, Idaho, and they have one child, Phyllis, who was born July 29, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have gained many friends during the period of their residence in Meridian and he has made for himself a creditable position as an enterprising and resourceful business man.

RT. REV. FRANK HALE TOURET.

Rt. Rev. Frank Hale Touret, Episcopal bishop of Idaho, residing in Boise, was recently appointed to this position as the successor of Bishop J. B. Funsten. Liberal educational advantages and broad experience in the work of the church splendidly qualified him for the honors and duties which he has assumed in Boise. He is a son of Benjamin A. and Lucy Hatch (Marks) Touret, both of whom have passed away. The father, who was a contractor and builder, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1851 and departed this life in 1909, while the mother, who was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, March 2, 1853, died in 1895. She was the daughter of Captain Thomas H. Marks, who followed the sea and thus won his title. On the paternal side the family comes of French ancestry.

The birth of Rt. Rev. Frank Hale Touret occurred at Salem, Massachusetts, March 25, 1875. He was graduated from Harvard University as a member of the class of 1897 with the degree of A.B., receiving in 1901 the degree of A.M. He later spent two years in business pursuits in Boston, while a year thereafter was devoted to

travel. He passed the summer of 1913 in England, traveling and visiting various noted cathedrals and other points of interest. In the meantime he had prepared for the ministry in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, where he completed his course in 1903 with degree of B.D. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Lawrence in the year of his graduation and served his diaconate at St. John's church in Providence, Rhode Island, being advanced to the priesthood in 1904. He then became curate of Christ Episcopal church in Detroit, Michigan, where he labored until 1906 and next became rector of St. Luke's church at Fort Collins, Colorado. In 1910 he became rector of Grace church at Colorado Springs, thus continuing until October, 1916, when he was elected bishop of western Colorado by the general convention of the Episcopal church, which met at St. Louis. He filled that ecclesiastical office until October, 1919, when he was elected bishop of Idaho to succeed the late Bishop J. B. Funsten, his election occurring at the convention of the church in session at Detroit, Michigan. It was at that convention that the missionary district of western Colorado was returned to the diocese of Colorado, making the boundaries of the state and church identical. Bishop Touret has also served as a member of the diocesan board of missions and has held other offices within the gift of the church. His consecration took place in his parish church at Colorado Springs in 1917 and wherever he has labored his efforts have been of a most resultant character, owing to his unflinching zeal.

On the 19th of May, 1906, in Denver, Colorado, Bishop Touret was married to Miss Irene Chittenden Farquhar, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who was reared, however, in Detroit, Michigan, and was educated in Clark University of Worcester, Massachusetts, and in the Teachers' College of New York city. She had been a teacher for some years and at the time of her marriage was a member of the faculty of the Detroit Home and Day School. She is a granddaughter of General Alpheus Williams who was a brigadier-general of the Union army, and is a daughter of Colonel Francis U. and Mary Howard (Williams) Farquhar. Her father, who was a graduate of West Point and a noted army engineer, has passed away. The Bishop and his wife resided at Colorado Springs from 1907 until 1917 and during the years 1907 and 1908 he was treasurer of Colorado College, located at Colorado Springs. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York city, and of the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, Colorado Springs, Colorado. He keeps in close touch with all the vital issues and problems that are before the country as well as with the work of the church and cooperates in all the agencies for social betterment.

WILLIAM BRYON.

For almost fifty-six years William Bryon was continuously a resident of Idaho save that for a brief period he resided in Alaska. After a few months absence, however, he returned and thus from pioneer times until his death on the 26th of July, 1918, he was closely associated with the development and upbuilding of the state. Through the greater part of the period he made his home in Boise, while his business interests and investments connected him largely with the mining of gold in the state. He came to Idaho from San Francisco in the spring of 1862, attracted by the gold discoveries, the first of which had been made in 1860.

Mr. Bryon was born in Genesee county, New York, on the 4th of November, 1833, and after spending the first twenty years of his life on the Atlantic coast made his way to California by way of the Isthmus of Nicaragua in 1853. It was because of his desire to search for gold in the mines of that state that he had severed home ties and journeyed to California, where he engaged in mining for a few years. He afterward turned his attention to the live stock business in California and in that connection won very notable and substantial success. He was one of the first representatives of the sheep industry in that state. In 1868 he built a meat market in Boise, after having resided in this city for five years and in the state for six years. Not only did he win recognition as a leading business man of the city but was also called upon for active public service. For three terms he filled the position of sheriff of Ada county, to which he was first elected in 1870 upon the republican ticket. His ability in office led to his reelection, and the interests of law and order were greatly promoted during his administration of the duties of that position. He also served as a member of the Boise city council for eight years, exercising his official prerogatives in support of

many plans and measures for the public good, and throughout the greater part of the time he was chairman of the street committee.

In 1871 Mr. Bryon was married to Miss Lillias M. Russell, who was born near Chicago, Illinois, April 19, 1851, a daughter of Myron and Caroline (Dana) Russell. Her father came to Idaho from Kansas in 1865 and four years later was joined by his family. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bryon was celebrated in Boise and to them were born five sons, William R., Charles R., Russell, Ernest and Norman, who died in infancy. Ernest passed away at the age of twenty-six years in California and is buried in Boise. William R. and Russell are prosperous business men of Portland, Oregon, while Charles is in Chile, where he is also conducting profitable business interests.

The family home of Mr. and Mrs. Bryon was at the corner of Main and Twelfth streets in Boise for thirty-two years, and on the expiration of that period Mr. Bryon sold the property there and built an attractive residence at No. 1419 North Eleventh street, which he occupied for fifteen years, or until the time of his demise. One of the local papers spoke of him as one "who came to the territory in the early days and was ever a conspicuous figure in the development of the state."

CLARENCE M. OBERHOLTZER.

Clarence M. Oberholtzer, of Burley, president of the Bank of Commerce, is a man to whom difficulties and obstacles have seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort in his business career. Steadily and persistently he has worked his way upward until his example should constitute an inspiring force in the lives of those who know aught of his record. He was born at Lewis, Iowa, December 20, 1864, and is a son of Henry H. and Lavina (Reist) Oberholtzer. He spent his boyhood days at the place of his nativity and in early life became a clerk in the Council Bluffs (Ia.) National Bank, accepting a position at a salary of twenty dollars per month. He later became associated with the firm of Burnham, Tulleys & Company of Council Bluffs and afterward was made credit man for the Pioneer Implement Company in the same city. In the spring of 1909 he came to Burley, Idaho, and organized the Bank of Commerce, which was capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars. The business was first established in the old Hotel Burley and was there conducted until January, 1913, when the hotel building was destroyed by fire. The bank reopened in the postoffice building and on the 1st of September, 1913, removed to its present business block. On the 1st of March, 1916, the capital stock was increased to fifty thousand dollars, a fact indicative of the steady and substantial growth of the business. The Bank of Commerce of Burley is today regarded as one of the safe and solid financial institutions of Cassia county and this section of the state, a well-deserved reputation to which Mr. Oberholtzer has contributed in large measure. Governor Hawley was the first vice president of the bank and attended the first meeting of the stockholders. J. P. Davis, of Council Bluffs, was the second vice president, with D. L. Wyland also as vice president and W. C. Dickey, Jr., as cashier. Mr. Oberholtzer is also the secretary of the Burley Town Site Company.

In 1907 Mr. Oberholtzer was married to Miss Ellen Dickey, a daughter of W. C. and Ellen Dickey and a native of Iowa. They have two children, Ellen May and Dick.

In his political views Mr. Oberholtzer has always been a republican, giving stalwart allegiance to the party and its principles. During the war period he was very active in support of all government interests, was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives in Burley and was a member of the Council of Defense.

HUGH GEORGE BODLE, D. V. S.

Dr. Hugh George Bodle is filling the position of state veterinarian of Idaho with forty years of experience back of him as a veterinary surgeon. He was born at Rising Sun, Indiana, on the 7th of March, 1859, his parents being Joseph S. and Sarah Ann (Hall) Bodle. The father, also a native of Rising Sun, Indiana, became a farmer by occupation. At the time of the Civil war, however, all business and personal considerations were put aside and he responded to the country's call for troops, serving for



CLARENCE M. OBERHOLTZER

three years as a member of Company K, Eighty-fifth Illinois Regiment, in which he was a non-commissioned officer. He participated in various hotly contested engagements, went with Sherman on the celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea and during the course of his military experience was three times wounded. In 1876 he removed with his family to Pawnee county, Nebraska, and became the owner of a good farm there, having obtained a comfortable competence through well directed industry and enterprise. He passed away in Pawnee county in 1884, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Ann Hall, was born in Kentucky and died in Pawnee county, Nebraska, in 1894, at the age of sixty years.

Dr. Bodle was the second in order of birth in their family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom six are still living, and he is the only one of the family in Idaho. The Bodles have always been noted as men and women of large physique and strength. Dr. Bodle weighs two hundred and fifteen pounds, while his father's weight was two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He has a brother, John, who is six feet in height and weighs two hundred and thirty pounds. His sister, Mrs. William Lewis, of Pawnee county, Nebraska, carries a weight of two hundred and seventy-five pounds, as does her husband, and their daughter, Miss Florence Lewis, aged twenty-two, is doubtless the largest woman of her years in Nebraska, her weight being about double that of her father or mother.

It was in the fall of 1859 that Dr. Bodle's parents removed to Mason county, Illinois, and there he was reared upon a farm. He was only seven months old when they took up their abode at that place. He afterward attended the country schools of the locality and also the public schools of Havana, the county seat of Mason county. While yet in his teens he took up the study of veterinary surgery in Smith's Veterinary College of Havana, Illinois, and has now practiced the profession for more than forty years. He began in Illinois and from 1876 until 1883 was located in Pawnee county, Nebraska. From the latter date until 1904, or for a period of twenty-one years, he engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery at Kirksville, Missouri, and in the spring of 1904 he entered into a contract with a large cattle man of Bruneau, Owyhee county, Idaho, to come to this state and perform a delicate surgical operation on a thousand head of cattle on the ranges of Owyhee county. This brought him to the state and, hearing of the beauties and charms of Boise, he visited the city before returning to Kirksville. He was so pleased with the city, its prospects, its conditions and its opportunities, that he determined to make it his future home and after closing out his business at Kirksville, Missouri, he returned to Boise with his family in August, 1904. Here he established an office and practiced his profession with marked success until 1915, when he was appointed state veterinarian by the live stock sanitary board of Idaho. He is also the first vice president of the state board of agriculture and he has prospered in Boise in spite of some severe losses occasioned through fires and floods. He has always kept in touch with the onward trend of professional thought and experience and employs the most scientific methods in practice. He belongs to the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and he has been a close student of all that has to do with the maintenance of healthful conditions among live stock and the restoration to health of those that have become diseased.

In Nebraska, in 1881, Dr. Bodle was married to Miss Eliza C. Dobson and they have four living children, two sons and two daughters: Dr. Avis and Dr. Joseph Horace Bodle, who are practicing osteopathy in Boise; Vida Gertrude, the wife of Lewis M. Hewitt, of Los Angeles, California; and Goben Algeron, who is eighteen years of age.

Dr. Bodle is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine and he is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, while in political belief he is a democrat.

EMANUEL E. COLPIN.

Emanuel E. Colpin, vice president of the Oakley State Bank and a well known figure in the business and financial circles of Cassia county and southern Idaho, was born at Berlin, Wisconsin, April 18, 1875, and is a son of Henry and Caroline (Stubbe) Colpin. He remained a resident of his native place to the age of twenty years and pursued his early education in the public schools, while later he attended the University of Wisconsin. He afterward went to Ashland, Wisconsin, and still later

journeyed westward to Salt Lake City, Utah. From that point he went to Vernal, Utah, in 1905, but in 1907 disposed of his business interests there and removed to the Twin Falls district. In 1911 he became a resident of Oakley and purchased the business of the Worthington Drug Company, occupying the original site until June, 1912, when he erected a new building which he equipped with splendid fixtures, having the finest store in this part of Idaho. He successfully conducted his drug business until 1915, when he sold out. On the 11th of February, 1919, he accepted his present position as vice president of the Oakley State Bank and is now bending his energies to constructive effort and executive control of a safe, sound and progressive banking institution. He is accounted a wide-awake, alert and energetic business man whose plans are well formulated and promptly executed and who at all times readily recognizes the opportunities of any business situation.

In 1903 Mr. Colpin was united in marriage to Miss Ida Bennett, a native of Utah and a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Haslam) Bennett. They have two children, Edmund E. and Idell.

In 1916 Mr. Colpin was elected for a three years' term to the position of secretary and treasurer of the Idaho State Board of Pharmacy. In his political views Mr. Colpin has always been a republican and fraternally is a Mason of high rank, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while in his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the order and its teachings concerning the brotherhood of mankind. Liberally educated, stimulated by a laudable ambition and prompted by a progressive spirit, he has not only made for himself a creditable place in business circles but also ranks very high as a representative citizen—one who recognizes and meets his obligations and does everything in his power to aid in the upbuilding and promotion of the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM A. KINCAID.

William A. Kincaid, tax assessor of Ada county and a resident of Boise, was born in Harrison county, Missouri, April 2, 1862. His father, Andrew L. Kincaid, was a native of Ireland and a blacksmith by trade. Coming to the new world, he was married in Virginia to Miss Virginia C. Fleschman and at the time of the gold excitement in California they started on an overland trip to that state but stopped en route in Missouri and concluded to remain, spending the balance of their lives there. The father conducted a blacksmith shop and also engaged in farming. To him and his wife were born eight children, six sons and two daughters, of whom William A. was the sixth in order of birth. All of the children are yet living except James R., who passed away at eleven years of age. The rest are residents of Idaho with the exception of Lewis F. Kincaid, now of Sundance, Crook county, Wyoming. Those who make their home in Idaho are: John H., living at Troy; Joseph M., of Star, Ada county; Robert F., of Grandview; Mrs. Phoebe J. Powers and Mrs. Mary Buholz, both of Boise; and William A.

Like the others of the family, William A. Kincaid was reared in Missouri, and while his father was engaged in blacksmithing, William A. Kincaid and the other sons of the family conducted the farm. However, he worked in the shop sufficiently also to learn the trade and at eighteen years of age he left the parental roof and made his way to Sherman county, Kansas, where he took up a homestead on attaining his majority. He also secured a preemption and a timber claim, utilizing all the rights accorded by the government to pioneer settlers. He resided in Sherman county for ten years and during that time served for one term as a member of the Kansas legislature and for one term as sheriff of his county. In 1890 he disposed of all of his Kansas interests and removed to Boise, where he has since made his home. During the first three years of his residence in this city he conducted a blacksmith shop, after which he devoted seven years to work in the employ of the Boise Rapid Transit Company, filling various responsible positions, such as motorman, conductor, superintendent and engineer. He resigned to become deputy county assessor in the fall of 1904 and has since continued in the county assessor's office, either as deputy or as the principal. He remained as deputy for six years, from 1904 until 1910, being out of office in 1911 and 1912, and since the second Monday in January, 1913, has been county assessor, having been first elected in 1912, again in 1914 and once more in 1916. His popularity as a man and his efficiency as an official are indicated in the fact that in 1912 his majority

was four hundred and eighty, in 1914, eleven hundred and eighty and in 1916, eighteen hundred and ninety-four. He was again a candidate for the office in 1918 and was reelected by a majority of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven over his opponent. In politics he has always been a republican and has never been defeated for a public office for which he has been a candidate, either in Kansas or in Idaho. At one time, while in Sherman county, Kansas, he served as a member of the school board, was also township assessor, road overseer and county commissioner, holding these three positions for four years, at which time he was still in the twenties. He enjoys the distinction of being the only county assessor of Ada county to succeed himself in office. He is very systematic, thorough and prompt in discharging all the duties of his position and the worth of his public service is highly attested by the vote that has been given him.

Mr. Kincaid has been married three times. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Clara Hoar, died in Kansas four years after their marriage. He later wedded Isadora Hall, who passed away in Boise fourteen years after their marriage, leaving two daughters: Alva, now the wife of Addison Bolden, of Boise; and Hazel, who is at home. Mr. Kincaid's present wife was Martha Stanton, a native of Ada county, Idaho. They were married December 21, 1905, and have one daughter, Ellen, whose birth occurred on the 24th of October, 1906.

Mr. Kincaid is identified with several fraternal and social organizations. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and to all branches of Odd Fellowship and in the last named has held various high positions of honor and trust. He belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boise. He was also identified with the Commercial Club and later with the Chamber of Commerce and cooperates heartily in all of its well defined plans for the benefit of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the upholding of its civic interests. It is well known that no trust reposed in Mr. Kincaid has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and his loyalty and fidelity in office have made him a valued citizen of his adopted state. It is a merited tribute which was paid him by one of the local papers, as follows: "In the four years which William A. Kincaid has served as county assessor of Ada county he has won for himself an enviable reputation for fairness, good business judgment and sound views. He is now entering upon his fourth term as assessor, having been elected by the people by a substantial majority at the last election. Before entering upon his official life, Mr. Kincaid was not widely known, but since coming into office, he has suggested many reforms in the assessing and taxing of property which the legislature has embodied into laws. He is an active member of the State Assessors Association and through wise counsel and advice in that body has gained a reputation which extends beyond the bounds of Ada county. It was Mr. Kincaid who first began the assessment of land according to its value for crop production. As an illustration: If a farmer had ten acres of well improved land and ten acres of pasture, the entire lot was not assessed at the same value of the higher priced land, but classified accordingly. It has been through such reforms, courteous treatment and business ability that Mr. Kincaid is today one of the best known men in the county, whose record won for him a fourth term which he justly deserved, and in which it is predicted he will enact further reforms which will mean much to the taxpayers, not only of the county which he serves but the entire state."

BENJAMIN W. OPPENHEIM.

Benjamin W. Oppenheim, a practicing attorney of Boise, was born in Denver, Colorado, March 23, 1883, the only child of Mark and Amelia (Bolger) Oppenheim. The father has passed away but the mother resides in Boise. The son was reared and educated in Wallace, Idaho, the family having removed from Colorado to this state when he was a little lad. He was graduated from the high school of Wallace with the class of 1898 and afterward entered the Idaho State University, from which he received the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the graduating class of 1904. He determined to make the practice of law his life work and to this end he began studying in the office and under the direction of William M. Morgan, a well known attorney of Moscow, who is now one of the justices of the Idaho supreme court. Subsequently he studied law in the office of James H. Beatty, of Boise, then United States district judge for Idaho. In 1906 Mr. Oppenheim was admitted to the bar and entered upon the prac-

tice of law in March of the following year in the office of N. M. Ruick, then United States attorney, with whom he was associated for five years. He opened an office of his own in 1912 and later formed a partnership with S. L. Hodgkin, of Boise, under the firm style of Oppenheim & Hodgkin. This association was maintained for over two years. After the dissolution of the partnership in 1917 Mr. Oppenheim practiced alone until he formed a partnership with J. M. Lampert in the latter part of 1918, with whom he is still associated, with offices in the Idaho building. He early recognized the fact that energy and industry are just as essential in the attainment of success before the bar as in industrial or commercial circles, and he has ever prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care. He is resourceful, seldom at a loss as to the best way to meet the attack of the opposing counsel, and at all times he is careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics. On the 1st of April, 1917, he was appointed code commissioner by the supreme court and reported a codification of the statute law of the state in three volumes to the legislature of 1919, which adopted the same.

On the 24th of December, 1908, Mr. Oppenheim was married to Miss Susie Belva Thomas, of Boise, and they have two daughters, Edna Marian and Ruth Ellen. Mr. Oppenheim is a member of the University Club and the Boise Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Ada County, the Idaho State and the American Bar Associations.

EDWIN H. PEASLEY.

Edwin H. Peasley, founder, president and general manager of the Peasley Transfer & Storage Company of Boise, was born in this city at the corner of Tenth and Main streets, on the site of the present Overland National Bank, his natal day being July 28, 1867. He is therefore among the oldest of the native sons of the capital and there is no phase of the city's development and progress with which he is not thoroughly familiar. As an honored pioneer and a representative and successful business man therefore he well deserves mention in this volume. He is the only living child of the late S. L. Peasley, who was an expert adzman and ship carpenter. The father was born in the state of Maine and while living on the Atlantic coast learned the shipbuilding trade. About the close of the Civil war and during the gold excitement in the northwest he came to Idaho. He was married here in 1866 to Miss Mary Basil, who had removed to Boise from Iowa with her parents some time before. Mr. Peasley, who had learned shipbuilding in Maine and was an expert hewer and adzman, hewed out with his own hands the logs out of which the Peasley home was built at the corner of Tenth and Main streets—the dwelling in which his son Edwin was born. The father afterward removed to San Francisco in order to follow his trade of shipbuilding there and in that city passed away when his son Edwin was still very young. There was one daughter in the family, Florence N., but her death occurred when she was eight years of age.

Four years of the boyhood of Edwin H. Peasley were passed in San Francisco and for six years he was a resident of Prairie City, Oregon. The remainder of his minority was spent in Idaho and for several years he lived in Caldwell, this state, in his late youth. He afterward spent a year and a half in Cassia county and obtained a good education and also valuable business experience by clerking in stores at Prairie City, Oregon, and at Caldwell and Conant, Idaho. The summer of 1886 saw him employed as a cowboy in Owyhee county and through that year he rode the range. In fact, he was practically raised in the saddle, riding from his earliest recollection. During the summer of 1888 and through the period of the Silver mountain gold excitement he prospected near that region and in the Sea Foam district. During the winter of 1888-9 he was employed on the Oregon Short Line at Shoshone but in the spring of 1889 returned to his native city and in 1890 engaged in the transfer business, which has since claimed his time, attention and energy. He ultimately became the founder, president and general manager of the Peasley Transfer & Storage Company and in this connection has built up a business of large proportions. It was on the 2d of May, 1910, that the company was organized and incorporated and Mr. Peasley has since retained his present official connection therewith and is the owner of two-thirds of the stock of the company. No firm name in Boise is more familiar to its citizens by reason of the long



EDWIN H. PEASLEY



period in which the business has existed and also by reason of the enterprising and straightforward business methods, which have won to the concern a most extensive patronage. The main office is located at the corner of Ninth and Grove streets, and the company has four large warehouses in the city used for storage purposes. They conduct a general transfer business in Boise and vicinity, doing contract hauling, packing, storing, shipping and forwarding. The business today has become the largest of the kind in the state and is the visible expression of the energy and efforts of Mr. Peasley. The Peasley Transfer & Storage Company has membership in the American Chain of Warehouses, Inc., and the Illinois Warehousemen's Association. Business in Boise is carried on at No. 415 South Eighth street, in a three-story brick building owned by Mr. Peasley and also built by him. The company acts as distributing and forwarding agents for over one hundred mercantile and manufacturing concerns throughout the United States, including Proctor & Gamble, the Sears Roebuck Company, Montgomery Ward & Company and the W. K. Kellogg Co., together with other extensive and important corporations. Large quantities of the goods of these firms and scores of others are stored in the Peasley warehouses in Boise, ready to be forwarded to the retail dealers all over southern Idaho and portions of Oregon and Utah. The company operates a large number of motor trucks, together with horse and mule teams on the streets of Boise, and the continued growth of the business has placed it in the front rank of enterprises of this character in the state.

On the 27th of December, 1891, Mr. Peasley was married in Boise to Miss Henrietta Butler, a native of the Boise valley, and they have become parents of two daughters, Sophia E. and Henrietta M., who are graduates of the Boise high school and are at home. The younger daughter is continuing her education in the University of Idaho at Moscow.

Mr. Peasley belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, of which he was formerly treasurer. For several years he was a member of the state fair board and served as its secretary for one year. His activities are broad and varied, touching the general interests of society and having to do with many concerns which have been tangible assets in the upbuilding and development of this section of the state. He is an Elk and an Odd Fellow and is now past noble grand of the latter. He is likewise a member of the Ada County Defense League. In politics he is a republican and for two years held the office of city treasurer of Boise, being the only man elected on the ticket on which he ran, which was known as the citizens' ticket. His election was certainly an indication of his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him. He has never been a politician, however, in the sense of office seeking but has always preferred to devote his thought and attention to business affairs, and he was formerly a director of the Bank of Commerce. His wife is a past grand of the Rebekahs and is prominent in the Maccabees and Women of Woodcraft. They are well known, enjoying the warm regard of all with whom they have been associated, and the adaptability and resourcefulness of Mr. Peasley are indicated in his business successes.

ERNEST NOBLE.

Ernest Noble, president of the Noble Motor Car Company of Boise, was born in Owyhee county, Idaho, May 10, 1888, and has spent his entire life in this state, remaining a resident of Boise since 1904. He is a son of Robert Noble, prominent ranchman, real estate dealer and banker, who passed away in 1914 and who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. To the public school system of Idaho, Ernest Noble is indebted for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. He afterward attended the State University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909. His educational training also included a year's study at the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy of San Rafael, California. Throughout his business career he has resided in Boise, identified with important interests of the city. For three years he was connected with the Boise Valley Railway Company and since 1912 his attention has largely been given to banking, farming and stock raising until he became connected with the motor car company. In 1915 he was one of the organizers of the Overland National Bank, of which he became the first president, so continuing until January 1, 1918, when he retired from that position and is now concentrating the greater part of his attention and energy upon the rapidly developing business of the Noble Motor Car Company. He is

likewise the secretary of the Noble Estate, Incorporated, which manages the large estate left by his father, and he is a director of the Boise Live Stock Loan Company.

On the 9th of June, 1909, Ernest Noble was married to Miss Rita Elizabeth Harrington, a native of Moscow, Idaho, and they have become parents of two daughters, Margaret Eleanor and Elizabeth Loretta.

Mr. Noble is a member of the Elks Club and of the Commercial Club of Boise. He is yet a comparatively young man, having but recently completed the third decade on life's journey, but in his career he has displayed the enterprise and progressive spirit which placed his father among the most successful business men of the state.

FRANK P. THOMPSON.

Frank P. Thompson, who is the junior partner in the Warren & Thompson Furniture Company of Burley, was born in Pioche, Nevada, July 17, 1881, a son of Alexander S. and Minnie (Kirchner) Thompson. His boyhood days were passed in his native state and his early educational opportunities were those afforded by the public schools system. He afterward attended the Reno University in Nevada and subsequently returned to his native city, where he engaged in general merchandising. There he remained a factor in the business circles of the city until 1916, when he removed to Burley, Idaho, and purchased the interest of Thomas Anderson in the furniture business of which he is now one of the partners, the business being carried on under the name of the Warren & Thompson Furniture Company. They have a large line of attractive furniture and everything to satisfy their patrons in matters of trade. Their prices are reasonable, their business methods thoroughly reliable and their enterprise has been a salient feature in their success.

In 1906 Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Ladd, a daughter of George W. and Emmeline (Davis) Ladd, the former a prominent mining man of Nevada, in whose honor Ladd mountain was so named. Mrs. Thompson is a native of Nevada and by her marriage has become the mother of two sons, Frederick and Warren.

In his political views Mr. Thompson has been an earnest republican since reaching adult age, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks. There have been no unusual or esoteric phases in his life history. He has worked persistently and energetically as the years have passed, building his success upon the foundation of a liberal education and of keen insight and sagacity in business affairs. He has steadily and persistently advanced through means of these qualities and is today one of the substantial merchants of his adopted city.

ELMER ELLSWORTH SIMS.

No history of the business development of Meridian would be complete were there failure to make prominent reference to Elmer Ellsworth Sims, who is the manager and chief owner of the Vickers-Sims Hardware Company, a large incorporated retail hardware and implement concern, doing an extensive and profitable business. Mr. Sims is the secretary, treasurer and manager of the company, with James W. Harrell, of Adams county, Idaho, as the president and M. M. Louderbough as the vice president.

In all that he undertakes Mr. Sims is most capable and resourceful and he is yet a comparatively young man. He was born in Gilman, Iroquois county, Illinois, October 1, 1875, a son of Nathan H. and Mary E. (Reed) Sims, who were natives of Illinois and Ohio respectively. The father died in Nebraska, March 17, 1888, when only thirty-nine years of age, and the mother, who has since remained a widow, is now living in Pasadena, California. They were the parents of four children who survive, three sons and a daughter, of whom Elmer E. is the eldest. The others are: Mrs. Lillie M. Knowles, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; William S. Sims, living in Pasadena, California; and Dr. Charles W. Sims, a veterinary surgeon located at Rupert, Idaho.

When but five years of age Elmer E. Sims was taken by his parents to Jefferson county, Nebraska, and was but nine years of age when his father died. He was reared upon a Nebraska farm and pursued his education in the public schools of that state. Having arrived at years of maturity, he was there married on the 22d of December,

1898, to Miss Jennie L. Vickers, a sister of his former partner. She passed away in Nebraska, November 16, 1903, leaving a daughter, Floy L., who is now a young lady of eighteen years and is a graduate of the Meridian high school. At the present time she is a domestic science student in the Oregon Agricultural College. On the 30th of June, 1910, Mr. Sims was married a second time, in Meridian, Idaho, the lady of his choice being Miss Grace L. Daly, of Meridian, who was born in Boise, May 3, 1884. They have become parents of two children: Ivan E., born June 23, 1911; and Kathryn, born April 21, 1914.

It was six years after coming to Idaho that Mr. Sims was married a second time. He had arrived in this state in 1904, in company with his brother-in-law, Ernest J. Vickers. They removed to Idaho from the vicinity of Fairbury, Nebraska, and though both had followed farming in that state they now turned their attention to commercial pursuits. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered and has been continuously carried on under the name of the Vickers-Sims Hardware Company. They have become extensive retail dealers in hardware and implements, drawing their patrons from a wide territory. Upon the death of Mr. Vickers in 1908 his third interest in the business was purchased by Mr. Sims and his present partner, J. W. Harrell, who in the meantime had acquired a third interest in the concern. It was upon the death of Mr. Vickers that the business was incorporated with Mr. Harrell as the president and Mr. Sims as the secretary, treasurer and manager. This is the oldest mercantile business in Meridian under continuous and uninterrupted ownership. In 1917 the company erected its present main building, forty by one hundred and twenty feet and one story in height. It is a solid concrete building practically fireproof, having a concrete floor. The company owns the building, the ground upon which it stands, and carries a large line of shelf and heavy hardware and agricultural implements.

Fraternally Mr. Sims is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is fond of outdoor sports, turning to hunting and fishing as his chief sources of recreation. In politics he has always been a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for William Jennings Bryan in 1896. He served for four years as a member of the city council of Meridian and was on the staff of Governor Moses Alexander during his two terms of service, with the rank of colonel. He became a most active and earnest supporter of the governmental policy during the war and served as chairman of all the five Liberty loan drives for the Meridian division, embracing ten sectors, and in recognition of the splendid work which he did in that connection he was awarded a government medal. He thoroughly organized the district for the Liberty loan campaign, called about him a splendid corps of assistant workers and accomplished his purposes in this connection. He has always stood for progress and improvement in public affairs, and in all matters of citizenship his course has been the expression of the utmost loyalty and patriotism.

FRED J. WALMSLEY.

The life record of Fred J. Walmsley, of Parma, is another illustration of the opportunities that lie before the young man of ambition and enterprise in America. Born in Cheshire, England, on the 15th of May, 1874, he there acquired his education and afterward was employed in connection with the silk industry in his native country until he reached the age of eighteen, when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and made his way to Colorado. There he engaged in general farming until 1910, at which time he removed to Idaho, making his way to Parma, where he became the manager of the Parma Mill & Elevator Company, a corporation of Denver, Colorado. He supervised the building of the plant for the company at Parma, the elevator and warehouse having a total capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of grain. They also have a fine seed house, the building, which is forty by one hundred feet, being used for warehouse purposes and also for cleaning the seed. The Parma Mill & Elevator Company likewise distribute flour from its mill at Caldwell to the extent of about twenty carloads per year. They handle and sell all kinds of grain and seed and employ six people. Their buildings cover about an acre of ground. From the inception of the business at Parma, Mr. Walmsley has remained in charge as manager, and the success of the enterprise is attributable in large measure to his energy, diligence and business ability.

Mr. Walmsley married Miss Jennie E. Price, a native of Ironton, Wisconsin,

and they have become parents of five children: Grace D., at home; L. Myrtle, who is with her father in the office; Harold R., sixteen years of age; now a senior in the high school at Parma; and Wilfred W. and Mary E., who are attending school.

In his political views Mr. Wamsley is an earnest republican and an active party worker. He has been a member of the republican county central committee and for six years served as a member of the city council of Parma, while for four years he has been the efficient mayor, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration, characterized by many reforms and improvements. He is a consistent member of the First Presbyterian church of Parma and has been active in the various branches of its work. He also served as county chairman for the Armenian Relief Fund and took an active part in all war work, doing everything in his power to uphold the interests of the government and promote the welfare of our armies in camp and in the field. He has indeed proven himself one hundred per cent American and is a citizen of whom Parma has every reason to be proud.

THOMAS McMILLAN.

Thomas McMillan, well known in the business circles of Boise as the secretary and treasurer of the Idanha Hotel Company and also as the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Boise Stone Company, controlling one of the important industrial enterprises of the city, is of Scotch birth, a son of Anthony and Agnes (McFadden) McMillan, who in the year 1882 came with their family to the new world. Thomas McMillan was at that time a youth of seventeen years, his birth having occurred in Scotland, February 25, 1865. In 1881 an elder son, John McMillan, now prominent in Boise, had crossed the Atlantic. The parents with their other children landed in New York in 1882 and after a few years spent in that state came to Idaho in 1886. They established their home in Elmore county and subsequently removed to Boise, where both the father and mother passed away, the former at the age of eighty-seven years, while the latter had reached the age of seventy-eight. While in the land of hills and heather the father had engaged in sheep raising. He was a representative of the well known McMillan clan of that country.

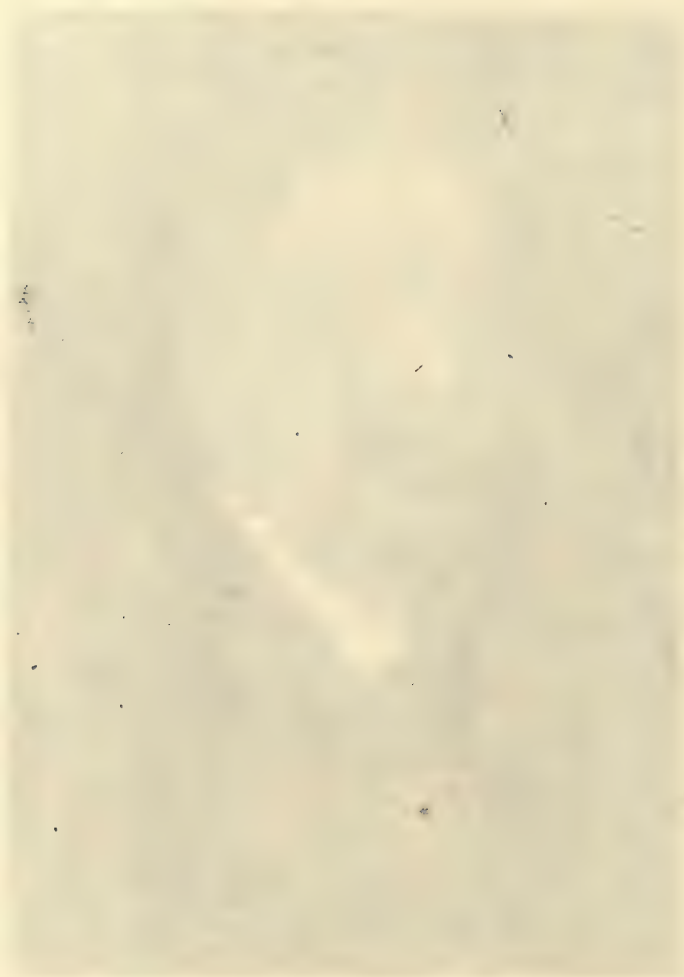
Spending his early youth in Scotland, Thomas McMillan of this review secured a position as a clerk in the Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, but when his parents came to the new world in 1882 he gave up his position and accompanied them across the Atlantic. He did not tarry long in the east but made his way westward to Wyoming, where he became a sheep herder. In 1886 he removed to Idaho and for a quarter of a century was one of the leading sheep men of Boise, becoming president of the McMillan Sheep Company, in which position he remained for many years. He was the founder of that company, which prospered as time passed on, and he finally retired altogether from active connection with the sheep industry in 1917. Indolence and idleness, however, are utterly foreign to his nature and he could not be content without some business interest. At the present time, therefore, he is giving his attention to his duties as secretary and treasurer of the Idanha Hotel Company of Boise and as secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Boise Stone Company. The latter is a big concern of its kind—one of the largest industrial enterprises of the capital, with A. J. Swain as the president and Gus Carlson as vice president. In 1899 Mr. McMillan was one of the builders of the Idanha Hotel and has continued as one of the owners, while for several years past he has been active in the direction and control of the interests of the company. He is likewise a director of the Boise City National Bank. His judgment is sound, his discrimination keen and that his efforts have been wisely directed is indicated in the substantial measure of prosperity which he has attained.

Mr. McMillan was married March 16, 1897, to Miss Roxie Corder, who was born and reared in Elmore county, Idaho, a daughter of Obediah Corder, one of the pioneers of that district. They have become the parents of two daughters, Roxie and Irene, both graduates of the Boise high school and now students in the University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. McMillan turns to hunting and fishing for recreation. In politics he is a republican where national questions and issues are involved but at local elections supports the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office without considering party ties. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. While there have been no spectacular phases in his life, neither have there been any esoteric chapters,



THOMAS McMILLAN



his career being that of an energetic business man whose determination and perseverance have enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and work his way steadily upward to success.

BENJAMIN F. MAGEL.

Benjamin F. Magel is a well known representative of the automobile business in Idaho, being manager of Magel Brothers' Garage in Twin Falls, in connection with which they handle the Cadillac and the Haynes cars, their business being situated at No. 22 Second avenue, North. Mr. Magel was born in Sidney, Iowa, on the 10th of December, 1884, his parents being Conrad and Mary (Newlon) Magel. He spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native town and began his education in the public schools there. Later he had the opportunity of attending the Chicago University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907.

Seeking a favorable field of business, Mr. Magel came to the northwest in 1908 and settled at Twin Falls. In the following year he entered the automobile business and has since engaged in the sale of the Cadillac and Haynes cars. As the years have passed he has put many of these cars upon the market and his business has developed to substantial proportions. In connection with the sales department he maintains a garage and this is also liberally patronized.

In 1915 Mr. Magel was united in marriage to Miss Margaret I. Williams, a daughter of Andy and Bessie E. (Warrington) Williams, who were natives of Hailey, Idaho. The two children of this marriage are Margaret Eileen and Elizabeth Mary. Mr. Magel is a republican in his political views and fraternally is an Elk and a Mason. He has steadily advanced in Masonry and has now attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is widely and prominently known in the order as one of its faithful followers, and in business circles of Twin Falls he enjoys an enviable reputation by reason of his progressiveness, his enterprise and his thorough reliability.

JAMES EMMITT PFOST.

On the roster of county officials in Ada county appears the name of James Emmitt Pfof of Boise, who is filling the office of sheriff. At a former period he was connected with commercial pursuits in Meridian and with agricultural interests and is still the owner of a valuable ranch property. He was born in Bates county, Missouri, December 25, 1872, a son of Isaac W. and Margaret (Koontz) Pfof, who came to Idaho in 1878 since which time the family has lived in or near Boise. The mother passed away in 1885, but the father still owns and occupies a ranch near Meridian, in Ada county, and although seventy-two years of age he has not a gray hair. His family numbered seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom James Emmitt is the third in order of birth. Three sons and two daughters are yet living, these being: John A. and Mrs. Mary Burns, who reside in Meridian; Mrs. Effie Burns, of Boise; Lee, who occupies a farm near Caldwell; and James Emmitt, of this review.

Emmitt Pfof was reared upon his father's ranch and attended the country schools, while later he continued his education in the public schools of Boise. He gave his attention to farming and stock raising until 1905 and for four years thereafter was engaged in the hay, grain, coal and lumber business in Meridian. From 1909 until 1913 he owned and conducted a farm near Meridian and in the latter year he removed to Boise for the purpose of educating his children. He has always been fond of good live stock and he is now the owner of a two hundred and forty acre ranch in Washington county, Idaho, all of which is under cultivation and is stocked with thoroughbred sheep and hogs and high grade cattle and horses. He keeps a hired man upon the place to do the actual work, but Mr. Pfof owns all the stock and equipment. Forty acres of the farm is planted to alfalfa.

The year after his removal to Boise, Mr. Pfof was elected to the office of sheriff of Ada county on the democratic ticket and in 1916 was reelected by the largest majority given any candidate on the democratic ticket that year. His majority in 1914 was eighty-seven and in 1916 he received a majority of over sixteen hundred—a fact indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence which he had won through

the prompt, faithful and efficient discharge of his duties. In November, 1918, he was reelected to serve a third consecutive term, being the only democratic candidate elected in Ada county at that time.

On the 4th of August, 1897, Mr. Pfof was married to Miss Bessie M. Anderson and they have become parents of three children: Laneita Irene, eighteen years of age; Cecil Anderson, aged sixteen; and James Ernest, three years of age. Mr. Pfof and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. In these associations are found the rules which govern his conduct and direct him in all of his relations with his fellowmen. He is an upright citizen and one who regards a public office as a public trust, and it is well known that no trust reposed in Emmitt Pfof has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree.

ARTHUR W. HALL.

Arthur W. Hall, who is engaged in the undertaking business at Pocatello, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, July 12, 1888. He is a son of Albert and Betsy (Inkly) Hall. The father was born in Nottingham, England, while the mother's birth occurred in the southern part of England. They came to America in 1884 and both are still living. One of their sons, Walter Hall, was a gunner of the United States navy, having enlisted in the engineering department for service in the World war.

Reared in his native city, Arthur W. Hall was graduated from the high school of the capital and later pursued a business course. He was called upon to fill a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and for two years remained in active church work in Great Britain. When released from his mission he came to Pocatello, Idaho, in 1910 and was made assistant manager of the Capital Electric Company, a position which he occupied for two years. He then removed to Twin Falls to become manager of the store of the company there and in August, 1914, he returned to Pocatello, where he has since engaged in the undertaking business. His employment with the Capital Electric Company necessitated his traveling throughout Idaho and Montana and he thus established an extensive business acquaintance which has been of material benefit to him since starting in business on his own account. He has a well appointed undertaking establishment and employs the most scientific methods in his work.

On the 14th of June, 1916, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Gladys Rogers, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and they are the parents of a daughter, Evelyn. In his political views Mr. Hall is a democrat and is recognized as an active worker in support of the party. He has resided in Pocatello during the greater part of the last decade and has won many friends in the city and surrounding country, his genial manner and sterling worth making for personal popularity wherever he is known.

NEWTON EUGENE BRASIE.

Newton Eugene Brasie, devoting his attention to law practice in Boise, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 6, 1876, and is the only living child of William Worth and Susie Rebecca (Weeks) Brasie, who are now in Los Angeles, California, but make their permanent home in Denver, Colorado. The father, who is of French descent, was born at Key West, Florida, where his father, Row Brasie, was then located as a United States army officer. William Worth Brasie has been a successful business man, devoting his attention to mining activities and also to successful speculation in Denver real estate, so that he has now attained an independent financial position.

Born in Minneapolis, Eugene Brasie was reared in Denver after reaching the age of eight years. He attended the public schools of that city and next became a student in the University of Colorado, but completed his collegiate training in the University of Virginia, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. Returning to Denver for the active practice of his profession, he remained a member of the bar there for six months and then removed to Wray, Colorado, where he continued in practice from 1903 until 1907. During three years of that period he served as county attorney of Yuma county, Colorado, and in 1907 he came to Boise, Idaho, where he has since remained in the active practice of law. His identification

with the Boise bar covers sixteen consecutive years, during which period he has made steady progress until he now ranks with the ablest representatives of the legal profession in the city. He has membership in the Ada County and in the Idaho State Bar Associations.

It was on the 16th of August, 1904, that Mr. Brasie was married to Miss Jane Lewis Perkins, of Whitehall, Virginia, and a representative of one of the old families of that state. Her father was an officer of the Confederate army. Mr. Brasie belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, also to the Country Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masons. He is a past exalted ruler of Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party. He was much interested in war activities and was a member of the County Council of Defense and of the Idaho Defense League. His support of government measures found tangible proof in his activities, which were far-reaching and beneficial.

JOHN L. NIDAY.

John L. Niday, attorney at law of Boise and a most active supporter of all war measures, his interest therein being manifest in his work as member of the County Council of Defense, was born upon a farm near Gallipolis in Gallia county, Ohio, August 14, 1863, his parents being Hugh C. and Eleanor (Porter) Niday, both of whom have departed this life. The father was born in Giles county, Virginia, and in his youthful days removed to Ohio with his parents, Peter C. and Delilah Niday. He spent his remaining days in Gallia county, Ohio, devoting his life to merchandising and to farming. While he did not regularly enlist for service in the Union army, he assisted in driving John Morgan's raiders out of the state. His wife passed away February 15, 1901, when sixty-six years of age. Their family numbered five sons and five daughters, of whom John L. was the fifth in order of birth, and with one exception all are yet living. These are: Alphonzene, now the wife of Dr. S. W. Williams, of Gallia county, Ohio; Hortense Eugenie, the wife of Charles H. Lusher, also of Gallia county; Jefferson P., who was accidentally killed in 1899, at the age of forty-two years; Frank B., living in Mercerville, Ohio; John L.; Eleanor Romaine, of Berrien Springs, Michigan, now the widow of Dr. E. M. Heflin, formerly a practicing physician of Colmar, Iowa; James E., who is an attorney of Houston, Texas; Vesta L., the wife of the Rev. Reuben Denny, of Bidwell, Ohio; Hubert Clayton, living at Mercerville, Ohio; and Viola E., the wife of Thomas S. Rogers, of Houston, Texas.

John L. Niday was reared upon the farm on which his birth occurred and his youthful experiences were those of the farm-bred boy. In the acquirement of his education he won the two degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Arts from the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School, receiving the former in 1889 and the latter in 1892. He began teaching when but eighteen years of age in Gallia county, Ohio, and followed that profession, alternated by periods of study, until 1892. It was through teaching that he was enabled to pay his way while a student in the normal school and after having thoroughly qualified for the bar he was admitted to practice at Columbus, Ohio, in 1892. Immediately afterward he made his way to the northwest, seeking the opportunities offered in this great and growing section of the country. Locating in Boise, he entered upon the practice of law, in which he has since continued, and he is accounted one of the learned and able members of the Boise bar. He has a fine law library, with the contents of which he is thoroughly familiar, and his well appointed law offices are situated on the third floor of the Overland building. He has devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the interests and duties of his profession and the court records bear testimony to the many favorable verdicts which he has won for his clients. He also has extensive farming interests in the Boise valley, embracing altogether four hundred acres of land. At one time he owned eight hundred acres in the district but recently sold about one-half of this.

On the 27th of November, 1902, Mr. Niday was married to Miss Mary A. Green, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have become parents of two daughters, Eleanor Kathleen and Margaret Mary, aged fifteen and twelve years respectively and now students in the Boise high school.

Mr. Niday is a republican in politics but has never sought or desired political office. At the present time, however, he is serving as a member of the County Council of Defense and his active labors in support of all war measures have been far-

reaching and beneficial in their results. He has membership with the Ada County and the Idaho State Bar Associations, belongs also to the Boise Commercial Club and has several fraternal connections, being an Odd Fellow, Elk and Modern Woodman. In religious faith he is a Unitarian, and in all connections his life has measured up to high standards.

D. L. RHODES.

The bar and legal profession of Nampa and vicinity has an able representative in D. L. Rhodes, who although yet a young man has already become connected with much important litigation in the state, so that he is recognized by many as one of the coming young attorneys of the commonwealth. He is a son of Silas and Eva (Cheatem) Rhodes, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. The father successfully followed agricultural pursuits, and the parents are now living in South Dakota. There is one other son in the family, J. R. Rhodes, who is a traveling salesman.

D. L. Rhodes was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, May 8, 1880, and there attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1901 after which he pursued a law course at the State University at Iowa City, receiving his diploma in 1907. In June of that year he came to Idaho and at first located at Emmett, where he was associated with J. P. Reed until 1910, in which year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Boise county. He therefore moved to the county seat, Idaho City, where he remained until 1918, having been reelected in 1912, 1914 and 1916. His reelections stand as incontrovertible proof of his ability as well as his trustworthiness and popularity. In 1918 he was not a candidate for the office and in 1919 moved to Nampa, opening private offices in the Lloyd building.

One of the noted trials which he prosecuted while prosecuting attorney of Boise county was the celebrated Shade-Fields murder case, tried at Caldwell, which elicited great interest throughout the state. In that connection his name became known to the general public throughout the commonwealth as well as to all of the profession. He numbers among his many friends some of the most influential and prominent men of the state, among them ex-governor Hawley, to whose help and kindly influence he attributes much of his early success. Mr. Rhodes has always taken a very active interest in politics and public life and is an influential and ardent worker for the causes in which he believes. He is giving the same force, energy and resourcefulness to private practice, in which he is now well established, and of his immediate success there is no doubt. Mr. Rhodes has always remained a deep student of legal lore and is today the proud possessor of one of the best law libraries in Nampa. There is great credit due him for what he has already achieved, as he has made good use of his innate talents, and his future career is well worth watching.

In 1901 occurred the marriage of D. L. Rhodes and Miss Bernice Laravea, a native of Nebraska, and to them has been born a son, Jack, who is now five years of age. The family are extremely popular with the younger social set of their city and district and have many friends in all walks of life. Mr. Rhodes is now vice president of the Idaho State Bar Association and is a member of the American Bar Association.

DANIEL A. DUNNING.

Daniel A. Dunning, a member of the Boise bar, was born in Atchison county, Kansas, September 25, 1874, a son of Thomas J. and Katherine (Quinn) Dunning, who are now residents of Adams county, Idaho. The father is of English descent, while the mother comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The founder of the Dunning family in America came to the new world while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain and received a grant of land from the British crown, whereby he became owner of the present site of Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina.

When Daniel A. Dunning was seven years of age, or in 1881, his parents removed with their family to Colorado and he was reared in Grand Junction, that state. His early education was acquired in the public schools and on attaining his majority he left Grand Junction and went to Salt Lake City, where he learned telegraphy. He



D. L. RHODES

was employed as a telegraph operator by the Rio Grande Western Railroad for three years and from the 5th of May, 1898, until August, 1899, he was in the military service of the United States as a member of Battery B, Utah Light Artillery, spending one year of that period in the Philippines. The official records give him credit for participation in thirty-eight different engagements, including the capture of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898. He was with General Lawton on his expedition and was cited for meritorious service. He was honorably discharged and mustered out at San Francisco on the 16th of August, 1899. He resumed his work as a telegraph operator at Provo, Utah, and was also cashier and ticket agent for the railroad company there. He afterward passed the civil service examination and spent eight years in Washington, D. C., in civil service work, five years in the census department and three years in the general land office.

While residing in the national capital Mr. Dunning completed a law course in the George Washington University, from which he won his professional diploma in 1907. While still with the land department of the United States government in June, 1908, he was sent to the west and continued in government service until June, 1909, with headquarters at Salt Lake City. He then resigned and removed to Boise to enter upon the private practice of law, in which he has since been continuously and successfully engaged, winning a creditable and gratifying clientage. He belongs to both the Ada County and Idaho State Bar Associations.

On the 24th of September, 1903, Mr. Dunning was married to Miss Alice Hall Totten, of Washington, D. C., and they have three children: John Albert, born May 28, 1908; and twins, Mary Joseph and Sarah Totten, born March 29, 1910.

In his political views Mr. Dunning has always been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and he served as chairman of the republican county central committee from 1914 until 1916. He was assistant attorney general of Idaho under Attorney General J. H. Peterson. He is an Elk and a member of the Boise Golf Club, and the latter indicates his chief source of recreation.

CLINTON H. HARTSON.

Boise has always had a strong bar and among its active practitioners is numbered Clinton H. Hartson, who, although one of its younger representatives, has achieved a creditable place in professional ranks. He was born in Spokane, Washington, June 1, 1886, the eldest of the three sons of the Hon. Millard T. Hartson, now a member of the bar of Seattle. The father is a man of prominence in Washington. He formerly served as postmaster of Spokane for ten years and for several years was judge of the superior court of Spokane county. He was also at one time chairman of the state central committee of the republican party, is a member of the district exemption board and is identified with many movements which have to do with the welfare of the state and the support of the government in its war activities. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Roberson and they became the parents of three sons: Clinton H., of this review; Nelson T., now a captain in an ammunition train in France; and Joseph T., who is the secretary and superintendent of the Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle. He is an expert mechanic whose skill is now utilized in the building of airplanes.

Clinton H. Hartson was reared in Spokane and was graduated from the high school of that city with the class of 1905, when a youth of eighteen years. He was one of the honor students, delivering the valedictory address, and was elected president of his class. In 1905 he took the civil service examination and at eighteen years of age entered the postoffice department at Washington, D. C. While there he studied law in the George Washington University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1908. He at once left the national capital as a special agent of the general land office and spent eight months in his official capacity in the northwestern states. In March, 1909, he was appointed chief of field service, with headquarters at Boise, and so continued until June, 1911, when he resigned to take up the private practice of law, which he has since followed. He is one of the most prominent among the younger representatives of the bar of this state. His mind is keenly analytical, logical and inductive and his presentation of a cause always indicates a thorough understanding of its salient features.

On the 25th of December, 1910, Mr. Hartson was married to Miss Florence Lud-

wig, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they now have two daughters: Margaret, who was born December 30, 1913; and Mary Frances, born August 7, 1915.

Mr. Hartson turns to hunting and fishing for recreation, indulging in those sports when leisure permits. He is a prominent member of the Elks and a past exalted ruler of Boise Lodge, No. 310, while twice he has represented the local organization in the grand lodge. In his political views he has always been a stalwart republican. Along professional lines he has connection with the local and state bar associations. His interest in community affairs is indicated by his membership in the Boise Commercial Club and he is also a member of the University Club.

GEORGE T. RITTER.

George T. Ritter is a partner in the firm of Ritter Brothers, proprietors of a planing mill at Burley. He was born in Eden, Utah, August 16, 1888, and is a son of John T. and Oregon C. (Thomas) Ritter. The father was born at Wythe, Virginia, and crossed the plains in 1862, making the trip with ox teams. He met his brother George at Carson City, Nevada, and afterward returned to Riverdale, Utah, where he resided for a number of years. Later he homesteaded a ranch of three hundred and sixty acres and subsequently purchased an equal amount of land. He built a slab house upon his ranch and in the course of years when prosperity had to some extent attended his efforts he replaced this primitive dwelling by a more commodious and comfortable frame house. As the years passed he continued to win success and eventually erected a large and beautiful residence upon his place, which he is still occupying at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, however, passed away January 9, 1919, at the age of sixty-five years. In his political views Mr. Ritter has long been a republican and is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the community in which he makes his home.

The boyhood days of George T. Ritter were passed at Eden, Utah, and he early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, his youthful experiences being those which usually fall to the lot of the farmbred boy. Later, in connection with his brother, James G. Ritter, he operated his father's ranch in the Ogden valley and was thus engaged until 1909, also conducting a carpenter shop on the ranch. In 1909 he came to Burley, where he established a planing mill business on a small scale. In 1915 a removal was made to the present location and the business of the firm of Ritter Brothers is still growing. It is purposed soon to build a larger plant in order to meet the demands of their patronage, and theirs has become one of the important productive industries of this section of the state. They likewise deal in real estate and that branch of their business is also proving profitable.

In 1910 George T. Ritter was united in marriage to Miss Ida Mollerup, a daughter of Soren and Ida (Pierson) Mollerup and a native of Huntsville, Utah. They have become the parents of a daughter, Nina Ritter, who is the light and life of the household.

Mr. Ritter exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, having been a staunch supporter of its principles since reaching adult age. He is connected with the Knights & Ladies of Security and the Idaho State Life Insurance Company. The major part of his time and attention, however, is concentrated upon his business affairs. He has always led an active life and early learned the value of industry and perseverance as factors in the attainment of success. As the years have gone on he has prospered, and his energy and persistency of purpose have brought him to an enviable position in industrial circles, as the planing mill of the Ritter Brothers of Burley is now one of the important business enterprises of that section of the state.

DAVID J. SUTTON, D. D. S.

Dr. David J. Sutton, engaged in the practice of dentistry at Pocatello in partnership with his brother, R. H. Sutton, was born at Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, in June, 1874, and is a son of John A. and Margaret Ann (Shepard) Sutton. The father was born in Leire, Leicestershire, England, and came to America at the age of fourteen

years. He had been converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and emigrated to the new world to take up church work in this country. He was one of the early pioneers of Salt Lake City, where he engaged in blacksmithing. In 1870 he was sent to Bear Lake county, Idaho, by the church to aid in colonizing that section of the country and there passed away in 1913, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. The mother, Margaret Ann (Shepard) Sutton, was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and died at the age of sixty-two years. They were the parents of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter, and three of the sons are now deceased. Those still living are John A., Richard S., Mark H., Harry Edward, Ernest C., David J., Margaret, and Dr. R. H. Sutton. Of the sons still living five learned the blacksmith's trade under the direction of the father. Two of the family, however, have become members of the dental profession and R. H. Sutton, the partner of Dr. David J. Sutton of this review, is associated with him in practice at Pocatello. He married Melvina Weaver, of Bennington, Idaho, and they are the parents of a son, Bland W., now ten years of age.

David J. Sutton pursued his education in the Brigham Young Academy at Logan, Utah, and afterward went to Chicago, where he became a student in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. After thorough preparation for the profession he located at Montpelier, Idaho, where he opened an office in 1904, remaining in practice there for four years. On the expiration of that period he filled a mission to England for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, remaining abroad for two years, and in the meantime he pursued a special course in dentistry. Following his return to his native land he once more opened his office in Montpelier, where he again practiced for four years and then came to Pocatello in 1914. Here he entered into partnership with his brother, R. H. Sutton, and they have since been associated in the conduct of their professional interests. Both are thoroughly informed concerning the scientific principles underlying their work and possess, too, that marked mechanical skill and ingenuity which must always form a part of the equipment of the successful dentist.

In 1902 Dr. David J. Sutton was united in marriage to Miss Emma Brown, of Paris, Idaho, and to them have been born eight children: Florence, David Wright, Damaris, James B., Geraldine, Marjorie, Sherman L., and Barbara.

Dr. Sutton has always taken a most active and helpful part in the church work and is now bishop of the Pocatello third ward and while at Montpelier was bishop of the first ward. In politics he has the courage of his convictions, voting according to the dictates of his judgment, and he at all times manifests a lively interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of his city and state.

THOMAS L. MARTIN.

Thomas L. Martin, junior member of the firm of Martin & Martin, attorneys of Boise, with offices in the Idaho building, was born in Boone county, Arkansas, September 7, 1878, a son of Thomas B. and Mary Jane (Morris) Martin. When he was an infant in his mother's arms his parents removed to the state of Oregon, the family living in Union county until he was eight years of age. They then removed to Ada county, Idaho, settling on a farm near Star, and it was there that Thomas L. Martin largely spent his youthful days, his experiences being those that usually fall to the lot of the farm-bred boy. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Star and afterward attended the Boise high school, while later he became a student in the University of Idaho, where he remained for three years. In the meantime, however, before entering the university, he taught school for one year in Ada county. He worked his way through the university by tutoring in mathematics, receiving seventy-five cents per hour for his services in that direction, and thus he paid his expenses through the three years of his course in that institution. On the expiration of that period he took up the study of law in Boise and after thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar in 1908. In January, 1907, he formed a law partnership with his uncle, Frank Martin, already well established as a prominent member of the Boise bar, and the firm of Martin & Martin was thus organized and has since existed. They are recognized as one of the leading law firms of Idaho, their ability causing their retention as counsel for the defense or prosecution in many of the most important cases tried in the courts of the state.

On the 20th of October, 1903, Thomas L. Martin was married to Miss Bertha Ott.

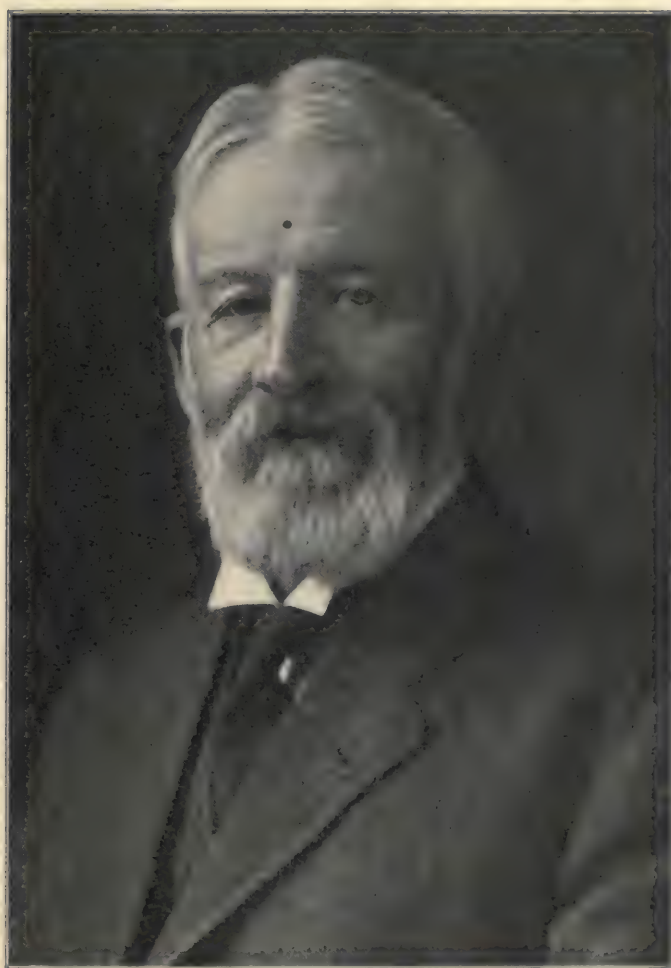
of Boise, and they have a daughter, Althea Eulene, born November 21, 1913. Mr. Martin is identified with several fraternal organizations. He has been prominent in Odd Fellowship and is a past noble grand of Ada Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F. He is likewise connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. He belongs also to the Boise Commercial Club and has served as its president. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party but he has never been an aspirant nor a candidate for political office, preferring always to concentrate his efforts and energies upon his professional interests, and by reason of this close application and the development of his latent powers he has won a creditable position at the Boise bar. He belongs to the Ada County, Idaho State and American Bar Associations.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. YATES.

Captain John E. Yates, who spent the last years of his life as a prominent business man and banker of Boise, was born on the Atlantic seaboard, a native of Bristol, Maine, and a representative of one of the old families of that state whose members were largely seafaring men. His great-grandfather, George Yates, a native of England, was the founder of the family in the new world. He settled at Bristol, where several generations of the family have lived. George Yates, father of Captain Yates of this review, was born at Bristol and, like others of the name, followed the sea, making his last voyage in 1849, at the age of thirty-five. From this voyage he never returned. In 1841 he had married Miss Sophia Blunt, of Bristol, a daughter of Samuel Blunt, who settled first in Massachusetts and later in Maine and who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Her maternal grandfather, James Morton, had been a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. George Yates survived her husband for more than a half century and passed away in Bristol in 1897, at the age of seventy-five years. She had but two children, the elder being Oscar O. Yates, who died in Bristol in May, 1908, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The younger son, Captain John E. Yates, was born on the 4th of February, 1845, and for thirty-five years remained a resident of his native town, attending the public schools after reaching the age of six. Seafaring life proved to him an irresistible lure notwithstanding that it had claimed many victims from his own family. For twenty-five years he followed the sea and won rapid promotion. For fifteen years of that time he was in command of various vessels, largely in the West Indian and South American trade. In 1898 he removed to Boise, Idaho, bringing his family to the new home which he had prepared in the northwest, he having previously invested here as early as 1891. He became an important factor in the business development and upbuilding of the city. He was connected with a number of the leading commercial and financial enterprises of Boise, becoming one of the organizers of the Yates & Corbus Live Stock Company, of which he served as president for several years. Throughout almost the entire period of his residence in Idaho he was connected with the live stock industry. He also turned his attention to the banking business and became one of the organizers of the Bank of Commerce of Boise, of which for four years he was president. He made extensive and judicious investments in real estate and his property holdings were large. He was the builder and proprietor of the Hotel Bristol, which he named in honor of his native city, and in 1907 he became the owner of the Yates block, one of the fine business structures of the city. His real estate included a beautiful home in the vicinity of Boise and adjoining it he had a fine fruit farm of sixty acres lying just outside the corporation limits of the capital. He was a man of sound judgment who readily discriminated between the essential and the non-essential in all business affairs. He was fortunate in that he possessed character and ability that inspired confidence in others, and the simple weight of his character and ability carried him into important relations.

At Bristol, Maine, in 1872, Captain Yates was united in marriage to Miss Roxanna Cox, a native of that place and a daughter of George Cox. She passed away in 1887, and in Sycamore, Illinois, Captain Yates afterward wedded Georgia Townsend, a daughter of Amos Townsend, and they became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are yet living: Dorothy, who was a student in the University of California; John, who has passed away; Margaret and Marjorie, twins, who were born in the old Sherman House of Chicago and were educated in a Massachusetts college; Oscar T.; Frederick T.; William T.; and Stephen T.



CAPTAIN JOHN E. YATES



The death of Captain Yates occurred in Boise, March 4, 1914. He had long been one of the most highly esteemed and honored residents of the city. He was for two years a member of the Boise city council and at all times loyally supported his political belief by earnest work in behalf of his party. He was a helpful member of the Commercial Club and he belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Boise. His religious faith was that of the Unitarian church and his life was ever guided by high and honorable principles. He perhaps became best known to the people of the state at large through his service as state senator, in which position he represented his district for two terms. He was made chairman of the committee on banks and banking and that on public lands. He had previously served as a member of the house of representatives. He was ever fearless in support of his honest convictions and with the organization of the progressive party he joined its ranks, and after two terms' service as a member of the state senate was made the candidate of that party for the office of state treasurer. He stood as a splendid type of American manhood and chivalry, holding to high ideals of citizenship, to faultless principles of business and to the strictest rules of manly conduct in every relation. He was indeed one whom to know was to esteem and honor and his many voyages to all parts of the world had stored his mind with many reminiscences and incidents that made him a most interesting companion.

GEORGE H. RUST.

George H. Rust was a practitioner at the bar of Boise and justice of the peace of the Boise precinct when death called him on the 30th of January, 1920. He was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, July 11, 1881, and was a representative of one of the oldest American families. The ancestral line is traced back to Henry Rust, who left his old home in Norfolk county, England, to brave the dangers of an ocean voyage at that time and established his home in the colony of Massachusetts prior to 1635. He settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, and the line of descent is traced from Henry Rust down through Israel, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Horace, Henry B., and Franklin G., to George H. Rust of this review, who was thus a representative of the family in the tenth generation in the United States. There were four Nathaniels in succession, the third of whom was a Revolutionary war soldier. Nathaniel Rust (IV) was the father of Hannah Rust, who became the wife of Colonel Oscar Perkins, by whom she had three sons, William Oscar, Henry Southwick and Julius Edson, who became famous musicians, the last named being a singer of wide note. William Oscar Perkins in his day was also prominent as a musical composer and director, living in Boston. Julius Edson Perkins, though but thirty years of age at the time, had won fame in musical circles both at home and abroad. Frank G. Rust, father of George H. Rust, is still living, being actively engaged in the insurance business at Glidden, Iowa, to which place he removed from Wisconsin during the infancy of his son George. The mother, Mrs. Emma (Brown) Rust, passed away during the early boyhood of their son George, who was the eldest child.

Reared in Glidden, Iowa, George H. Rust was graduated from the high school of that place at the age of seventeen years and afterward spent four years as a pupil in Park College at Parkville, Missouri. He was there graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1903. Upon his return to his Iowa home he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for one term in the country schools and in 1904 came to Idaho. He then taught in the high school of Idaho Falls in the spring of that year, after which he removed to Boise, where he became a law student in the office of Samuel H. Hays. After thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar in May, 1906, and from that date practiced his profession continuously to the time of his demise. He belonged to both the Ada County and Idaho State Bar Associations.

Mr. Rust was married May 9, 1906, to Miss Maude Hubbard, of Boise, and they had a son, Richard H., whose birth occurred August 1, 1907. In politics Mr. Rust was a republican, giving stalwart support to the principles of the party, but he never held office save that at the time of his death he was serving as justice of the peace through appointment of the board of county commissioners on the 22d day of May, 1918. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and was master of finance of the local lodge. He was likewise an active member of the First Congregational

church of Boise, in which he served as treasurer. His activities were directed along lines which touch the general interests and welfare of society, his support being given to all plans and measures that he deemed of essential worth and benefit to the community in which he made his home.

JOHN JOSEPH McCUE.

John Joseph McCue, who has practiced at the bar of Boise for a decade, was born in Buffalo, New York, May 14, 1875, the elder of the two sons of Patrick and Sarah (Curran) McCue, who were born, reared and married near Thomaston, Maine. Both were of Irish descent and both have now passed away. The brother, Daniel McCue, is also a lawyer, practicing at Buffalo, New York.

John J. McCue was educated in the parochial schools of Buffalo and at ten years of age entered the law office of Herbert P. Bissell as a messenger. Mr. Bissell shortly thereafter affiliated with the firm of which Ex-President Grover Cleveland was the founder, and of which Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell was also a member. Mr. McCue later entered the employ of the People's Bank, Buffalo, starting at the bottom and working to the position of teller. Leaving Buffalo, he took a position in New York city as an accountant, which work carried him all over the United States, doing mostly bank and municipal expert work. In 1903 he was graduated from the legal department of Grant University at Chattanooga, Tennessee, being the class valedictorian.

He then practiced law at Atlanta, Georgia. Subsequently he worked in Texas and Oklahoma and then went to California, where he worked as an accountant and banker for nearly four years. In 1909 he arrived in Idaho, where he has since given his attention to professional interests. He was not long in building up a good practice, which his ability has entitled him to retain, specializing in matters pertaining to realty and also probate law. He is a member of the Ada County and the Idaho State Bar Associations, in addition to being a member of the bar of Tennessee, Georgia, California and Idaho.

At Los Angeles, November 8, 1908, Mr. McCue was married to Atella Louise Bedard of Chicago, who is of French descent. They have had three daughters, Sarah, Justine and Mary, but the first child, Sarah, died in infancy.

In politics, Mr. McCue is a democrat but has never been an aspirant for office. He is a Roman Catholic and a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, and also a past state officer in that order. He also is a past head officer of the Woodmen of the World Head Camp, and a member of the Elks and the Boise Commercial Club. During the World war period, Mr. McCue was very active in all patriotic measures, having been captain of his local sector for all of the various war drives, and was a member of the Idaho District Legal Advisory Board, an appointee of Governor Alexander, the work of the board being to give free advice and counsel to all soldiers and sailors.

JOHN F. COLVIN.

John F. Colvin, for fourteen years a member of the Boise bar, was born in Albion, New York, September 21, 1864, and is the eldest son of John C. and Susan (Wallace) Colvin, both of whom have passed away. The parents were natives of New York and spent their entire lives in that state. The father was a mechanic and always carried on business along mechanical lines. He was a son of Sherman Colvin, who was a representative of one of the old American families that was founded in New England. Sherman Colvin lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, but his son, John C. Colvin, only reached the age of sixty-seven years, while the wife of the latter died at the age of sixty-two.

John F. Colvin was reared in Albion, New York, and attended its public schools. Later he became a student in the Pulaski Academy, in which he spent two years, and subsequently he completed a course in the Brookfield Union School and Academy of Madison county, New York. He thus had liberal educational opportunities which well qualified him for duties and responsibilities of later life. As a young man he took up the profession of teaching and was principal of the schools at Tuckerton, New

Jersey, for five years, and at Bloomingdale, New Jersey, for six years. He proved a capable educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired; but the opportunities of the west proved to him an irresistible lure and in 1901 he made his way to Butte, Montana, where he took up the study of law. He afterward pursued a two years' law course in the Valparaiso University of Indiana, from which institution he was graduated in 1904 with the LL. B. degree. In the same year he was admitted to the Indiana bar and immediately afterward he came to Idaho, settling at Wallace in the fall of that year. A few months later, or in 1905, he removed to Boise, where he opened an office and has since engaged in practice. He is a member of the Ada County and the Idaho State Bar Associations and he is a representative attorney, displaying thoroughness and care in the preparation of his cases and strength and cogency in the presentation of his cause.

On the 24th of December, 1889, Mr. Colvin was married to Miss Mattie K. Babcock, of Brookfield, New York, and they have one son, Oscar J., who holds a responsible position in the war department at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Colvin is a member of the Baptist church and fraternally Mr. Colvin is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political support is given to the republican party but he has never been a candidate or aspirant for public office. He has been a staunch supporter, however, of all war measures and his public-spirited citizenship stands as an unquestioned fact in his career, his loyalty to all the best interests of community, commonwealth and country being manifest in many tangible ways.

WILLIAM A. FLOWER.

William A. Flower, conducting a splendidly equipped photographic studio at Twin Falls, was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, April 24, 1874, and is a son of Charles W. and Frances E. (Arnett) Flower. His boyhood days were spent under the parental roof at the place of his birth and there he began his education, which later he continued in the schools of Chicago, Illinois. He dates his residence in Twin Falls from 1908 and here he established his photographic gallery. He had previously become acquainted with the art while in the middle west and had developed ability of a high order before coming to Idaho. He has today a splendidly equipped establishment and follows the latest improved photographic processes in carrying on his work. He possesses artistic skill, recognizes the value of light and shade and is most happy in catching a lifelike likeness of his subject. His work has won favorable comment wherever it has been displayed and there is no doubt as to his continued progress, for he possesses a spirit that is never content with mediocrity but is constantly reaching out for broader and better things.

Mr. Flower is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and gives his political support to the republican party. He has never been ambitious to hold political office, yet in matters of citizenship stands at all times for progress and improvement and labors earnestly for the best interests of the locality in which he makes his home.

IRA F. OVERMYER.

Ira F. Overmyer, a Boise lawyer, whose birthplace was an Indiana farm, has passed the fiftieth milestone on life's journey, for he was born near Plymouth, in Marshall county, Indiana, January 13, 1868, the eldest in a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, whose parents were the Rev. Hiram E. and Margaret A. (Kemmerling) Overmyer. The father, who was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, became a resident of Marshall county, Indiana, in 1866, and passed away in 1895. His patriotic and courageous spirit was manifest at the time of the Civil war by his enlistment as a member of Company I, Sixty-second New York Regiment, with which he served for three years in the Union army. His wife, also a native of Sandusky county, Ohio, is still living in Lagrange county, Indiana. They were married in Marshall county, that state, in 1867.

Ira F. Overmyer largely spent his youthful days upon the old homestead farm in

Marshall county, and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the district schools there continued his studies in the Valparaiso University of that state. When nineteen years of age he taught a term of school, and when twenty years of age entered the Northwestern College, a denominational school at Naperville, Illinois, in which he remained a student for two years. He then made his way westward to Holdrege, Nebraska, where for two years he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Returning to Indiana, he spent some time in Richmond and at Muncie, where he was identified with manufacturing enterprises. The same spirit of patriotism that prompted his father's enlistment in the Civil war was manifest in the son in 1900, when he joined the United States Army and was sent to Cuba, where he spent twenty-one months during the period of American occupation. He served altogether for three years in the army with the rank of sergeant.

Previously, in 1892, Mr. Overmyer had completed a course of study in a business college at Muncie, Indiana, mastering courses in bookkeeping, banking, stenography and typewriting. In 1893 he became an instructor in a Portland, Indiana, business college and in 1894 he took up the study of law in the office of Wagner & Bingham, well known attorneys, the latter being James Bingham, afterward attorney general of Indiana. Mr. Overmyer was admitted to the bar at Muncie in 1895 and entered upon the practice of law in Albany, Delaware county, Indiana, in 1897. There he continued until 1900, when he entered the army. In 1903, following the close of his military service, he returned to Muncie, where he occupied the position of superintendent of a woodenware manufacturing plant for two years. From 1905 until 1909 he was an assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Martinsville, Indiana, and in the latter year he went to California, where he spent seven months on a ranch. In 1910 he arrived in Boise, where he has since made his home, and for three years after his arrival here he was identified with the National Cash Register Company and the Toledo Computing Scale Company. During the fall of 1912, through the political campaign he served the progressive party of Idaho as official state stenographer. Since 1913 he has practiced law, with office in the McCarty building in Boise, and specializes as a collecting attorney. Aside from his law practice he is the president and general manager of the Western Reporting & Credit Company.

At Muncie, Indiana, in 1899, Mr. Overmyer was married and has two living children, Dwight M. and Marjorie Frances, aged respectively nineteen and fourteen years. The son is in the service of the United States government in the aviation department. In 1914 Mr. Overmyer was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Esther A. Farling nee Warrick.

In politics Mr. Overmyer has always been a stalwart republican but never an office seeker. He belongs to the Boise Chamber of Commerce, which connection manifests his deep interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the city. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and motoring, but professional duties claim the greater part of his time and attention.

JAMES ALMOND AMES.

James Almond Ames, founder and president of the Ames Wholesale Grocery & Supply Company, conducting an extensive business as wholesale dealers in groceries and as importers, jobbers and manufacturers in Boise, came to this city from Boulder, Colorado, in 1906. He was born at Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York, August 2, 1870, the eldest son in a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, whose parents were David W. and Mary V. (Gano) Ames, the former of English and the latter of French descent. The father is still living in the Empire state, but the mother died several years ago. In the paternal line the ancestry can be traced back to three brothers who came from England soon after the Mayflower first dropped anchor in Plymouth harbor. The maternal grandfather was James H. Gano, a well-to-do live stock man of Ganos Corners, near Richfield, New York, a place which was named in his honor.

James A. Ames, spending his youthful days in his native state, was reared in Otsego county and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools there, attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1892 he removed westward to Chicago, where he remained for two years, during which time he was employed in the wholesale house of Marshall Field. He afterward spent



JAMES A. AMES

several years in Colorado, remaining at Denver and at Boulder, where he engaged in the grocery trade, conducting a retail store at Denver, and a member of a firm engaged in the wholesale business in Boulder. The year 1906 witnessed his arrival in Boise and in 1910 he established the wholesale grocery house of which he has since been the president. The store is located at Ninth and Myrtle streets. F. M. Watts is the secretary of the company, with J. Warren Smith as the treasurer. This is a close corporation. The company has built up an extensive business, their ramifying trade interests covering a broad territory, and they manufacture various lines of goods which they handle and are also importers and jobbers.

On the 27th of May, 1906, Mr. Ames was united in marriage to Miss Elsie E. Crump, and they have become parents of three children: Marguerite, Catherine and James William. The last two are twins, born March 31, 1909, while the birth of Marguerite occurred on the 24th of March, 1907.

In politics Mr. Ames maintains an independent course, considering the capability of the candidate rather than his party ties. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and is interested in all that has to do with the upbuilding of the city, the development of its trade interests and the upholding of those affairs which are matters of civic virtue and of civic pride.

JOSEPH R. NUMBERS, M. D.

Dr. Joseph R. Numbers, physician and surgeon of Boise, was born on a farm in Morrow county, Ohio, May 30, 1864, a son of Esau and Anna (Smith) Numbers, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. The father, who devoted his life to the occupation of farming, was born November 7, 1816, and in Ohio wedded Anna Smith, whose birth occurred in 1820. She passed away in Iberia, Ohio, in 1877, while Mr. Numbers survived until the 28th of January, 1902. They had a family of eight children and one of the elder sons enlisted for service in the Civil war and laid down his life on the altar of his country. The family comes of English ancestry.

Dr. Numbers was reared on the old homestead farm in his native county to the age of thirteen years, when his mother died. His early education had been obtained in the country schools and afterward he attended the Ohio Central College at Iberia, while subsequently he was graduated from the high school of Decatur, Indiana, at the age of seventeen years. He then went to Paola, Kansas, to teach school but became ill there, so that he was prevented from carrying out his plans. Through his illness he was attended by Dr. Albert Reichard and the two became fast friends. The Doctor persuaded Mr. Numbers to study medicine and he pursued his reading in the Doctor's office for a time, while later he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. He then began practice in Wyandotte, Kansas, in the summer of that year but soon removed to Carbondale, Kansas, and in the fall of 1886 went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, having received appointment as assistant surgeon of the American Hospital Aid Association. He spent two years in the hospital there and in 1888 he came to Idaho, settling at Weiser, where he practiced until 1910. In that year he came to Boise and has since been numbered among the leading physicians of the city. He is a member of the Idaho and American Medical Associations and his high professional standing is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen to the presidency of the state association. He has done post-graduate work in Rush Medical College of Chicago, also in Baltimore and in New York city, and by constant reading, research and investigation is keeping in close touch with the trend of modern professional thought. In addition to a large private practice he is now serving on the staff of St. Alphonsus Hospital of Boise.

In Carbondale, Kansas, on the 7th of September, 1887, Dr. Numbers was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Swartz, a native of Pennsylvania, and they now have three children: Dr. Donald S. Numbers, thirty years of age, who is a captain and instructor in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, having previously graduated from the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri; Joseph Reno, who is a member of the senior class of Rush Medical College; and Josephine Letitia, twenty years of age, who was graduated from the Boise high school and is now a student in the Columbia College of Expression in Chicago. Dr. Numbers has thus given his children excellent educational opportunities and they are making good along the lines to which they have directed their efforts.

In his political views Dr. Numbers is a republican, and while he has never been a politician in the usually accepted sense of office seeking, he has served as mayor of Weiser. He belongs to the Commercial Club of Boise and is deeply interested in its plans and purposes for the upbuilding and benefit of the city. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and he is a past master of his lodge. In his life he has ever exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft, which is based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed.

JUNEAU SHINN.

Juneau Shinn, a most progressive young man of undeniable talent and notably resourceful in all that he undertakes, is now the editor of the Filer Record. He was born at Corning, Iowa, February 20, 1896, and is a son of William P. and Eloise (Morris) Shinn, who in the year 1905 removed to Idaho, settling at Filer, at which time their son Juneau was a lad of nine years. He pursued his education in the public schools of his native state and of Idaho, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school. In 1915 he received an appointment to Annapolis from Addison T. Smith but was not admitted owing to a minor physical disqualification. He then entered the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Southern California, where he pursued an extended course in journalism which he completed in June, 1919. During his college days there he became a member of the Delta Beta Tau and also the Sigma Sigma and was news editor on the staff of the college daily, known as the "Trojan."

Mr. Shinn's early business experience came to him along commercial lines, for he was employed in mercantile houses for eight years. In September, 1919, on the completion of his course in journalism, he purchased with Henry E. Lammers, a paper known as the Filer Record, of which he is now editor and part owner. This is an independent weekly, devoted to local interests and welfare and the dissemination of general news, and in its conduct he is employing the most progressive methods of journalism, displaying undeniable talent in that field. Already he is gaining the attention of fellow journalists and he is making the Record a most desirable paper.

In April, 1918, Mr. Shinn enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Force and was discharged from active service in December, 1919, having in the meantime been at the officers' training camp at San Pedro, California. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, loyal to the teachings and purposes of the craft, and he also belongs to the Filer Chamber of Commerce, cooperating heartily in all of the plans and purposes of that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He is serving as the secretary, doing effective work in this connection, and at all times and under all circumstances he is actuated by a spirit of advancement that is productive of splendid results in his individual business career and in his connection with public affairs as well.

JOHN CARL HILL, M. D.

Dr. John Carl Hill, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Boise, is a native of Hannibal, Missouri, born November 2, 1881. His father, John H. Hill, a merchant, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 9, 1851, and spent the greater part of his life in Missouri. Later, however, he resided in Colorado and his last days were spent in Boise, where he died February 5, 1917, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Cordelia Thomas, was born in Missouri and died in 1900. The Hill family is of Irish lineage, the grandfather of the Doctor being Benjamin Hill, who came from County Cork, Ireland.

Dr. Hill was reared in Hannibal, Missouri, and at Grand Junction, Colorado. His collegiate training was received in the University of Colorado, in which he spent seven years, pursuing classical and professional courses. He won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904 and the M. D. degree in 1907. In the latter year he was appointed a member of the hospital staff of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at Pueblo and occupied that position until 1910. In October of the latter year he located in Boise, where he has steadily practiced through the intervening period with much success, doing excellent work both in medicine and surgery. He did post graduate work during 1913 in the New

York Polyclinic and the New York Lying-In Hospital. While he continues in the general practice of medicine, he specializes to a considerable extent in surgery and diagnosis. He is a member of the American Medical Association and also of the Idaho State Medical Society.

In 1912, Dr. Hill was married in Morgantown, West Virginia, to Miss Elizabeth Whitehill, who was born in Whiting, West Virginia, and they have become parents to two daughters, Anna Jane and Elizabeth.

During his college days Dr. Hill became a member of the Beta Theta Pi. He belongs to the Physicians and Surgeons Club of Boise, of which he is an ex-president, and also has membership in the Commercial Club and in the Elks Club. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His activities are thus broad and varied, touching the general interests of society, and any project of public worth and moment is sure to receive his endorsement and support.

SQUIRE G. CROWLEY.

Squire G. Crowley, police judge of Idaho Falls, who died January 9, 1920, was born in Webster county, Kentucky, February 20, 1852, and is a son of Benjamin and Henrietta (McClendon) Crowley. The father was a native of Virginia, born in 1814, and was a son of Benjamin Crowley, Sr., a representative agriculturist of the Old Dominion. The mother was also born in Virginia, her natal year being 1816, and she was a daughter of John and Mary McClendon, both representatives of old families long and prominently connected with events of importance in that state. Mrs. Crowley was a woman of remarkable mental powers and also of notable physical endurance. She resided on the old family homestead in Webster county, Kentucky, until her death, which occurred August 3, 1903. She had a family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom only one is living, Henrietta, who is the wife of J. A. Crowley, a resident of Webster county, Kentucky. In early life Benjamin Crowley, Jr., removed from Virginia to Webster county, Kentucky, and was identified with its agricultural interests throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1873, while, as previously stated, his wife survived him for thirty years.

Squire G. Crowley was reared in Kentucky and in Utah. He remained with his father upon the home farm until the latter's death in 1873. In 1874 he made his way to Montana and in the fall of the same year went to Utah, settling at Ogden, where he attended high school. He afterward taught school there for twelve years during the winter months and in the summer seasons did all kinds of work. In 1886 he removed to Bonneville county, Idaho, then a part of Bingham county, and located on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls. He improved this in a splendid way and continued its cultivation and further development for sixteen years or until 1902, when he took up his abode at Idaho Falls and leased his ranch, from which he derived a good rental for sixteen years and then sold the property. He was called to various public offices. In 1895 and 1896 he served the county as assessor and in 1902 he was elected justice of the peace, occupying that position for ten years. For five years of that period he served as police judge and was the incumbent in that position at the time of his death. In the same year in which he was chosen justice of the peace he entered into partnership with H. K. Linger, the second oldest lawyer of Idaho Falls, for the conduct of a real estate business. A year later the partnership was dissolved and Squire G. Crowley became the senior partner in the real estate firm of Crowley & Sons, in which he continued for some time and then withdrew from the business. In November, 1912, he was elected to the office of probate judge of Bonneville county and served for one term. On the 16th of May, 1919, he was appointed police judge and on the 12th of June of the same year was appointed justice of the peace to succeed the late William E. Wheeler, occupying both positions. He was the owner of a dry farm comprising one hundred and twenty acres in Bonneville county and he also had considerable city property, including three residences and some vacant lots.

On the 18th of October, 1875, Mr. Crowley was married to Miss Harriet A. Hutchens, a native of Utah and a daughter of William B. and Mary E. (Stone) Hutchens. The father, a native of Tennessee, removed with his family to Utah in 1850 and there resided for thirty-five years or until his death in 1885, devoting his attention to farming and becoming prominently identified with the public affairs of the community and of

the church. He was a member of the city council, was a bishop of the Mormon church and a most highly esteemed citizen. His wife died in Ogden in 1912. To Mr. and Mrs. Crowley were born twelve children. William B., the eldest, died at the age of two and a half years. Clarence E. is an attorney of Idaho Falls. Mary H. became the wife of L. R. Tolley and died March 16, 1919, leaving five little daughters. Jesse J. is county assessor of Bonneville county and resides at Idaho Falls. Ethel A. is the wife of Frank Newman, a rancher of Bonneville county. Charles R. is engaged in the collection business at Idaho Falls. Nellie C. died at the age of nine months. Ansel S. is an accountant of Idaho Falls. Eugene D. is a merchant of Caldwell, Idaho. Blanche E. is the wife of Chester Peer, also of Idaho Falls. Olive A. is the wife of Dewey Hutchinson, who was with the air service in France for nine months and who is a resident of Firth, Idaho. Squire Leslie, who completes the family, is at home.

Mr. Crowley was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and on one occasion filled a six months' mission to Kentucky. His political allegiance was usually given to the republican party, but he voted for President Wilson. He started out in life with absolutely nothing. He reared a big family and whenever one of his children married he made to that one a gift of five hundred dollars or an equal amount in property. He certainly deserved much credit for what he accomplished and the success which crowned his efforts. Moreover, his activities at all times covered not only business affairs but public service and devotion to the general welfare and he was numbered among the valued and representative residents of Bonneville county.

OLIVER H. AVEY, M. D.

For seventeen years Dr. Oliver H. Avey has successfully practiced medicine and surgery in Payette, but while recognized as an able and eminent representative of the profession, he has at the same time been an active factor in connection with events which have largely shaped the development and the history of the city and surrounding district. His worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged and there are few men who enjoy a higher degree of confidence and respect in Payette than does Dr. Avey.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Logan, December 31, 1857, a son of George L. and Mary (Fox) Avey. The father, a native of Maryland, was born March 12, 1830, and about 1850 became a resident of Ohio, where he engaged in business as a saddle and harness maker. With the outbreak of the Civil war he joined Company H of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and as first lieutenant assisted in the recruiting of the company. He served from 1862 until the close of the war and his military career was one of honor and distinction throughout, marked by participation in various hotly contested battles and strenuous campaigns. During the period of his residence in Ohio, George L. Avey filled various positions of public honor and trust and enjoyed an unassailable reputation for integrity and worth of character. The evening of his days was passed in Payette, where his death occurred April 19, 1912. Some time before he had retired from active business life and was making his home with his son, Dr. Avey. In the meantime, following his service in the Civil war, he had become a resident of Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he remained until his removal to Idaho. His wife is a native of Germany and was brought to America by her parents when a little maiden of seven years, the family settling in Ohio, where she was reared and educated and there became acquainted with the man to whom she gave her hand in marriage. She now makes her home in Redlands, California, living with her son, John L. Avey, at the age of seventy-seven years.

After attending the public schools of his native town Dr. Avey continued his education in Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and was graduated therefrom with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1881. He was soon afterward appointed assistant postmaster and four years later he entered upon the profession of teaching and for a number of years was principal of one of the schools at Oskaloosa, Iowa. In 1891 Dr. Avey went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where for nine years he was principal of the Washington school and became a prominent factor in the organization of the free public school system, for the schools of the city up to that time had been under Mormon regime. When he gave up his position in Salt Lake City it was to enter upon the study of medicine, for he had long cherished a desire to become a representative



DR. OLIVER H. AVEY

of the profession. He entered Rush Medical College and before receiving his medical diploma attended medical lectures during vacation periods and did dissecting on his own account in the cellar of an undertaking parlor. He was so well versed in the science of medicine before entering Rush Medical College that he completed the course in less than three years and his ability was immediately recognized by the faculty of that institution. He was graduated in 1901 with the M. D. degree and opened an office at Cedar City, Utah, where he remained for a year and then came to Idaho. It was his intention to locate at Boise and his arrangements had been completed toward that end when Dr. Hosmer of Payette asked him to take over some patients of his in Payette, as Dr. Hosmer was desirous of leaving for a time. As he never returned, Dr. Avey was accorded all his practice and has continuously remained in Payette. In 1904 he pursued a post-graduate course in the Chicago Post Graduate College and in many other ways he has labored to keep abreast of the advance that is being continually made in connection with medical and surgical practice. He reads widely and broadly along professional lines and he is a member of the Idaho State and American Medical Associations and also of the Northwestern Rush Medical College Alumni Association. His practice has been important and extensive and yet he has found time to participate in other interests and activities of value to the community. In 1906 he became one of the organizers of the Payette National Bank and has continuously remained its president. He became one of the organizers of the Payette Valley Land and Orchard Company, which has converted seven hundred and twenty acres of sagebrush land into one of the finest apple orchards in the United States, and his work in this connection has done much to further the horticultural development of the section of the state in which he resides. Dr. Avey is the president of the Payette Valley Land and Orchard Company and is the owner of some attractive property in and about the city of Payette.

On the 6th of July, 1886, Dr. Avey was married to Miss Lorie Pomeroy, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Pomeroy, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. They have reared an adopted daughter, Irene, upon whom they have lavished all the affection and care that would have been given to children of their own. She was married in April, 1919, to Clarence Coats, and they are now residing on a ranch in Big Willow, thirteen miles from Payette.

Dr. Avey is well known in Masonic circles. He belongs to Washoe Lodge, No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; Payette Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Weiser Commandery, K. T.; and Elkorah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Boise. For nine years he has served as president of the school board of Payette and the cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion. He is a member of the Payette Commercial Club and is in hearty sympathy with that organization in its efforts to promote the progress and upbuilding of the city and surrounding country and uphold its civic standards and ideas. His life has been one of great usefulness to the community in which he has cast his lot and for seventeen years his labors have constituted a valuable contribution to its professional and business activity.

EDGAR M. WRIGHT.

Edgar M. Wright, attorney at law of Burley, was born at Bennington, Bear Lake county, Idaho, July 21, 1876, and is a son of Amos R. and Catherine (Evans) Wright. The father was born in Illinois and the mother's birth occurred in Wales. When a young man Amos R. Wright came to the west, driving across the country, to Salt Lake City. In that locality he followed farming for a time and afterward removed to Big Cottonwood. Still later he resided at Brigham, Utah. He was an Indian interpreter and in the early days he drove a stage and carried the United States mail to California. There was no phase of pioneer life or experience in Utah and the west with which he did not become familiar. He aided in colonizing Bear Lake county, Idaho, removing to that district in 1863 or 1864. There he took up government land, built a log house and began the development of a ranch, upon which he continued to reside throughout his remaining days. He passed away in February, 1915, while the mother survived until March, 1917. He was a republican in politics and became an influential factor in the ranks of his party in this state. His fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, elected him to represent his district in the state legislature and he gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement.

He participated in a number of encounters with the Indians in pioneer times and he went with a group of Mormons from Brigham, Utah, to Lemhi, Idaho, to establish a colony there and acted as Indian interpreter. It was through his persuasion that the Indian chief Arimo was prevented from massacring the colonists, but the hostility of the savages rendered it unsafe for them to remain and the colony returned to Salt Lake City.

Edgar M. Wright spent his boyhood in Bear Lake county, Idaho, and pursued his early education there. Determining to become a member of the bar, he went east in order to prepare for his professional career, matriculating in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He there completed his law course by graduation with the class of 1914, after which he returned to Utah and for a brief period engaged in practice at Logan but in October of the same year removed to Burley, Idaho, and on the 13th of November was admitted to the bar of this state. He at once entered upon the work of his profession and in the intervening period has built up a practice of extensive and gratifying proportions, having been connected with a number of the most important cases tried in the courts of the district.

In 1904 Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Luella Neilson, a native of Logan, Utah, and a daughter of Hans J. and Amelia Neilson. Their children are Ruth and Catherine. The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, while in his political views Mr. Wright is a republican.

WILBERT H. TYER.

Wilbert H. Tyer, who is a member of the Boise bar and for the past ten years has been state deputy organizer and lecturer of the Modern Woodmen of America, was born upon a farm near Adel, Dallas county, Iowa, February 7, 1871, and is the only son of John M. Tyer, a native of Massachusetts, who in turn was a son of John and Harriet (Musgrove) Tyer, who were natives of England, where they were reared and married. The ancestry of the Tyer family is traced back to George Tyer, who was lord mayor of London in 1616. John and Harriet (Musgrove) Tyer came to the United States in 1840 and their son, John M. Tyer, was born in Massachusetts the following year. He devoted his early life to the occupation of farming and later carried on merchandising in Perry, Iowa, where he also took a prominent part in public affairs. He removed from Adel to Perry in 1881 and was serving as mayor of the latter city at the time of his death, which occurred in 1903, when he had reached the age of sixty-two years. During the period of the Civil war he espoused the cause of his country and aided in the defense of the Union on southern battlefields. He had married Addie J. Hoyt, who was born in Maine in 1844, a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Emmons) Hoyt. Mrs. Tyer still survives her husband and now makes her home in Boise. By her marriage she became the mother of two daughters, Mrs. Nellie T. Carpenter and Pearl, both living in Boise.

The only son of the family is Wilbert H. Tyer of this review, who spent his youthful days in Perry, Iowa, and was graduated from the high school of that place with the class of 1886, being then but fifteen years of age. He afterwards worked in his father's store for two years and subsequently spent five years as a student in Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, where he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1894. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in all for seven terms and for two years of that period was principal of the public school at Deep River, Iowa. He afterward became a student of law in the Iowa State University and on the completion of his course in 1898 won the LL. B. degree. Locating for practice at Cedar Rapids, he there followed his profession for five years and in 1905 came to Boise, where he has since been a representative of the local bar. He has membership in the Ada County and Idaho State Bar Associations and he has enjoyed a good clientage.

On the 31st of December, 1907, Mr. Tyer was married in Ogden, Utah, to Miss Norma I. Pearce, of that place, who was born, however, in Nebraska. She is a graduate in music of the conservatory at Shenandoah, Iowa, and has successfully taught music. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: John P. who was born October 27, 1909; and Helen Fay, born September 29, 1916.

Mr. Tyer finds his chief recreation in fishing, to which he turns when leisure and opportunity permit. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican

party and in November, 1918, he was elected a member of the state legislature. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a prominent representative of the Modern Woodmen of America, which he has represented for the past ten years as state deputy organizer and lecturer. He has actively supported all of the war measures and was captain of Precinct No. 7 in all of the Liberty Loan campaigns. After the outbreak of the great European war he did a considerable amount of lecture work, as a Lyceum Bureau speaker, on the causes and effects of the war.

HON. ALFRED ANDERSON.

Hon. Alfred Anderson, a veteran of the Civil war, connected with the business interests of Boise as an auctioneer and with its public affairs as justice of the peace, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, January 15, 1847. His father, Cornelius S. Anderson, was a veterinary surgeon and farmer and was a son of Joseph Anderson, who served in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans. Cornelius S. Anderson wedded Martha J. Carpenter and both were born in Kentucky and spent their last days in Kansas.

Alfred Anderson was reared in Atchison county, Kansas, after reaching the age of seven years, his father removing from Kentucky to the Sunflower state in 1854. He remained upon a Kansas farm to the age of eleven years, when his father died, after which he was employed on the plains of Kansas and Colorado for several years during his youth. The complete story of the incidents and adventures which formed this period of his career would fill a volume. During the last year of the Civil war although still a boy in his teens, he served in the Union army. In early manhood, he took up the business of auctioneering in Kansas and while in that state he also served as deputy United States marshal and as deputy sheriff and sheriff of Osborne county, Kansas, as well as city marshal of Osborne. In 1895 he came to Idaho and has since made his home in Boise, where he has continued business as an auctioneer. In 1916 he was elected to the position of justice of the peace and still serves in that capacity, his decisions "winning him golden opinions from all sorts of people" by reason of the fairness and impartiality of his judgment.

Mr. Anderson has been married twice. In 1868 he wedded Elizabeth O'Roke, who passed away in 1909, and on the 6th of August, 1912, he was married by Governor James H. Hawley to Mrs. Mary Robinson, an acquaintance of his boyhood days in Kansas. Her maiden name was Mary Tranmer. By the first marriage there were six children, three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a past department commander for Idaho and also a past assistant general of the organization in this state. His wife has membership in the Woman's Relief Corps, also in the Rebekahs and the Eastern Star. Mr. Anderson is a Mason who exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft.

MISS BESSIE LAYNG.

The notable examples of business enterprise and progressive commercialism are not confined alone to men, for Pocatello claims as a leading factor in its business circles Miss Bessie Layng, who is conducting a most profitable business as a dealer in staple and fancy groceries and meats. She has long been connected with this business, having originally entered the store as an employe, but eventually she became owner. Idaho is proud to number her among the native daughters of the state, her birth having occurred at Montpelier. Her father, Peter J. Layng, was born in Ireland, September 12, 1865, and came to the United States in 1881, first settling in Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained for one year. He then made his way to Idaho, where he was in the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and in 1909 he was killed in a derailment. Peter J. Layng wedded Mary Kelly in New York city and they became the parents of three sons: Benjamin L., G. L. and Eugene B.—and four daughters: Bessie, Cecelia M., and Eleanor M. and Eileen M., the last two being twins. Mrs. Layng also has a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Brady, who is residing in Pocatello. Michael Kelly the maternal grandfather of Bessie Layng, was born in Ireland and came to New

York in 1866. He is now living at Grand Island, Nebraska, where he has retired from active business life, having for many years been a railroad man. He is seventy-two years of age, as is his wife, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth Hyland and who is also a native of Ireland.

At the usual age Bessie Layng became a pupil in the public schools of Montpelier, Idaho, where she pursued her studies until 1909, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. She then came to Pocatello and for six months was employed in a confectionery store, after which she accepted the position of bookkeeper with Joe Russ, who conducted a meat market. On the expiration of that period Mr. Russ sold his business to the Bannock Cooperative Company, handling groceries and meats, and with the latter Miss Layng remained until the business was discontinued. A company of railroad men revived the business under the name of the Bannock Grocery Company and she remained in the employ of that firm for a year, when they in turn sold the business to N. O. Hall, with whom Miss Layng remained for a year and a half. In 1915 she purchased the business, becoming sole proprietor, and with her in its conduct are now associated her three brothers—Benjamin L., G. L. and Eugene B. Benjamin L. Layng became a member of the tank division of the United States army, Eugene B. was in the marine service and G. L. remained as the active assistant of his sister during the period of the world war. Her business consists of the retailing of meats and fancy and staple groceries, and she employs five people and utilizes three delivery wagons. She has developed the business to most extensive and gratifying proportions, possesses splendid executive ability and in her administrative direction of the affairs of the store has given evidence of those superior qualities which make for success.

HARLEY J. HOOKER.

Harley J. Hooker, founder and manager of the Jordan Valley Farms Company of Boise and thus figuring in connection with the reclamation and development of large landed areas in southern Idaho, was born at Carthage, Illinois, July 13, 1870, and is the only living child of William C. and Catherine (McQuary) Hooker. The father, now deceased, was a relative of General Joseph Hooker, one of the distinguished commanders of the Civil war. In the paternal line Harley J. Hooker is descended from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. His mother was a daughter of James G. McQuary, an officer of the Civil war. William C. Hooker was born in Auburn, New York, and took up the practice of law as a life work. He removed to Rockton, Illinois, with his parents when only ten years of age and in the pursuit of his education completed a course with the first class that was graduated from Beloit College of Wisconsin. After having qualified for law practice he chiefly followed his profession in Carthage, Illinois, where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred in 1915. For a considerable period he had survived his wife, who passed away in 1900. In their family were two sons and two daughters, but Harley J. is the only one now living. On the 3d of August, 1903, Mr. Hooker was married to Miss Etta L. Galloway, also a native of Illinois. His brother, Chellis E. Hooker, was a graduate of the law department of Northwestern University in Chicago and successfully practiced his profession and also served as county judge, being upon the bench at the time of his death, which occurred in 1901, when he was twenty-nine years of age.

Harley J. Hooker was educated in the public schools and in Carthage College of Carthage, Illinois. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in agricultural and development work. For six years he traveled extensively in Central America, West India Islands, South America and Europe, selling American made products and establishing agencies for the sale of American goods. He resided a number of years in St. Louis, Missouri, engaged in southern land, agriculture and development work. He came to Idaho in the fall of 1912, thoroughly recommended by the officials of the Southwestern Railroad as a successful colonizer of new districts. In Idaho he sold thirty thousand acres of the Twin Falls tract in 1912 and 1913, and in 1915 and 1916 he colonized the famous Clover tract, a tract of four thousand acres, located above the High Line Twin Falls canal, and lying south of Filer and Buhl. This tract was developed by the High Line Seed Farms Company of which Mr. Hooker was a member. The tract was all sage brush in the fall of 1914. This four thousand acres was developed by the company. They removed the brush, plowed the land, leveled it,



HARLEY J. HOOKER



seeded it all to clover. They built the roads, ditches, headgates, laterals, telephone lines, power line, sixty-five miles of woven wire fencing, guaranteed the settlers a first class stand of clover, assisted in building schools, parsonage, and now the church has the largest membership of any church of the same denomination in Idaho. The record yield of white clover was made on this tract. On sixteen and twenty-three one hundredth acres, sixteen bushels of white clover seed per acre was threshed, selling for five thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars. The land was sold for one hundred and sixty dollars per acre to over sixty-nine settlers from Nebraska, nearly all of whom are now living on the land. They have built substantial homes and improvements, until now (1919) it is one of the very best improved districts in southern Idaho.

When Mr. Hooker finished the sale of this tract the settlers forwarded him a letter, a copy of which is here shown. It was signed by all the settlers of the tract.

"Clover, Idaho, Nov. 19, 1916.

"In appreciation of the opportunity afforded us for investment at Clover, Idaho, and of the complete fulfillment of all the representations made by you in your business relations with us, we hand you this letter. Our dealings have been in all respects satisfactory and we bespeak for you abundant success in your future enterprises."

Letters of endorsement were also received by officials of the Frisco Railroad, M., K. & T. R. R. on R. & N. O. S. L., and one from the Union Pacific system is shown here:

"Hooker is livest wire and ablest colonizer of those with whom we cooperate. Am convinced Jordan valley through his efforts will be filled with successful farmers who will be a great asset to the state."

Mr. Hooker came to Boise on the 1st of January, 1917, and has since given his attention to the Jordan Valley Farms Company, of which he is the president and manager. This company has offices on the fifth floor of the Idaho building. Perhaps no better indication of the work to which Mr. Hooker is devoting his time can be given than by quoting from the Idaho Farmer of June 13, 1918. In an article written for that publication A. E. Gipson said: "The Jordan Valley community has long been known as an important live stock center, and more especially with reference to its location in the 'Heart of the Range,' that is to say, in the great grazing section of Malheur county. The extent and richness of these lands have long been known, but until within the past few years, no one seems to have seriously considered the matter of increasing their productivity, excepting in a limited way, by the construction of an irrigation system. And so, as already intimated, Jordan Valley has remained a range live stock proposition, and in its earlier history had the reputation of being decidedly 'wild and wooly.' This, of course, was the era of the gay and festive cowboy, sometimes known as the buckaroo, about whose escapades and ready-made thrills some of the old settlers of the Jordan Valley country still retain vivid recollections.

"But these days have long since passed, and the locality has been associated of late with the thought of thrift and contentment, suggested by the substantial character and the accumulation of worldly possessions on the part of stockmen and farmers. Many of them have grown wealthy and some have retired from active work, or have gone to other places, either to engage in business or to take life easier than they formerly did. Others have made a change for the purpose of giving their children the benefit of advanced educational facilities. And so quite a transformation, if not in fact a reality, is in prospect. This will be greatly accelerated, no doubt, by the development of the irrigation project referred to.

"This project will cover thousands of acres of productive lands, and embracing, as it does, a storage system of large capacity and conceded merit, should attract a desirable class of settlers.

"The storage plant is known as Antelope Reservoir and is one of the best suited for storage the writer has ever seen, and, owing to the contour of the hills, with their rock-ribbed formation, where the main dam is being built, can be made very substantial and permanent. The base is built to accommodate a fifty foot dam at which level it will store thirty thousand acre feet of water. At the eighty foot level it is to impound one hundred and twenty-seven thousand acre feet. This storage is to be a reserve supply of water, as the water for irrigation earlier in the season is to be supplied direct from canals, which are either to be built or are already partially constructed.

"There is also a second reservoir in the plan, to be known as the upper canyon reservoir, which is to be a part of the storage system, as the contention is that the

run-off of Jordan Creek and its tributaries has a great volume of water in the early spring which can and will be utilized by the storage proposed, to be used later in the season if needed.

"The project is divided into three systems or units. The upper one of sixteen thousand acres, the Antelope unit of five thousand acres and the lower unit of twenty-three thousand acres."

ANTON M. SANDE.

Anton M. Sande is the proprietor of the Twin Falls Feed & Ice Company of Twin Falls, where he has now developed a business of gratifying proportions, his methods at all times measuring up to modern commercial standards. He was born in Stavanger, Norway, on the 25th of January, 1874, and is a son of Michael and Anna (Rasmussen) Sande. He spent the period of his boyhood and youth in the land of the midnight sun and had reached the age of twenty-two years when in 1896 he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world. After crossing the briny deep he made his way westward to Kendall county, Illinois, and there he secured employment as a farm hand, for he had come to the United States with a very limited capital. For a number of years he remained in the Mississippi valley and then in August, 1903, came to Idaho, making Butte his destination. He entered the employ of McRoy & Rogerson and for four years was connected with their sheep and cattle outfit. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode at Twin Falls and here engaged in the ice business, which he has since followed successfully, enjoying a large trade in that commodity. After three years he purchased the Twin Falls Feed Mill and has since conducted both lines of business under the name of the Twin Falls Feed & Ice Company. In addition he has made judicious investments in farm lands and now owns considerable good property of that character. His business location is at Fifth avenue, South, in Twin Falls.

Mr. Sande is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. After taking out his naturalization papers he became a supporter of the republican party. Almost a quarter of a century has passed since he left his native land to seek a home and fortune in the new world and he has never had occasion to regret the change, for here he found the chances which he sought and in their utilization has advanced to a creditable position in business circles of his adopted city.

JAMES B. LATIMER.

James B. Latimer, who passed away July 3, 1912, was a well known druggist and highly respected citizen of Boise. His social qualities and many sterling traits of character had endeared him to all who knew him and his cheery disposition won for him the name among his friends of "Sunny Jim." He was born in Iowa, December 31, 1874, and his youthful days were passed in that state, where his education was acquired in the public schools. His father was a merchant of Iowa, where James B. Latimer remained until early manhood, when he came to Idaho. After a brief residence at Hailey he removed to Boise and here learned the drug business, chiefly in the store of Charles L. Joy. After two years there passed he embarked in business on his own account, prompted thereto by a laudable ambition and a progressive spirit, which wrought for success in later life. It was in 1901 that he joined C. O. Ballou in organizing the Ballou-Latimer Company, Ltd., of which he became the vice president. They established a drug store which they successfully conducted, building up a trade of gratifying proportions. Mr. Latimer remained an active factor in the management and control of the business until his death, when Mrs. Latimer became the vice president and is still thus connected with the store.

It was on the 30th of October, 1901, that Mr. Latimer was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Haug, a daughter of Nicholas Haug, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Mrs. Latimer and her mother, Mrs. Mary Haug, reside at No. 420 Jefferson street and are among the well known ladies of Boise. In the Haug family are six living children, four daughters and two sons: Mrs. Emma Lippincott, of New York City; Mrs. Theresa Puckett, the widow of the late W. H. Puckett, a well known lawyer of Boise who at one time was a law partner of Governor James H.

Hawley and who passed away December 18, 1916; Ethelbert, living in Kellogg, Idaho; Josephine, who became the wife of James B. Latimer; Frank, who is in the drug business in Boise; and Mrs. Victoria Jones, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Latimer had no children. He was a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also of the Knights of Pythias and he was very popular among a circle of friends that was almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. He had not yet attained middle age when death called him, although he had spent the previous winter in Florida, hoping that a change of climate would prove beneficial. He was a man of courageous spirit and high principles and the sterling traits of his character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

A. FRANK SNOW.

A. Frank Snow, manager at Burley for the Nibley-Channel Lumber Company, Ltd., was born in Albany, Kentucky, January 26, 1860, and is a son of O. H. P. and Rebecca (Zimmerman) Snow. His boyhood days were passed in the place of his nativity and his education was acquired in the public schools there. He was reared to the occupation of farming to which he afterward gave his attention until 1909, when, attracted by the opportunities of the growing northwest, he made his way to American Falls, Idaho, where he resided for a year. In 1910 he removed to Burley and accepted a position with the Twin Falls Lumber Company, the business at the present time being conducted under the name of the Boise-Payette Lumber Company. He remained in that connection for four years, after which he was elected to the position of treasurer of Cassia county in 1914. He filled the office for two years. After retiring from office he conducted a farm for a short time and in September, 1917, accepted his present position as manager with the Nibley-Channel Lumber Company, Ltd., at Burley. His previous experience in connection with the lumber trade well qualified him for the onerous and responsible duties which he assumed. He has developed the business to gratifying proportions, being now in charge of a large lumberyard, in connection with which he cares for an extensive trade.

On the 26th of January, 1917, Mr. Snow was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Lowrey, a daughter of John and Martha Lowrey, of Grayville, Illinois, where her father was extensively engaged in stock raising.

Mr. Snow has always given his political allegiance to the republican party since attaining his majority and while still a resident of Kentucky served as sheriff of Clinton county for some time. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and is loyal to the teachings and purposes of those organizations. There have been no unusual or spectacular phases in his life. His record is that of a representative American business man who has realized at the outset that industry and perseverance are indispensable factors in the attainment of success. Thoroughness and fidelity have also characterized his career and have brought him into important business relations in the northwest.

HERBERT G. WELLS.

Herbert G. Wells, the Boise representative of the firm of Maney Brothers & Company, general contractors of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has been a member of the firm since 1905 and previous to that time was for several years a partner in the firm of Wells Brothers, contractors. His associations along these lines have brought him wide experience and pronounced capability. His birth occurred on the bank of the Ohio River in West Virginia, October 22, 1867. He is the eldest son of Elijah H. and Rachel Virginia (Moore) Wells, natives of West Virginia and Missouri respectively. Both have now passed away. The son went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, when seventeen years of age in company with his parents and at the age of twenty he took up the contracting business in that state. His first work was in grading a railroad and for thirty years he has been engaged in general contract work, chiefly railroad building, the construction of dams, canals, irrigation projects and drainage work. For several years he and his younger brother, Ephraim J. Wells, composed the firm of Wells Brothers, general contractors, doing grading work for the Big Four Railroad, which was then

being built, their contracts being in Indiana and Illinois. The Wells Brothers constructed one hundred and three miles of the Frisco Railroad in Oklahoma for the contracting firm of McArthur Brothers of Chicago, and since 1905 they have been the "company" in the firm of Maney Brothers & Company, with headquarters at Oklahoma City. This, too, is a very large concern.

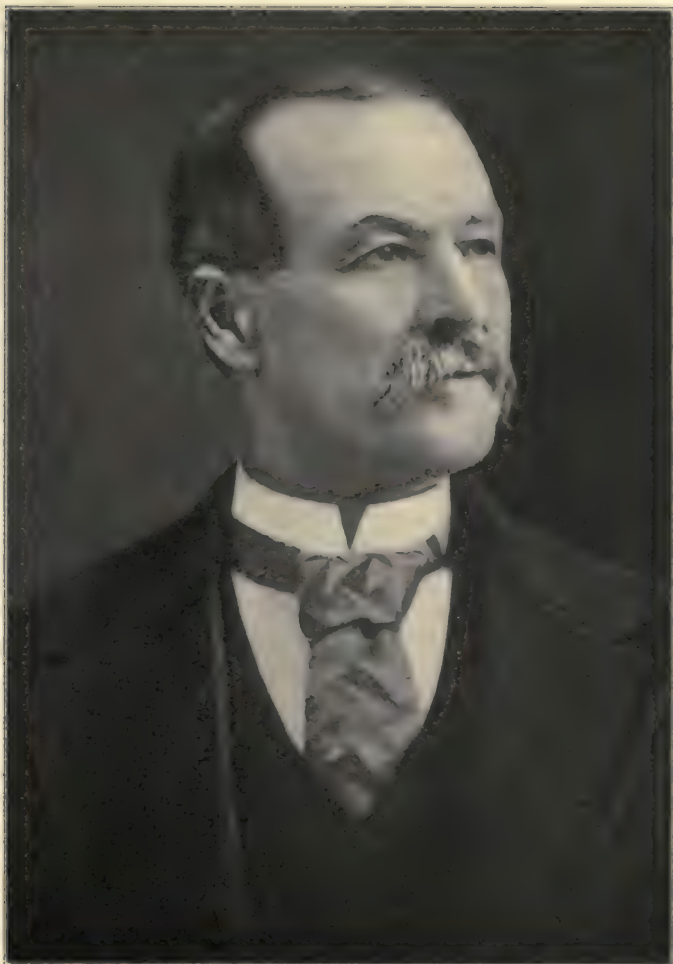
Mr. Wells first came to Idaho as representative of the company in 1911 to construct the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railroad. The firm of Maney Brothers & Company had the contract for many large works in Idaho and Mr. Wells and his brother, E. J. Wells, have had full charge of all work done by the firm in this state. They have been the builders of the Crane Creek dam for the Crane Creek Land & Water Company of Weiser, Idaho, and also the railroad for the United States government extending from Barber, Idaho, to Arrowrock dam, the building of the line enabling the government to construct the Arrowrock dam, which is the largest and highest in the world. In recent years Mr. Wells has also executed other important construction work for Maney Brothers & Company and has recently completed a dam on Little Lost river, near Mackay, Idaho, and is building an irrigation plant for the government in eastern Oregon which will reclaim thirty-eight thousand acres of land. The offices of the company in Boise are located in the Shaw block and Mr. Wells and his brother are recognized as among the most prominent general contractors of the northwest, having been identified with many important projects.

In St. Louis, Missouri, in 1905, Mr. Wells was married to James Marie Nagle, of St. Louis, and they have two children, James Nagle and Katherine Alice, twins, aged nine years, their birth having occurred July 15, 1909. The family occupy a pleasant home at No. 2309 Sherman street, which was purchased by Mr. Wells about seven years ago. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club but has never been an active lodge man. His time and energies have been chiefly devoted to his business and close application, thoroughness and unfaltering industry have brought him prominently to the front in this connection.

COLONEL JOSIAH E. MILLER.

Colonel Josiah E. Miller is now a retired stockman living at Burley, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. He was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1842, a son of Robert and Rebecca (Love) Miller. His boyhood days were passed in the Keystone state, where he pursued his education as a public school pupil, and afterward learned the trade of a mason and bricklayer. At the time of the Civil war all business and personal interests, however, were put aside and in 1861 he joined the Union army as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. His military service was of a most strenuous character. He was wounded four times in the battle of Fair Oaks, was again wounded at Gettysburg and at Spottsylvania Courthouse. He was present when General Lee surrendered and on that occasion was in command of a brigade. He served altogether for four years and was honorably discharged at Pittsburgh. In the meantime his valor, loyalty and capability had won him various promotions until he had reached the rank of colonel and with that rank he was commanding a brigade at the time of General Lee's surrender.

In 1861 Colonel Miller went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania and worked on the first oil well drilled in the United States, but after the war, on account of the wounds which he had received in battle, he was obliged to give up that labor in 1867. He then made his way westward, settling at Washington, Iowa, where he purchased a farm, which he continued to cultivate and improve until his health failed. He afterward sold that property and became a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, where he entered business circles as a building contractor. For six years he continued in that business and in farming and afterward went to Halls Station, Missouri, where he remained through one winter. Later he drove across the country to Humboldt, Kansas, where lived his brother Mathew, who had also served in the Union army in the same company as Colonel Miller. He and his brother then started west, traveling as far as Green River, Wyoming, there being forty-nine wagons in the train. Mathew Miller continued the journey by way of Ogden, Utah, while Josiah E. Miller traveled by way of Soda Springs. They were to meet at Goose creek, but on arriving Josiah Miller found that his brother and others of the party were far



COLONEL JOSIAH E. MILLER



ahead. Colonel Miller, however, remained at Goose creek, settling three-fourths of a mile from where the town of Burley now stands. Here he took up one hundred and sixty acres and began the arduous task of developing a new farm. After building a log house he commenced the work of breaking the sod and cultivating his fields, which he brought under a high state of cultivation. Later he sold that property and located the land where Burley now stands, taking up a desert claim of six hundred and thirty acres, while his wife secured four hundred and eighty acres. Colonel Miller also bought more land and built thereon a brick house, after living for a time in a log house that already stood upon his claim. In 1905 he founded the town of Burley in connection with others, sold lots and bent his energies to the development of the village. He now owns two-thirds of the stock of the Townsite Company. Much of the growth and progress of Burley is directly due to his efforts and assistance. He was largely instrumental in having the sugar factory located there and has at all times been a prominent figure in promoting the development and upbuilding of his part of the state.

In 1865 Colonel Miller was married to Miss Isabel Ray, a daughter of George and Betsey (Gilmore) Ray and a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania. They have become the parents of three children: Mrs. Grace Higgins, now living at Red Bluff, California; Mrs. Lillian Vaughn, whose home is in Sacramento, California; and Arthur C., a resident of Burley.

In his political views Colonel Miller is a republican, having long given staunch and unfaltering support to the party. He served as first deputy sheriff at Albion and while acting in that capacity was wounded. He has also been postmaster, assessor and school trustee, filling the latter position until 1915, and while acting as postmaster at Albion he also conducted a general banking business there. He likewise established the Burley State Bank, which was the first bank of the town, and he became its first president. In 1915 he was elected mayor of Burley. He had previously been connected with the legislative history of Idaho, having in 1893 been chosen to represent his district in the state senate. While a member of the upper house he introduced a bill providing for the Albion Normal School, which bill passed both houses by a large majority. No one has ever questioned his devotion to the public welfare. He has labored untiringly to promote the progress and upbuilding of community and commonwealth, and over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His life has indeed been an active and useful one. While holding office at various periods, he has continued a successful and prominent stockman and now in the evening of life is living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. Throughout his entire life he has been as loyal to the best interests of his country as when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battlefields of the south and aided in the defense of the Union.

JESSE M. JACKSON.

Jesse M. Jackson, one of the county commissioners of Ada county, and a Boise pioneer, formerly identified with the contracting business but now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned and well merited rest, was born in Madison county, Illinois, October 8, 1858, his parents being Henry Clayton and Sarah Ellen (Gibbs) Jackson, who were also natives of Illinois. They removed to Kansas when their son, Jesse M., was eight years of age and both have now passed away.

Jesse M. Jackson was reared upon the home farm in Johnson county, Kansas, ten miles from Kansas City. His father, Henry C. Jackson, who made farming his life work, was one of a family of twenty-six children born of the two marriages of his father, Lowe Jackson, who removed from North Carolina to Illinois at an early period in the settlement of the latter state and took up his abode in Madison county, about twenty miles east of St. Louis. He became one of the pioneers of that district, settling in the midst of the woods, choosing a timbered district in preference to the Illinois prairies. His son, Henry Clayton Jackson, was one of the children born of Lowe Jackson's first marriage. He, too, had a large family numbering ten children, of whom seven reached adult age, while five are still living.

In 1881 Jesse M. Jackson removed from Kansas to Idaho. He spent fifteen years in Custer county, near Challis, and during the first year of his residence there worked for wages. The second year he made a "stake" by raising a crop of oats. In 1896 he took up his abode in Boise and has made his home in and near the city since that time. For five years he owned and occupied an eighty-five acre ranch on the Boise bench and for about twelve years he conducted an extensive general contracting business, making various large excavations for some of Boise's leading structures, including the Overland building, the Idaho building, the new state capitol, the Boise high school, the Oxford Hotel, the Statesman block and others. In this undertaking he was associated with J. Ed Rankin, now deceased. The firm of Jackson & Rankin also did the excavating for the McCarty building, the Bristol Hotel, the Owyhee Hotel, the Boise City National Bank building and the Ford Motor Car building. As Mr. Jackson prospered in his undertakings he made extensive investments in property and is now the owner of much valuable rental realty in Boise, including the Jackson flats at the corner of Fourth street and Warm Springs avenue. His realty possessions return to him a most gratifying annual income and are the visible evidence of his life of well directed energy, thrift and sound business judgment.

On the 20th of October, 1890, Mr. Jackson was married in Lincoln, Nebraska, to Miss Marion Irene Spenny and they have two living children: Edna L. V., who is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University and is now private secretary to Congressman Burton L. French in Washington, D. C.; and Jesse M., fifteen years of age, a pupil in the Boise high school, from which his sister graduated ere entering the Leland Stanford University. They also lost a daughter who died while the family resided on the Boise bench. Mr. Jackson and his wife occupy a pleasant home which was built after plans which he made.

In politics he is a republican and in 1918 was the candidate on the party ticket for the office of county commissioner, to which he was elected and is now capably filling that office. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served as noble grand in the local lodge. In a review of his life it is easily seen that he has won the proud American title of a self-made man, his advancement coming as the direct reward of his own labors and perseverance, and his life history should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished by individual will.

IRA SMITH LAMBING.

Prominent among the energetic, farsighted and successful business men of Pocatello is numbered Ira Smith Lambing, now a wholesale dealer in hay, grain, flour and feed. His residence in Idaho dates from January 1, 1908, when he took up his abode at Twin Falls. He was born in Taylor county, Iowa, July 14, 1885, and is a son of William M. Lambing, a native of Ohio, who made his first visit to Idaho in 1872, when he was engaged in government survey work. He removed to Twin Falls from Iowa in 1911 and for many years was an active and prominent figure in live stock circles but is now living retired in the possession of a handsome competence acquired through his carefully directed business affairs. His wife has passed away.

Their son, Ira S. Lambing, attended school at West Liberty, Iowa, until seventeen years of age, when he entered upon a business course at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and later secured a position with the United States Express Company. He afterward became actively connected with the hardware trade as a clerk for J. F. Doty, at West Liberty, Iowa, and there remained in active business until January 1, 1908, when he came to this state. He purchased a farm at Twin Falls and remained thereon for one year, at the end of which time he leased his land and entered the employ of the Utah-Idaho Elevator Company, since which time he has been connected with the grain trade of the state. He was later made manager of all the business of that company in Idaho and filled that responsible position until the business was sold to the Farmers' Grain & Milling Company of Salt Lake City in 1913. Mr. Lambing then continued with John L. Barr, the former head of the Utah-Idaho Elevator Company, who at that time engaged in the grain business with headquarters at Pocatello under the name of the Pocatello Milling & Elevator Company. On the 1st of August, 1916, Mr. Lambing purchased the interests of Mr. Barr in the business and is now sole owner. He has erected a splendid large cement elevator and flour mill, and is engaged in the hay, grain, flour and feed business as a wholesale dealer, buying as far east as Kansas and selling as

far east as Kansas, Georgia and Tennessee, as far south as Texas and west to California. His business therefore covers a very wide territory and has reached most gratifying proportions. He owns Block 603, at the corner of Pocatello and Heyden avenues, where his business is located.

On the 5th of February, 1908, Mr. Lambing was married to Miss Emma Reeves, of West Liberty, Iowa, and they have one son, Ira S., Jr.

Mr. Lambing is fond of fishing and shooting and other outdoor sports. He was an amateur sprinter in his youth his record being a fifty-yard dash in six seconds, made at West Liberty, Iowa, in 1902. During his last year at school he was a member of the football team, which was not once defeated throughout the entire year. In his political views he is a republican and was a member of the city council of Pocatello in 1917 and 1918, standing at all times for those interests which are of greatest worth to the community. In fact he has labored untiringly to promote the welfare and advance the upbuilding of Pocatello, giving much time and effort to the cause, and he is a member of the Rotary Club, which draws its membership from among the most wide-awake and progressive citizens of the town and has but one representative from each line of business. During the period of the world war Mr. Lambing took a very active part in each Liberty Loan drive, speaking in the interests of the loan throughout the state. He is a man of forceful character and one that impresses others with the idea that anything which he undertakes he accomplishes. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. His is a character of splendid development, well rounded, the interests and activities in his life being carefully balanced.

MRS. HENRIETTA RESSLER.

Mrs. Henrietta Ressler is an active factor in the business circles of Pocatello, where she is conducting a grocery store. She is a native of Brantford, Canada, and has been a resident of the United States for forty years. For a short time she lived in St. Louis and then removed to Aurora, Illinois, where she attended the public schools, one of her instructors being Professor W. B. Powell, the father of the renowned violinist, Maud Powell. She was seventeen years of age when she was graduated from the grammar school of Aurora, after which she attended the normal school for one year and for another year taught at Marengo, Illinois. Later she was for fifteen years successfully engaged in teaching at Creston, Iowa, proving a capable educator, inspiring her pupils with much of her own zeal and interest in the work. In 1886 she became the wife of William Ressler at Creston, Iowa, and they removed to Pocatello, Idaho, where Mrs. Ressler has since made her home. On the 8th of January, 1914, she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband. She had left to her an only son, Fred A. who was born in 1889 and who was overseas in the great world war as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Battalion, his company making a splendid record on the battle sectors of France. He married Lola Hansen, of Pocatello, and they are parents of two children, Henrietta and Elizabeth.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Ressler has become an active factor in the business circles of Pocatello, where she is now conducting a grocery store that was formerly the property of Pond Brothers. She carries a large and carefully selected stock of staple and fancy groceries and puts forth every effort to please her customers, while her reasonable prices and straightforward business methods have secured to her a liberal and growing patronage. She is a woman of excellent business ability, sagacious and farsighted, and in addition to her grocery store she owns considerable residence property in Pocatello which she most carefully and wisely manages.

CLENCY ST. CLAIR.

Clency St. Clair, attorney at law of Idaho Falls, was born in Vinton, Iowa, May 24, 1871, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Alcorn) St. Clair, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was also a lawyer by profession and in 1856 he went to Iowa, removing to that state when there was not a railroad within its borders. He walked from Davenport to Vinton and practiced law there for many years, or until 1879, when

he removed to Nebraska, settling at Seward. He later became a resident of Minden, Nebraska, where he continued in the practice of law throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in August, 1897. His wife passed away in November, 1914.

Clency St. Clair lived at Seward and Minden, Nebraska. He served as deputy clerk and recorder at the latter place in the years 1888 and 1889 and then entered his father's office, where he read law. He afterward became a law student in the State University at Iowa City and was admitted to practice at the Nebraska bar in 1891. He then opened a law office in Minden, Nebraska, where he remained in active practice until January, 1892, when he removed to Omaha and practiced for eleven years in partnership with Warren Switzler. In December, 1903, he arrived in Idaho Falls and has since been a member of the bar of this state. He also has farming interests in Bonneville county which contribute to his annual income.

In September, 1906, Mr. St. Clair was married to Miss Adaline Wright and to them were born five children: Robert W., whose birth occurred October 1, 1907; Anna Eugenia, who was born September 1, 1909; Gilbert Clency, who was born February 11, 1912; Adaline W., born September 30, 1914; and Catharine Odell, June 9, 1917.

Fraternally Mr. St. Clair is a Mason and has attained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is the president of the Rotary Club of Idaho Falls. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he takes a keen interest in everything that has to do with matters of citizenship. He was elected to the state senate in 1911 and served also during the special session of 1912. He was delegate to the republican national convention of that year and was a member of the credentials committee for Idaho.

ALBERT D. PECK.

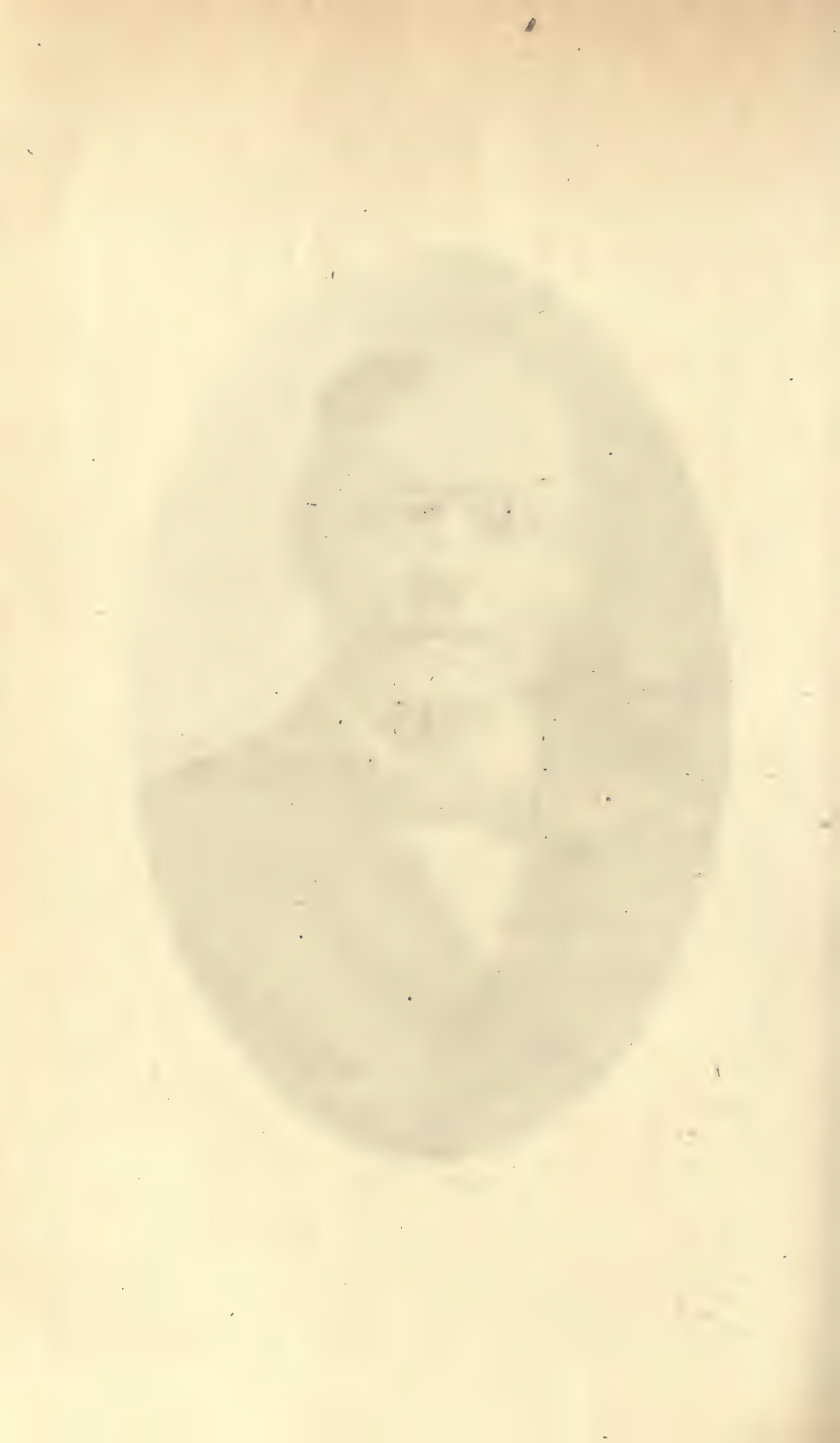
Albert D. Peck, probate judge of Bonneville county and a resident of Idaho Falls, was born in Onondaga county, New York, May 13, 1846, and is a son of Dewitt C. and Salome (Kinne) Peck, who are mentioned in connection with the sketch of C. G. Peck on another page of this work. Albert D. Peck was reared and educated in New York, remaining a resident of the Empire state to the age of twenty-six years. Through the summer months he engaged in farming for his father and in the winter seasons taught school until 1872, when he removed to Iowa and in the following year purchased land in Sac county. This he improved and cultivated until 1878, when he was elected county auditor of Sac county, making a splendid record in that connection, as is indicated by his five terms of service, covering a period of ten years. The growing west attracted him still farther and in 1892 he made his way to Deer Lodge, Montana, where he engaged in the abstract business until 1903. He was then elected to the office of county treasurer and filled that position for four years. In 1908 he arrived in Idaho Falls, purchased land two miles south of the town and at once began to further develop and improve the property. This he continued to cultivate until 1916, when he retired from active business and took up his abode in the town. He had also been the secretary of the Idaho irrigation district for two years and was one of its directors before leaving the farm. After he put aside the active work of the fields, however, the company insisted that he assume the duties of secretary. In November, 1918, he was elected probate judge of Bonneville county and is still filling that position.

On the 26th of February, 1874, Mr. Peck was married to Miss Augusta Smurr, of Columbus, Ohio, and to them were born two children. Helen S., who was born in October, 1875, and passed away in March, 1879; and DeWitt Clinton who was born April 26, 1880, and is a railroad man with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul now living at Deer Lodge Montana.

Politically Judge Peck is a republican and is a stalwart advocate of party principles because of his firm belief in their efficacy as factors in good government. He has always been more or less active and prominent in political circles and while living at Sac City, Iowa, served as mayor. He was also a trustee of the Iowa Agricultural College for one term and while in Montana was a member of the state capitol commission for five years, filling that position during the building of the capitol. Judge Peck is a Methodist in religious faith but while in Montana joined the Presbyterian church as there was no church of his denomination in the town. He served as ruling elder in the church for several years. In 1888 he was a delegate to the general conference of



ALBERT D. PECK



the Methodist church, held in New York. His religion is that which transcends denominationalism and it has found expression in every relation of his life, making him a man whom to know is to esteem and honor.

GEORGE H. ISH, JR.

George H. Ish, Jr., filling the office of chief of police of Pocatello, was born at Jacksonville, Oregon, November 5, 1863, and is a son of George H. Ish, Sr., who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and who crossed the plains by way of Mexico in 1849. He was the discoverer of the famous Gold Hill mine at Jacksonville, Oregon, and after retiring from the field of mining activity he engaged in cattle raising in Idaho. He has now departed this life and his wife passed away in 1908.

George H. Ish, Jr., was but three years of age when his parents removed with their family to Idaho, settling at Boise, where he remained until 1900. He passed through all the stirring scenes of the early days, and although he was too young to take an actual part in any of the Indian outbreaks, those times and scenes are indelibly impressed upon his memory. He was educated in the schools of Boise and in 1901 he entered the hotel business at Hailey, Idaho, where he remained until May, 1918, conducting a popular hostelry during that period. He was then appointed deputy United States marshal and filled that position in a most capable and effective manner until he was made chief of police of Pocatello in which capacity he is now serving.

In 1902 Mr. Ish was married to Miss Charlotte Polshey, of Oregon. Fraternally he is connected with the Eagles. The major part of his time and attention, however, is concentrated upon the discharge of his official duties and he is found a prompt, fearless and faithful officer.

ROBERT FRANKLIN CARR.

Robert Franklin Carr, secretary and treasurer of the Burley Realty & Abstract Company of Burley, Idaho, was born October 21, 1872, in Detroit, Michigan, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Townsend) Carr. The father was a farmer by occupation and in 1878 removed with his family to Linn county, Kansas, where he secured a tract of land and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits there.

The son attended the rural schools of Linn county until he reached the age of eighteen and during vacation periods assisted in the work of the home farm, early becoming familiar with the best methods of plowing, planting and harvesting. In 1892 he left home and secured employment in the plant of the Saddler Company, manufacturers of postoffice fixtures. He afterward, however, returned home and remained upon the farm until 1899, when he removed to Galena, Kansas, and for a year worked in a grocery store. He then went upon the road as a traveling salesman, representing the Joplin Candy Company. At a later period he was employed as adjuster by the People's Ice Company of Kansas City, Missouri, and in the summer of 1903 he went to Pawnee county, Oklahoma, where he engaged in townsite promotion. In 1904 he became a resident of Beaumont, Texas, where he devoted his attention to rice milling and to banking. In 1905 he organized, in connection with others, a bank at La Cygne, Kansas, and in 1906 sold his interest in that business and went to Richmond, Kansas, a place thirty miles west of La Cygne. There he purchased a bank in partnership with others and was identified therewith until 1909, when he sold his interest and made his way westward to the San Luis Valley. In June, 1911, he again sold out and went to Florida but in the spring of 1912 made his way to Salt Lake City, Utah, and on the 1st of March of the same year arrived at Burley, Idaho. Soon afterward he became the secretary of the Burley Township Company and in 1914 he purchased an interest in the Cassia County Abstract Company and since that time has been actively associated with the business as secretary and treasurer. The Burley Realty & Abstract Company are bonded abstractors, handling abstracts of title, insurance and bonds, real estate, irrigated lands, dry farms and city property. They also make rentals and loans, blue prints and do conveyancing. The officers are: J. C. Gaskill, president; H. J. Chance, vice president; and R. F. Carr, secretary and treasurer.

In 1907 Mr. Carr was married to Miss Louise Broadwell, a daughter of William H.

and Elizabeth (Ward) Broadwell, of La Cygne, Kansas. They now have two children, Frances and Robert. Mr. Carr is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge of Burley, and he has also attained high rank in the order, as is indicated by the fact that he has membership in Elkorah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a director of the Commercial Club and a past secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He manifests a keen and helpful interest in important public projects and is alive to the issues and needs of the present hour, lending his aid and support to all measures which he believes will prove of public benefit.

WILLIAM B. DAVIDSON.

William B. Davidson, senior member of the law firm of Davidson & Davison, with offices in the Yates building in Boise, was born in Scott county, Virginia, April 29, 1878, the eldest child of Melvin Z. and Lucy J. (Collings) Davidson. The Davidson family is of Scotch descent, the ancestry being traced back to the Davidsons, a numerous, powerful and prominent clan of Scotland. The grandfathers of William B. Davidson in both the paternal and maternal line were soldiers of the Confederate army, and the former, Henry Davidson, died as a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio. Melvin Z. Davidson and his wife now reside upon a farm near Meridian, Idaho. They were both born and reared in Virginia and in that state were married on the 17th of May, 1877. The father was born in 1858, so that he is but twenty years older than his son William.

The latter was reared upon a farm in Cass county, Missouri, about forty miles from Kansas City. His early education was acquired in the country schools and later he attended Scarritt College of Neosho, Missouri. When nineteen years of age he began teaching, which profession he followed for a brief period in order to fill out an unexpired term. It was his desire to become a member of the bar and with that end in view he took up the study of law at Harrisonville, Missouri, where he pursued his reading from 1898 until 1900. On the 3d of January of the latter year he was admitted to the bar and in the following April came to Boise. Through the intervening period, covering nineteen years, he has continued in active practice in this city save for a period of three and a half years, from 1914 until 1918, during which he was practicing law in Los Angeles, California. He then returned to Boise in January, 1918, and is now senior partner in the law firm of Davidson & Davison, his partner being W. H. Davison.

In politics he is a democrat but is an American before being a partisan and prefers law practice to political activity. His ability in his chosen profession is acknowledged in a liberal clientage that has connected him with much important litigation heard in the courts of the district. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Mystic Shriner and is a past potentate of El Korah Temple of Boise. He likewise belongs to the Commercial Club and is interested in all of the projects of that organization for the benefit, development and upbuilding of the city.

BURCHARD LENDALL SAWTELLE.

Burchard Lendall Sawtelle was well known in the business circles of Pocatello as a representative of the Pocatello Security & Trust Company from 1914 until 1918, when he joined the army as a member of the Tank Corps. Pocatello numbers him among her progressive and representative citizens and in Bannock county he has a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. He was born in the state of Maine, January 13, 1877, and during his infancy was taken by his parents to Boston, Massachusetts, where the family home was maintained through the period of his youth. He attended school there and was graduated from the Roxbury high school at the age of sixteen years. He started upon his business career in the capacity of a commercial traveler, representing a jewelry firm of the east. In 1904 he removed to Los Angeles, California, although continuing in his former employment. The year 1914 witnessed his arrival in Pocatello, at which time he entered the employ of the Pocatello Security & Trust Company, with which he continued until after America's entrance into the World war. Although beyond military age he enlisted in the service

of his country as a member of the Tanks Corps and was sent to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. After his return home he opened a real estate office in Pocatello. He is now president of the Great Northwest Development Company, which was incorporated March 4, 1920, and of which G. W. Koch is secretary and treasurer.

In 1912 Mr. Sawtelle was married to Mrs. B. F. Garber, who bore the maiden name of Mary Elizabeth Harris and was born at Carthage, Missouri, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Harris. Her father is a Civil war veteran who is now living at Portland, Oregon, but her mother passed away in August, 1917. Mrs. Sawtelle's daughter, Leona Pearl Koch, is living with her at Pocatello. She is the wife of Guilford William Koch, who was general district manager at Seattle, Washington, for the John Boliman Tobacco Company. He was born in South Dakota and after America entered the war against Germany he became a lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Machine Gun Battalion, while his wife returned to Pocatello to live with her mother during his absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawtelle have a fine home in Pocatello, of which he is the owner. He has been an Elk for more than twenty years and is a valued representative of that order. He has long been classed with the progressive citizens of Pocatello and is a factor in the upbuilding of the community. It was the same spirit of devotion to the public good and to high ideals that caused him to join the army, doing his part where duty called him.

HARRY L. WILLSON, M. D.

Dr. Harry L. Willson, a physician and surgeon of Idaho Falls, was born at Clarks-ville, Virginia, October 25, 1889, and is a son of Dr. Thomas C. and Adelaide (Shangle) Willson, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was born in Bristol, Tennessee. The father was also a physician who practiced his profession in Virginia for some years and later in Pennsylvania and Missouri. About 1890 he removed to Idaho Falls, where he continuously practiced until the last eight or nine years, during which period he has lived retired. He has become the owner of extensive farming interests that require all of his attention, leaving him no time for professional duties. His wife is also living, as is his father, who served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and he still makes his home in Virginia.

Dr. Harry L. Willson was reared and educated in Idaho Falls, being but fourteen months old when his parents removed to this state. He passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school and afterward became a student in Whitman College at Walla Walla, Washington, where he was graduated with the class of 1910. He then went east and matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1914 on the completion of a course in medicine and surgery. He afterward practiced in the University Hospital until March, 1917, when he returned to Idaho Falls and in April of that year opened an office which he has since conducted. He is recognized as a thorough, earnest and conscientious member of the medical profession, and his increasing ability is winning for him a large practice.

On the 7th of November, 1917, Dr. Willson was married to Miss Sue Lambert Miller. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. To the teachings of these organizations he is loyal and faithful and their principles find expression in his life. Politically he maintains an independent course, nor has he ever been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his business affairs.

LELAND D. CREESE.

Leland D. Creese, conducting a photographic establishment at Burley, comes to the northwest from the Sunflower state, his birth having occurred in Jewell county, Kansas, February 26, 1879, his parents being M. P. and Susan W. (Wells) Creese. His youthful days were passed in his native state and at the usual age he became a pupil in the public schools. His father was a photographer and he learned the business under his father's direction, working with him for five years. He then went to central Florida, where he remained until 1919, when he sought the opportunities of the growing northwest and made his way to Burley. Here he opened a gallery. He

has a well appointed studio, employing the latest and most scientific processes in his photographic work and producing excellent results. He possesses a naturally keen artistic sense and his work is giving the utmost satisfaction, so that his patronage is steadily growing.

In 1900 Mr. Creese was married to Miss Florence Ross, a native of Oil City, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Frank and Lillie Ross, the former now superintendent for the Postal Telegraph at Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Creese have one child, Andrew.

Since starting out in the business world Mr. Creese has concentrated his efforts and attention upon photography and is actuated by a laudable ambition to attain the highest possible skill in that field. The steady progress that he has made has placed him with the leading photographers of southern Idaho.

DR. HENRY ARTHUR GROSSMAN.

Dr. Henry Arthur Grossman, optometrist of Boise, who has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession for twenty years, was born in the state of New York, September 15, 1871, and was also reared in the Empire state. Following his removal westward he resided for fifteen years in Kansas City, Missouri, covering the period from 1900 until September, 1915, when he came to Boise, Idaho. He is a graduate of the Merry College of Optometry and also the Southwestern Optical College of Kansas City, Missouri, and for two decades has devoted his attention to practice. He also has a post-graduate certificate from the World's Optometry Congress of San Francisco, where he was made a member of the scientific section of the congress, which was a feature of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Dr. Grossman was sent as a delegate to this exposition from the Idaho State Association of Optometrists. His skill and ability in his profession are pronounced. He has studied broadly and is constantly promoting his knowledge through further reading and experience.

In Denver, Colorado, in 1894, Dr. Grossman was married to Miss Leefe Lula Fowler, a native of Tennessee, who was reared, however, in Ohio. They have three children: Grizelda, Alzena and Moritz. Mrs. Grossman is one of the lineal descendants of Sir Isaac Newcome, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Grossman has membership with the Improved Order of Red Men and also in the Boise Commercial Club. He is likewise connected with the Hebrew Temple of Boise and Mrs. Grossman, although reared in the Gentile faith, has espoused the Jewish faith since her marriage. Dr. Grossman has no business interests outside of his profession, concentrating his efforts and attention upon his chosen life work, in which he has made substantial advancement.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. DEWEY.

Colonel William H. Dewey of Nampa, who has departed this life, was one of the builders of Idaho's greatness. His contributions to the work of development were real and creditable and his signal service was in the vigor he lent to the pioneer era in making this region habitable, in bringing its resources to light and in stamping his intensely practical ideas upon the constructive measures which have led to the up-building of the state. Such careers are too near us now for their significance to be appraised at its true value, but the future will be able to trace the tremendous effect of their labors upon the society and the institutions of their time. The possibilities of high position afforded in the United States to industry and fidelity were never better illustrated than in Colonel Dewey's case. He crossed the plains when a man of about forty years and thereafter bent his energies to constructive work in the development of Idaho.

Colonel Dewey was born in Massachusetts in 1822 and in 1863 came to the northwest, making his way first to Ruby City, Owyhee county. From that town he afterward removed to Silver City, where he spent many years in the boom mining days, contributing much to the utilization of the great, mineral resources of that district and to the progress made in other directions. He at once saw the necessities and the opportunities of the state and in pioneer times became identified with trail



COLONEL WILLIAM H. DEWEY

building; and his labors were continued in accordance with the period of development until he was actively associated with railroad building. He regarded no project that would benefit his community too unimportant to receive his attention, nor did he hesitate to become identified with the most extensive interests. In pioneer times he labored in the development of the trails, later assisted in the building of wagon roads and finally of railroads. He was also closely associated with the development of mining interests and whatever he undertook seemed to be attended with prosperity and success.

For twenty years Colonel Dewey was actively engaged in mining and his operations placed him in the front rank among those who were developing Idaho's mineral resources. The notable properties which he owned included the Trade Dollar and Black Jack mines, which he afterward sold to Pittsburgh (Pa.) corporations. These properties had been brought to a stage of production that added greatly to the fame of Owyhee county as a mineral section. With various other mining interests Colonel Dewey was also closely associated. However, he gradually diverted his business activity to other fields, becoming interested in railroad construction and in community building. In 1893 he was one of the incorporators of the Boise, Nampa & Owyhee Railroad Company, which constructed a standard line from Nampa to Murphy and included the building of the pioneer steel bridge across the Snake river, which still stands as one of the most substantial structures of the kind—a splendid example of the permanency of the Dewey construction. With the completion of that road Colonel Dewey took up the work of building a line north from Nampa and organized the Idaho Northern, which in 1900 undertook the work of constructing a railroad from Nampa to Emmett which was completed in 1902. Later this road was extended to Payette lakes, one of the greatest natural summer resorts in the northwest, but which was neglected and isolated for many years because of the lack of transportation facilities. As he promoted his mining interests he always secured the best equipment that could be purchased and the same was true in connection with railroad construction. The result of this high standard of work is seen today in the excellent condition of the railroads which he built and the mines which he developed.

A contemporary writer has said: "Colonel Dewey was a typically rugged western specimen. He lived many years in the mountains but at no time did he permit that environment to render him provincial. His ambition as a builder was only abridged by his most supreme effort and his last dollar. His determination in all his work to build big and broad for the future was exemplified in a thousand directions, but perhaps at no time more noticeably to the general public than in the case of the Dewey Palace hotel at Nampa, then a small place. Colonel Dewey projected his vision down the avenues of time and built for that little place a hotel costing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Time has fully justified his judgment. Colonel Dewey, in all his busy life, was never so much concerned as to his own financial future as he was about the future of his home section and his state, although he had amassed considerable of a fortune before he died. Essentially a builder for future generations, he left to the people of the state a magnificent heritage."

E. W. M. DAY.

E. W. M. Day, of the Day Realty Company of Boise, was born at Tunbridge Wells, England, July 29, 1875, the eldest child of Edward and Emily Mary (Honey) Day, who were farming people of that country. The youth of E. W. M. Day was passed upon the old homestead farm and after his education was completed by a course in the public schools he devoted his attention to farming and fruit growing there. He lived near London for ten years and was manager for a large fruit and vegetable concern near Windsor Castle, during which period he necessarily spent much of his time in the metropolis, marketing all of his fruit and vegetables in London in the Covent Garden market, which is probably the largest market place in the world.

In 1903, Mr. Day determined to try his fortune in the new world and crossed the ocean to Canada, spending the summer in Saskatchewan. In 1904 he crossed the border into the United States and for a brief period resided at Lewistown, Idaho, but later went to Colorado and in 1908 became a resident of Emmett, Idaho. His parents afterward joined him in the new world and are now residents of Boise. In their family were four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living in the United States, and

with the exception of one brother, Charles, who is in Michigan, all are residents of Idaho.

During the four years of his residence at Emmett, Idaho, E. W. M. Day was engaged in the real estate business and was also well known as a fruit tree salesman. Upon coming to the capital in 1913 he purchased a half interest in the Hub City Realty Company, his partner in the undertaking being Fred Colburn, but soon afterward he purchased Mr. Colburn's interest and later, in 1915, he admitted his brother Ernest to a partnership in the business under the name of the Day Realty Company, with offices at the corner of Idaho and Tenth streets. They have built up a business of large and gratifying proportions and through their activities in the real estate field have done much to develop and improve the city. They have negotiated many important realty transfers and have been the means of transforming unsightly vacancies into attractive residential or business districts.

In 1907, in Colorado, E. W. M. Day was married to Miss Valeria Olivia Smith, a native of Nebraska, and they have become parents of two sons and two daughters, Grace, Stanley, Bernice and Melvin, the three eldest now pupils in the public schools of Boise.

Mr. Day is a member of the Commercial Club. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office, and never has he sought political preferment for himself. His chief recreation is fishing and hunting but he has little leisure for such sports, his life being one of intense business activity. He and all of his family are Baptists in religious faith and the teachings of the church permeate his conduct in every relation of life, making him a man whom to know is to esteem and honor.

GEORGE W. FROMAN.

George W. Froman, serving for the third term as sheriff of Canyon county and a most highly honored and valued resident of Caldwell, came to this state from Missouri with his parents in 1864, the family having driven across the plains with five yoke of cows to one wagon and a team of horses to the other. He was at that time a little lad of but four summers, his birth having occurred in Missouri, March 20, 1860. His father, Dr. F. K. Froman, was a physician by profession but combined farming with his practice and followed both pursuits here. Locating at the mouth of the Boise river, they remained there until 1868 and then removed to a point near Middleton, Idaho, where Dr. Froman again engaged in farming as well as in medical practice for about two years. A third removal took him to within six miles of the present town of Vale, Oregon, on the Malheur river, where he devoted his attention to the tilling of the soil and to the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred in 1896.

His son, George W. Froman, started out in the business world when a youth of fourteen years, being first employed by Tom Johnson and Yank Robinson, who were in the cattle business in Oregon. After three years spent in that connection he entered the employ of Billy Starks, also a cattle dealer of Oregon, with whom he remained until 1878, when the war with the Bannock Indians broke out and he enlisted as a scout in the United States government service, with which he was thus connected for about four months. During that period he participated in several fights with the Indians and had many narrow escapes. His brother Ben was also a scout and was detailed to apprehend some deserters from the army. A second brother, Horton Howard, who was a messenger in the United States service, was ambushed by the Indians and killed near Olive lake, in Grant county, Oregon, being buried where he fell. The following fall, however, when the war was over his body was exhumed and removed to the Canyon Hill cemetery in Caldwell.

In 1879 George W. Froman was appointed deputy warden of the United States penitentiary of Idaho, in which capacity he served for two years, and within that time six convicts broke out of the penitentiary, one of whom was killed in the pursuit, two surrendered and the other three were captured thirty days later at Paine's creek, near where the town of Bliss is now located. The capture of these three men, who were serving life terms and were therefore very desperate in attempting their escape, resulted only after four battles between them and the officers and the firing of forty-two rounds of ammunition, the convicts being hit several times but not mortally wounded. Subsequent to this time Mr. Froman was appointed warden of the federal penitentiary by E. S. Chase, United States marshal, but resigned in 1881.

It was in the spring of the following year that Mr. Froman wedded Miss Mary Bowman, a daughter of Captain John Bowman, of the Boise valley. He then took up the occupation of farming and also engaged in freighting between Caldwell and De Lamar, Silver City and Flint until 1884, when he turned his attention to the butchering business, which he carried on at Caldwell for two years. He then resumed freighting over his old route and in 1887 built the Jordan Valley wagon road and Froman ferry across the Snake river. He operated this ferry until 1900 and then disposed of it. In 1898 he had begun the shipping of beef cattle from Caldwell to Dawson City, Alaska, by way of Seattle, Skagway and the Dawson trail, following that route for two years, after which he shipped by way of Seattle, Skagway and down the Yukon river. In 1900, when he was going down the Yukon, he had two empty scows wrecked in the White Horse Rapids. In 1901, however, he was not so fortunate, as he had two scows that contained sheep wrecked in the rapids, losing one hundred and eighty-eight head.

In 1903 Mr. Froman embarked in the real estate business in Caldwell, where he operated until 1911, when he built a garage, in conjunction with which he had the agency for the Ford and Reo cars. He conducted this business until 1914, when he was elected sheriff, and the proof of his capability and popularity is found in his reelection in 1916 and again in 1918. He disposed of his interest in the Froman-Ross Automobile Company in Boise on the 15th of October, 1918, at which time the firm had outstanding accounts of over twenty thousand dollars, all secured.

To Mr. and Mrs. Froman have been born five children: Ethel, the wife of Thomas Murray, of Springdale, Montana, by whom she has one child, Willis; Walter C., a civil engineer, who was a corporal in the government engineering purchasing office in France and who crossed overseas in a ship that was attacked by submarines, several of which they succeeded in sinking; Mrs. Grace Adams, of Boise, whose husband is associated with the Boise Statesman; Harry Hunter, who is connected with the Troy Laundry of Caldwell and who married Muriel Nolan, of Caldwell, by whom he has one son, Robert; and Georgie, who is teaching school at Tendavis, Idaho, and who is the wife of William W. Welch.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Froman is a Mason and loyally adheres to the teachings and beneficent purposes of the craft. His life has been fraught with many interesting, exciting and oftentimes dangerous experiences since he first crossed the plains in 1864, more than a half century ago. Throughout this long period he has been an interested witness of the growth and development of the west, and his aid and influence have ever been on the side of maintaining order and promoting the public welfare.

HON. IREL J. GUDMUNDSEN.

Hon. Irel J. Gudmundsen, actively engaged in farming in Cassia county and a resident of Burley, where he is serving as a member of the city council, is also a member of the state legislature and his activity along public lines is an indication of his deep interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the state. He was born at Lehi, Utah, November 8, 1887, a son of Isaac and Fanny (Mulliner) Gudmundsen, who are also natives of Utah and representatives of old families of the Church of the Latter Day Saints who colonized that state. The father is of Danish descent while the mother is of English origin, and they now make their home in Burley, Idaho, the father serving as bishop of Burley ward, a position which he has occupied for a number of years. It was in the '50s that the Gudmundsen family was founded in Utah by the paternal grandparents of Irel J. Gudmundsen, who came from Denmark. The grandfather bore the name of Gudmun Gudmundsen and was born in Iceland but went to Denmark before coming to the United States.

In the year 1890 Isaac Gudmundsen removed with his family to Idaho, settling first at Iona, near Idaho Falls, where he engaged in merchandising and also in farming. In 1909 he took up his abode at Burley, where he and his wife still reside.

Irel J. Gudmundsen supplemented his public school training by study in the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, where he pursued a commercial course and on its completion he became associated with his father in mercantile business and in farming and sheep raising. The business association between them was long maintained and Irel J. Gudmundsen for six years was the manager of the large retail general store of the firm of Gudmundsen & Sons at Burley. They carried an extensive stock and enjoyed a splendid patronage, remaining actively in the business there until

1918, when they withdrew from mercantile circles at that place. Irel J. Gudmundsen is now actively engaged in the commission business and as a dealer in real estate and investments, and a member of the Federal Land Company. He displays sound business judgment and indefatigable energy, and his perseverance and determination have been the salient factors in the attainment of his present-day success.

In September, 1912, in Salt Lake City, Mr. Gudmundsen was married to Miss Elsie Taylor, who was born and reared in Cassia county, Idaho, and they now have three sons: Irel Taylor, Decon Max, and Dick D.

Mr. Gudmundsen has always remained an active worker and earnest supporter of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and from 1908 until 1911 was a missionary of the church in France and Switzerland and while abroad he also traveled as a tourist through Italy, Germany and England. Ever keenly interested in community welfare, he is now serving as a member of the Burley city council in the capacity of street commissioner. His political endorsement has always been given to the republican party and upon its ticket he was elected to the state legislature in the fall of 1918, being accorded a good majority. He is now chairman of the committee on railroads and other corporations, is a member of the committee on state affairs, fish and game, irrigation, reservoirs and reclamation and educational institutions. He closely studies plans and projects which come before the legislature and his endorsement of a measure rests upon a firm belief in its efficacy as a factor in good government or in the material upbuilding and development of the state.

ALBERT E. WEAVER, D. D. S.

Dr. Albert E. Weaver, engaged in the practice of dentistry in Boise, was born at North Liberty, St. Joseph county, Indiana, May 11, 1875, his birthplace being the farm of his parents, David H. and Malinda (Rupel) Weaver, both of whom have passed away. They removed to Colorado when their son Albert was but six years of age and there he was reared upon a ranch meeting with the usual experiences of the boy who spends his youth upon the frontier. He acquired a good high school education at Longmont, Colorado, and then determining upon the practice of dentistry as a life work, entered the dental department of the University of Denver, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. He first located for practice in Greeley, where he remained until 1904 and since that time has been in Boise. He has offices on the fifth floor of the Overland building, having occupied his present location for six years. He keeps in touch with modern professional thought and investigation and is skilled in the operative work of dentistry, so that he is accorded a liberal patronage. He belongs to the Dental Protective Association of the United States and also to the Preparedness League of American Dentists.

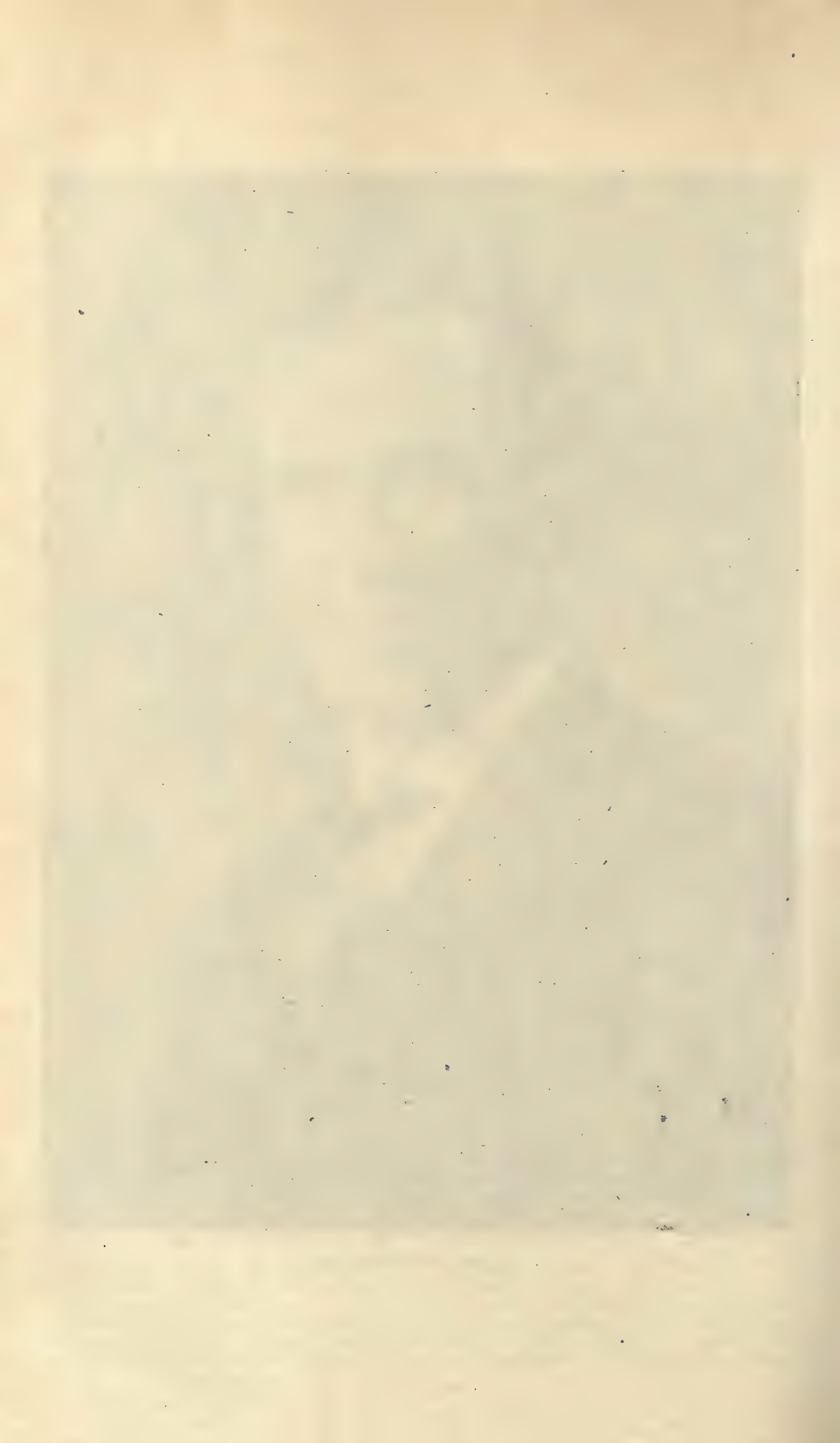
Dr. Weaver greatly enjoys a hunting and fishing trip when he can absent himself from professional duties. He is a member of the Boise Commercial Club and formerly was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He still maintains his membership relations with the Elks and the Masons and is a loyal exemplar of the craft.

JOHN T. GLENN.

If one would know aught of the history of western development and the experiences that came to the frontiersmen he need only ask John T. Glenn, who has intimate knowledge of all phases of pioneer life, having since a youth of fourteen years made his home in the northwest. He was born in Wapello county, Iowa, December 25, 1848. His educational opportunities were limited, but he possessed a natural aptitude for spelling and was one of the best spellers of his time. His parents were John M. and Elizabeth (Thompson) Glenn, and in 1862 they came west with their family. Their objective was the Salmon river in Idaho, the mining excitement having just broken out there, but reports regarding the roads to the Salmon river and the fate which had befallen others who had tried to reach there with wagons caused them to change their plans and instead of coming to Idaho they went to Oregon, reaching the present site of Baker City. There they remained for a few days, after which some of the party



ALBERT E. WEAVER



went to Auburn, Oregon, but John M. Glenn and his family made their way to The Dalles, although there was great mining excitement at Auburn at that time. When they crossed the plains John T. Glenn of this review acted as advance guard for the train. One day while they were passing through Wyoming about two days' travel west of the Rock of Independence, on the northern route, he was acting as advance scout with several companions to locate a camping ground and keep on the outlook for Indians. This advance guard came upon a lone man with a two-horse wagon who was digging by the roadside. To Captain John Canada's query as to what he was doing he replied that he had killed a man and was burying him. The captain arrested him at once, disinterred the dead man and gave him decent burial, after which the party took the prisoner with them to the Sweetwater river in Wyoming, where there was located a camp of soldiers. The prisoner was given a fair trial and condemned and executed in regular military fashion. Before being shot he willed everything he possessed to Mrs. Scott, the widow of the man whom he had shot. His name was Young and both men were from Denver, Colorado. Several thousand people congregated to hear the trial and there was no dearth of legal talent on either side, nor was there any lack of an audience at the time of the execution, which took place out on the wild plains. Such was one of the incidents which were impressed upon the youthful mind of John T. Glenn as the party traveled westward to Oregon. His parents remained at The Dalles until 1864 and then came to Idaho, taking up their permanent abode on Dry Creek, about twelve miles from Boise, where the father homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres.

John T. Glenn, however, became a "bell boy" with a pack train operating between The Dalles and Idaho City and sometimes did teaming until 1867 but always considered his parents' place of residence his home even after his marriage. His father became a stockman, raising cattle and horses, and continued active in business until his death in 1877, while the mother survived until 1893, their remains being interred in Dry Creek cemetery. John T. Glenn also engaged in the live stock business, both in Idaho and in Malheur county, Oregon, in the days when the ranges were free and open and grass was found everywhere. He took up his residence first at Ola, Idaho, where he resided for twenty years, conducting a stock raising business throughout that period. In 1912 he removed to Star, Ada county, where he had seven acres of land and lived practically retired, until 1919, when he took possession of his present pleasant home, having three and a third acres of land on Hillcrest Loop about two miles from Boise.

In 1874 Mr. Glenn was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Keeney, a daughter of Captain Jonathan Keeney, a pioneer of the Pacific coast country, who crossed the plains with his wife in 1846 and was known by all the early settlers of the coast as one of the old and valiant Indian fighters. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn have become the parents of four children, Sherman, forty years of age, is married and resides at Ola, Idaho. He is one of the present commissioners of Gem county and he has a family of four children. Ada is the wife of Andrew Frost, of Star. James, thirty-seven years of age, was a volunteer in the United States infantry and died in France. Bessemer, the youngest of the family, is also deceased.

Mr. Glenn gives his political allegiance to the republican party and was a member of the general assembly of Idaho during its third session, in 1894-5. He did not seek the office and has persistently refused to accept any further nomination, preferring that his public duties shall be done as a private citizen rather than as an office holder. He stands for all that is of value and worth in connection with the progress and upbuilding of his section of the state and along agricultural and stock raising lines he has contributed much to its development and improvement.

CHARLES A. TERHUNE.

A well known representative of commercial activity in Burley is Charles A. Terhune, proprietor of a drug store. He was born in Savannah, Missouri, September 15, 1874, a son of John and Mary (Rodgers) Terhune. Through the period of his boyhood and youth he was a resident of his native state and supplemented his public school education by study in the University of Missouri. He worked in a drug store while attending school, thus making his initial step in the business world and gaining experience that proved of much value to him at a later period. After leaving school he

traveled out of St. Louis for the Blackwell-Wielandy Book & Stationery Company and subsequently he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and began traveling for the C. D. Smith Drug Company. He found the business congenial and later he bought a drug store at Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained in business for four years. He then disposed of his store there.

In 1909 Mr. Terhune came to Idaho, locating at Twin Falls, where he entered into partnership with A. B. Colwell, a druggist, with whom he was associated in business for two years. On the expiration of that period he sold his interest and erected a building at Burley, where he soon opened a stock of drugs and has since developed a substantial trade. He has a well appointed store, carrying a large and carefully selected line of drugs and druggists' sundries, and his reasonable prices, his fair dealing and his earnest efforts to please his customers have gained for him a good trade. He is likewise the vice president of the First National Bank.

In 1903 Mr. Terhune was married to Miss Elsie C. Waters, a native of Painesville, Ohio, and a daughter of J. F. Waters. Their two children are Mary Catherine and Charles A., Jr. In politics Mr. Terhune is a republican, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. In Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree of the commandery. Since starting out in the business world he has made steady progress, making wise use of his time, his talents and his opportunities, and step by step he has advanced until he is now a forceful factor in the commercial and also in the financial circles of Burley.

JOHN T. JEFFERIS.

John T. Jefferis, sheriff of Payette county, to which office he was called by popular suffrage on the 1st of January, 1919, had had considerable previous experience as a custodian of the public peace and is proving most faithful and competent in his present position. He was born in Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa, November 20, 1876, a son of W. H. and Jennie (Scearcy) Jefferis. The family comes of Scotch lineage, although the great-grandfather of John T. Jefferis was born in Pennsylvania. Elijah Jefferis, the paternal grandfather of John T. Jefferis, was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, and has now passed away. His son, W. H. Jefferis, is a native of Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa, and at the present time is living retired in Walla Walla, Washington. His wife's birth occurred in the same town and her eldest brother, Jasper Scearcy, was the first white child born in Keokuk county, Iowa, and now at the age of eighty years is living on the farm on which he was born. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Scearcy, were natives of Virginia but have long since departed this life.

In the common schools of his native county John T. Jefferis pursued his education and when not busy with his textbooks devoted his time to assisting his father in the hardware store. At the age of twenty years he began farming in association with his father in Keokuk county, Iowa, where they remained for a year and then removed to North Dakota, where they carried on general farming for nine years. During that period John T. Jefferis served for two years as city marshal of York, North Dakota, and during the entire nine years played third base in the local baseball team. He has always been a great lover of the national game and is yet one of its enthusiastic champions. The next move of the family was to Snohomish, Washington, where the father took up the occupation of farming, while John T. Jefferis obtained employment in the retail department of a wholesale grocery establishment. After two and a half years there passed the family removed to Payette, Idaho, in the spring of 1908 and here the father and his sons, John T. and Earle, established a hardware and furniture business, which they conducted for two years, when a handsome profit that was offered them tempted them to sell the business. They next took up their abode in the Pine valley of Oregon and purchased a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, whereon for five years they engaged in raising stock and grain. They then removed to Baker City, Oregon, where John T. and Earle Jefferis again turned their attention to the hardware and furniture trade, success attending this venture during the year in which they conducted the store, after which they sold the business to good advantage. Earle Jefferis now resides in Walla Walla, Washington, and owns a wheat ranch of six hundred acres near the city which he rents. He makes his home in the town and by his friends is considered one of the best traders in the country, possessing much natural business ability and in all of his deals displaying sound judgment and keen sagacity.

After John T. and Earle Jefferis disposed of the hardware and furniture business at Baker City, Oregon, the former was elected constable and was appointed deputy sheriff, but after filling those positions for a year and a half he resigned and in 1917 removed to Payette, Idaho. Here he was appointed chief of police, in which capacity he served until January 1, 1919, when he was elected sheriff of Payette county. This being a newly created county, he was the first incumbent in the position to be elected by public choice and he is proving a most efficient officer, well liked by the people of the community and by all who know him.

In 1901 Mr. Jefferis was married to Miss Blanche Johnson, a native of Indiana but then a resident of York, North Dakota. They have four children: Fred E., seventeen years of age, attending high school; Raymond W., aged fifteen, who is now in his first year in high school; Ethel F., who is in the eighth grade of the common schools; and Albert Le Roy, ten years of age, who is also attending school.

Fraternally Mr. Jefferis is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has been a representative for nineteen years, and he also has membership with the Knights of Pythias, but he turns to baseball for recreation, never outgrowing his boyhood love of the game. His business activities have carried him into various sections of the west and he is now identified with the interests and development of one of the new counties of Idaho, where his work is proving of much value.

MORRIS H. KNUDSEN.

Morris H. Knudsen, a member of the Morrison-Knudsen Company, a contracting firm of Boise, was born in Denmark, July 16, 1862, a son of Hans C. and Minnie (Larsen) Knudsen. The father came to the United States in 1869 and established a home in Rutland, Vermont. He was a marble cutter by trade. The following year Morris H. Knudsen and two other children of the family accompanied their mother to the new world to join the husband and father. The father passed away at the age of eighty-seven years but the mother survives at the age of eighty-one years, and now resides at Proctor, Vermont.

A portion of the boyhood of Morris H. Knudsen was spent in the state of New York, where his parents lived for seven years, and when he was seventeen years of age the family home was established in Nebraska but subsequently the father and mother removed to the Green Mountain state. During his early manhood Morris H. Knudsen also passed a year in Colorado. In 1881 he first began railway construction work as an employe in Colorado and since that time his efforts and attention have been directed continuously along the same line. He first came to Boise in 1889 but remained for only three years, returning to the state of Nebraska, where he spent ten years in the vicinity of Columbus, giving his attention to farming.

In 1905 Mr. Knudsen again made his way to Boise and for two years was foreman of Camp No. 1 on the force of W. H. Thompson, who was then building the New York canal. He was foreman of canal construction for the United States government also and his work with the government and with Mr. Thompson covered about seven years. In 1912 he formed a partnership in a general contracting business with Harry W. Morrison under the firm style of the Morrison-Knudsen Company and they have since conducted a large general contracting business in the building of railroads, country roads, street paving, sewers, sidewalks, etc., and also in the building of large dams. The Morrison-Knudsen Company had the contract for the building of the pump house for the Snake river irrigation project in 1912. They also completed the Gem irrigation district plant in 1912 and 1913, building many of the ditches and installing the flumes. The firm built the Umatilla dam in the state of Oregon, a seventy thousand dollar contract, and put in the first street paving—concrete—in Logan, Utah. They built the Garden Valley highway from Banks to Garden Valley and a canal in Utah known as the Strawberry Valley project. They did much canal work in the vicinity of Twin Falls and as subcontractors they built the Harrison boulevard and also the Sixteenth street approach in Boise. During the last two years they have done all the railroad construction work for the Boise-Payette Lumber Company. At the present time they are engaged in reconstructing the famous Oxbow tunnel, twenty-four hundred feet in length, in the state of Oregon, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and are now raising the Murphy dam on Sinker creek in Owyhee county. This dam is thirteen hundred feet long and the firm is

raising it to a height of fifteen feet. They employ at times several hundred men and scores of teams and have won a place among the most prominent of the general contractors of the state. They built the highway between Banks and Smiths Ferry in Idaho, known as the Star McCall road; also numerous roads in Oregon; and at the present time are engaged in building the Cow Valley-Brogan state highway.

On the 11th of February, 1892, Mr. Knudsen was married in Nebraska to Miss Emma Peterson, a native of Sweden, who came to the United States with her parents when but four years of age. They have no children of their own but reared an adopted son, Edward Knudsen, who is now employed in one of the government shipbuilding plants on the Pacific coast, in California.

Mr. Knudsen belongs to the Swedish Lutheran church and finds his chief recreation in motoring. He has had, however, but few idle hours. His entire time and attention have been given to his business affairs, and his close application and industry have been the salient features in the attainment of the substantial success which is now his. Year by year his business has increased in extent and importance, and the firm of which he is a member has been connected with some of the largest building projects of the west.

OTTO M. JONES.

Otto M. Jones, state game warden, sportsman and well known writer on fish, game and other topics that have to do with sporting interests, came to Boise in 1888 and through the intervening period has been a resident of Idaho. He was born on his father's stock ranch near Dillon, Montana, January 8, 1886, the third in order of birth in a family of four sons, all of whom are yet living, namely: De Forest, a resident of Seattle, Washington; R. Earl, also of Seattle; Otto M.; and Delbert E., who was in Europe as an aviator with the American forces, holding the rank of first lieutenant. The father, William Jones, was a wool grower and well known sheepman. He was a native of Wales and came to the United States when a lad of twelve years with his elder brothers. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Jennie Emerick, was born in the United States and was of Scotch, Irish and German lineage. The father died in 1910, while the mother survived until 1912.

Otto M. Jones was but two years of age when his parents removed to Idaho, settling on a sheep ranch twelve miles from Boise, on Dry creek. In 1892, he removed with his parents to Boise in order to enjoy the better educational advantages afforded in the city schools. The father erected a fine home on North Tenth street but still retained the ownership of his ranch until 1902, when he sold the property and retired from active business life. Otto M. Jones has lived in Boise for a period of twenty-seven years and attended the public schools until he had completed the work of the eighth grade. He afterward spent a year in the Staunton (Va.) Military Academy and for two years was a student in the Washington State College at Pullman, Washington. His brother, R. Earl Jones, was with him as a school companion and student at both places. Mr. Jones of this review afterward traveled about to some extent and also spent some time with his parents. He finally took up his abode in Ashland, Oregon, in 1907 but in 1909 returned to Boise and since that date has devoted most of his attention to writing on sport, fish and game topics for various newspapers and magazines. He has been a contributor to the Daily Statesman since 1907 and since 1917 has been regularly on its staff, having a full page of each Sunday's issue devoted to his sketches and the reproduction of photographs which he has taken. He has traveled all over Idaho in getting these photographs and has now on file more than twenty-five hundred negatives, which he has made relating to the outdoor life of Idaho, its beautiful mountain and lake scenery, its streams, its big game and its smaller fish. He has photographed practically every species of fish and game in the state of Idaho and in this work his chief assistant has been his wife, Mrs. Thaona A. Jones, who in her maidenhood was Miss Thaona Aveline. She was born and reared in Boise and is of French Canadian stock, a daughter of Prosper Aveline, who became a resident of Boise in 1889 and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were married in Boise on the 2d of July, 1911.

It was in January, 1919, that Mr. Jones was appointed state fish and game warden by Governor D. W. Davis, a position for which he is splendidly qualified. Both he and his wife are lovers of outdoor life and sports and are members of the Boise Gun



OTTO M. JONES



Club. Mr. Jones was in 1918 the secretary of the State Sportsmen's Association and is now secretary of the Idaho Game Protective Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks. Always approachable and genial, he is highly esteemed by those whose interests turn to the open when opportunity comes for rest and recreation from business cares.

L. E. DIEHL.

L. E. Diehl is the senior partner in the firm of Diehl & Mace, general merchants of Eagle, where he is also serving as postmaster. He was born in Boise, August 3, 1873, and is a son of Jacob I. and Laura (McClellan) Diehl, the latter a representative of one of the oldest families in this state. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and crossed the plains with ox team and wagon in 1863, settling at Boise, where he established one of the first saddlery stores of the city. He afterward disposed of that business and turned his attention to farming on what was known as the Ellis ranch, now a part of the city of Boise. Later he conducted the toll bridge across the Boise river for W. H. Ridenbaugh and eventually retired from active life, passing away in the year 1894.

L. E. Diehl, reared under the parental roof, attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school of Boise with the class of 1893. He started out in the business world as an employe in a mercantile house in Boise and in 1908 he embarked in merchandising on his own account at Eagle, conducting business successfully for six years, or until 1914, when he sold his store. He then made a trip through Yellowstone Park and upon his return he purchased an interest in his former business, that is now conducted under the firm name of Diehl & Mace. They carry a large and well selected line of general merchandise and enjoy a gratifying patronage. Mr. Diehl is the agent for the Boise Valley Traction Company and in addition to his other interests he is serving as postmaster of Eagle, which position he has filled for the past twelve years.

In 1903 Mr. Diehl was united in marriage to Miss Edith H. Newcomer, a native of Virginia and a daughter of James H. Newcomer, now a resident of Meridian, Idaho. They have one child, Eulalie, now attending the same school in Boise in which her father was educated. Mr. Diehl also has two brothers: James J., who is in business in San Francisco, California; and Fred W., who is living retired in Boise.

Although Mr. Diehl personally has had no trouble with the Indians he can recall many of the outrages perpetrated by them. His grandparents had many encounters with the red men in crossing the plains and much of the stock was killed or stolen. Mr. Diehl has witnessed notable changes during the period of his residence in this part of the country. He has seen the advancement made as Idaho has emerged from pioneer conditions and taken on all of the advantages and opportunities of the older east, and he rejoices in what has been done, for at all times he has sought the welfare and upbuilding of this section of the country.

JAMES L. EDLEFSEN.

James L. Edlefsen is a successful business man of Caldwell, where he is engaged in handling vehicles and harness. He is likewise connected with farming interests in that vicinity and both lines of activity are proving to him a source of substantial profit. Mr. Edlefsen is one of Idaho's native sons, his birth having occurred at Ovid, in Bear Lake county, July 19, 1874. His father, N. C. Edlefsen, was one of the pioneers of Bear Lake, Idaho, and Cache valley, Utah, and a native of Odense, Denmark, where the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. For three years he helped to fight against the German seizure of Schleswig-Holstein. He came to the new world as a convert to the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and was a bishop in Ovid ward. He also filled several missions to Europe. He married Maron Madson while still a resident of Denmark, she being a native of Copenhagen. Both are now deceased.

James L. Edlefsen acquired his education in the public schools of Logan, Utah,

and in the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, where he completed his studies at the age of twenty years. He then took up a homestead in the Tieton basin and after proving up on the property turned his attention to active church work throughout the southern states in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Following the completion of his mission he returned to Pocatello, Idaho, and for two years was in the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. He afterward entered the service of the Studebaker Brothers Company of Utah and in this connection settled at Logan, where he remained for a year, while later he represented the same interests for four years at Preston, Idaho, for three years at Bancroft, Idaho, and for one year at Boise. He then came to Caldwell, where he has since remained, and in this connection is handling vehicles and harness, the trade of the house extending throughout the southwestern part of Idaho and into eastern Oregon. Mr. Edlefsen has now been a representative of the Studebaker interests for many years, a fact indicative of his absolute faithfulness, capability and fidelity. He has not only manifested progressiveness in the upbuilding of this business but also in the development of a farm which he owns near Caldwell.

On the 19th of February, 1901, Mr. Edlefsen was married to Miss Lettie Thatcher, a daughter of John B. Thatcher, of Thatcher, Idaho, one of the prominent business men and public-spirited citizens of the district. Their children are: Laurie, who is attending school in Caldwell; Clisby, a high school pupil; Russell and Lee, who are yet in the grades; John B., five years of age; and Keith. Both Mr. and Mrs. Edlefsen are widely and favorably known in this section of the state, and he has won substantial recognition as an enterprising business man and valuable citizen.

T. R. SCOTT.

The name of Scott stands high in connection with the milling and elevator industry in Nampa, where T. R. Scott and his father, Thomas Scott, are associated with M. M. Davidson and D. L. McBane in successfully conducting a business of that kind. The importance of the Nampa Milling & Elevator Company is further emphasized by the fact that this institution has been largely instrumental in increasing wheat production in southwestern Idaho and in a few years it may be predicted that under their stimulus production will have reached such proportions that they will not be compelled to ship in wheat from outside the state in order that they may keep their plant running to its capacity. Thomas Scott, who is president of the milling company, is a native of Nebraska and a miller by trade, which occupation he has followed throughout his business life in Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa. His son, T. R. Scott, who is also thoroughly acquainted with milling methods and the business end of the industry, is the treasurer of the company. He and his father came to Idaho from Missouri in 1903 and established a flour mill at St. Anthony but after successfully operating it for two years sold the business to J. K. Mullins, who is widely known in the milling industry in the west. In 1907 they came to Nampa, which has since become their permanent home, and they established the Nampa Milling & Elevator Company, erecting their present plant with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. For the first three years there was sufficient wheat in the southwestern part of the state to permit of only a forty-five barrel a day run and they were compelled to ship in wheat from Washington, Oregon and eastern Idaho. They now have a capacity of two hundred and seventy-five barrels a day, fifty per cent of which is shipped to Georgia and Alabama. In 1918 they shipped thirty thousand sacks of flour and two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain east. That their business is of considerable importance to the state is quite evident from the fact that it amounts to over a million dollars a year. They operate an elevator at Meridian, Idaho, and will in a short time erect two more in the Boise valley. At present eighteen people find employment in their mills. The Nampa plant covers half a block and the present officers of the company are: Thomas Scott, president; D. L. McBane, vice president; T. R. Scott, treasurer; and M. M. Davidson, secretary.

T. R. Scott is an able business man, having before coming to Idaho received thorough training in one of Missouri's best commercial colleges. He married Hazel May Griswold, of Colorado, and both are popular in the social set of their city. A brother of our subject, T. M. Scott, having trained in the aviation corps in Kentucky, received his commission, but when the armistice was signed he was mus-

tered out and returned home. Mr. Scott of this review has through the development of a large and important industry greatly contributed toward the prosperity of his section. He has also found time to cooperate in measures and movements undertaken on behalf of the general welfare and through his efforts has done much toward promoting the growth of his district. While he is not active in political affairs and is averse to holding public office, he thoroughly studies political and public questions and gives his support to such measures as he considers of the greatest value to the greatest number.

MRS. MARY E. NILSSON.

Mrs. Mary E. Nilsson is the first reader of the Christian Science church in Pocatello and has been very actively connected with the work of the church in this city since 1902. She was born at Charleston, Lee county, Iowa, and when but seven years of age accompanied her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Slingerland, to Nevada, the family home being established at Aurora, Nevada, about 1864. The daughter Mary there resided and at Eureka, Nevada, became the wife of Lambert Molinelli in 1874.

In the year 1884 she became a resident of Utah, where she remained for eighteen years and during that time joined the Christian Science church. She was instrumental in the building of the first Christian Science church in Salt Lake City at No. 338 East Broadway. In 1902 she came to Pocatello, Idaho, and has since been associated with Christian Science work here. She has been one of the foremost factors in the upbuilding of the church, the membership of which has increased from fifteen to sixty. Mrs. Nilsson is the present reader and is very active in all the branches of church work. The congregation now owns its church building and the site upon which it stands and it is the purpose of the church to erect later a house of worship on South Garfield street. This will be constructed in colonial style and equipped for Sunday school classes in the basement. Mrs. Nilsson is giving all of her time to the work of the church and is one of its practitioners, as is also her present husband, Carl Nilsson, who has offices in the Valentine block over the First National Bank. A free reading room is maintained in the Kasiska block, where all church literature can be borrowed, bought or read in the rooms. The first church at Pocatello was established on the 21st of December, 1896, and incorporated January 8, 1897. Fourteen boys who were members of the Sunday school and entered the army were provided with Science and Health in pocket editions.

Mrs. Nilsson has two children: Jennie M. Molinelli, who is now the wife of F. P. Holt, connected with the Bannock National Bank of Pocatello; and Leon Fletcher Molinelli, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Pocatello. The active work of Mrs. Nilsson has brought her a wide acquaintance in Pocatello and she has gained many friends in the city.

HENRY G. KNIGHT.

The newspaper fraternity of Idaho finds a worthy representative in Henry G. Knight, editor and manager of the Bingham County Daily News, published at Blackfoot. He was born at Almy, Wyoming, November 9, 1888, and is a son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Kirby) Knight, who are natives of England. Coming to America in early life, they settled in Wyoming. The father is a mining engineer who has always been active along that line. For a number of years he resided in Wyoming and then went to Utah, making his home at Salt Lake City until about 1912, when he removed to Phoenix, Arizona, where he has since lived. The mother, however, passed away in 1889.

Henry G. Knight was reared and educated in Denver, Colorado. He learned the printer's trade in that city and for a year worked on the Denver Post, after which he removed to Malad, Idaho, continuing his apprenticeship at the printer's trade at that place in 1904. He followed the business in different sections of the state, remaining active in connection with newspaper interests in Idaho until 1911. From May, 1915, until 1918 he was editor of the Northern Idaho News at Sandpoint. In 1916 he entered

the service of his country and was stationed between Spokane and Pocatello. He was advanced to the rank of sergeant in the Student Army Training Corps and was discharged December 25, 1918. He then went to Idaho Falls, where he engaged in newspaper work, there remaining until March, 1919, when he became manager of the *Irrigation World* for the late Senator Brady at Pocatello. He left there to accept the position of fiscal agent of the *Morning Herald* of Pocatello and while thus serving launched a successful business enterprise with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. In August, 1919, he secured an interest in the *Bingham County News*, which was a semi-weekly paper printed at Blackfoot. After publishing this for one month he converted it to a daily, which now has a circulation of two thousand copies. The plant is thoroughly modern in its equipment and includes not only presses and all other accessories necessary for the publication of the paper but also all equipment for the conduct of a large job business, which is now accorded him.

Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Barbara Cameron and to them have been born three children: Thelma, Eleanor and Pearl. In politics Mr. Knight is a democrat and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He has taken a very active part in the formation of the American Legion, organizing a number of posts and serving as a delegate to the state convention. All men employed in his office are members of the American Legion, this being indicative of the fact that they were soldiers of the recent world war. Mr. Knight is indeed a firm believer in the standards and principles of the Legion, which was formed to advance the true American spirit and bring into closer and more harmonious relations the people of the country in their efforts to uphold the highest American ideals.

A. J. ROCKWOOD.

A. J. Rockwood is the owner of one of the fine homes of Roswell, appropriately called *Rosebower*, and it stands as a visible evidence of his life of well directed energy, for his prosperity has come to him as the reward of persistency of purpose guided by intelligence. Mr. Rockwood was born in Bennington, Vermont, but since three years of age has lived west of the Mississippi, his parents at that time removing to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, near Mankato. There the father, Joseph Rockwood, followed farming until 1870, when he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church and continued active in the work of the gospel until too feeble to continue his labors. He died upon his farm in Minnesota in April, 1904, at which time he and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Rhoda Hurd, were living with their youngest daughter, Hattie, R., the wife of John M. Chapman. The mother died on the home farm. July 26, 1911. A. J. Rockwood of this review has two excellent enlarged pictures of his parents upon the walls of his home.

Upon the old home farm in Minnesota, A. J. Rockwood was reared and in his boyhood days attended the district schools of the neighborhood. He began farming on his own account on a rented tract of land when twenty-five years of age and, carefully saving his earnings, was able five years later to purchase the home farm from his father. This he cultivated until 1900, when he sold the property and came to Roswell, Idaho, at which time he purchased the forty acres of land upon which he has since made his home. The land had not been planted when he took possession and in 1902 he gathered his first crop of grain and now has the place seeded to alfalfa, wheat and blue grass pasture. He has built one of the finest residences, modern in every way and of beautiful style of architecture. It is supplied with every convenience, such as an electric stove, an electric washing machine, electric iron and a hot water system. The road in front of the house is lined by a row of black walnut trees, the seed for which he brought from Minnesota, while a tree of English walnuts nearer the house provides sufficient nuts for the family. There are also other beautiful shade and ornamental trees upon the place, such as weeping willow, boxelder, elm and black locust. Another indication of the adornment of his lawn is found in the name of his home—*Rosebower*. The outbuildings are large and substantial, in keeping with the fine residence, while the grounds show every care and attention. Along two sides of the house is a broad porch, where as many as one hundred guests have been seated at one time at dinner. The Presbyterian church served its first New Year's dinner at his house in 1906 and since then it has become an annual affair to which everyone in the community looks forward.



MR. AND MRS. A. J. ROCKWOOD



Always an active business man, Mr. Rockwood has most carefully developed his fields and his stock. He now has eight head of registered shorthorns, which he raises and sells for breeding purposes. He has also raised fine hogs and Percheron horses, and the first year that he exhibited his Percherons at the County Fair his were the only registered horses on the grounds. This was in 1901, which fact indicates that Mr. Rockwood was a pioneer in fine stock raising in his section of the state. He brought his Percherons from Minnesota. In Addition to his home place he also owns two other farms of eighty acres each, both under the Boise project, one being planted to alfalfa and wheat, while the other eighty is just being improved, a portion of it being already planted to alfalfa. He also has another tract of one hundred and sixty acres in the Black canyon district. Mr. Rockwood in addition to his other interests, is a stockholder in the Parma State Bank and he has been a director of the Riverside Irrigation District for twelve years and is president of the company.

In November, 1892, Mr. Rockwood was married to Miss Mary Dilley, of Minnesota, and they are the parents of five children: Edna R., the widow of Henry W. Stark; Elwin J., twenty-four years of age, who is with the United States reclamation service and lives at home; Stella M., the wife of Charles E. Jurries, of Parma; Eunice G., attending the Oregon Agricultural College of Corvallis, Oregon; and Chelsea J., ten years of age, also in school. The son Elwin was a member of the United States Army and had been for sixteen weeks at Camp Eustace, Virginia, when the armistice was signed. Both parents of Mrs. Rockwood have passed away. Her mother died April 16, 1901, at Rochester, Minnesota, and the father August 19, 1905, at Garden City, Minnesota. She has photographs of her direct ancestors for several generations and one photograph, numbering thirty-two people, which was taken at a family Christmas dinner in Minneapolis. She was very active in connection with the Red Cross during the great war and one of the large rooms in her home was given over to the use of the Red Cross workers and for the storing of their goods.

Faternally Mr. Rockwood is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is serving as a member of the school board of Roswell at the present time and he represented his district in the twelfth session of the state legislature. His activities in behalf of public progress have been pronounced and the results achieved have been most beneficial. He is thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of the west and there is no plan or project for the upbuilding of his city or state that does not receive his earnest endorsement and support. The most envious cannot grudge him his success, so honorably has it been won and so worthily used, and Canyon county points to him with pride as one of her leading citizens.

HARLEY D. HANNA

Harley D. Hanna is actively engaged in the real estate business in Caldwell, conducting his interests under what is now the well known name of "H. D. Hanna, the Home Finder." He has secured a large clientage in this connection and his efforts are a contributing factor to the upbuilding of the district in which he operates. He comes to the northwest from Ohio, his birth having occurred in Havensport, Fairfield county, that state, on the 12th of October, 1875. He is a son of W. M. Hanna, who was also born in Havensport, in 1850, and of Samantha (Stith) Hanna, who was born near Carroll, Fairfield county. There they were married in early life and for some years continued their residence in Ohio, but in 1878 removed to Wells county, Indiana, where they lived for three years. They then became residents of eastern Kansas, where Mr. Hanna still follows the occupation of farming, but the mother has passed away. The Hanna family is an old and prominent one of Ohio and Harley D. Hanna is a distant relative of the late Marcus Hanna, whose great-grandfather was an own cousin of the great-grandfather of Mr. Hanna of this review, the various branches of the family being connected with the development of Ohio for many years.

When Harley D. Hanna was but three years of age he was taken by his parents to Wells county, Indiana, where he lived for eleven years, and then went with his father and mother to Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas, where the family home was maintained for two and a half years. Their next removal took them to Hanston, Kansas, and later they established their home in Allen county, Kansas, living near La Harpe for six years. At a later period Mr. Hanna resided for five years at Iola, Kansas, and then returned to Larned, where he remained for six years. The succeed-

ing three years were passed in Garfield, Kansas, and thence he came to Idaho in 1913, taking up his abode in Caldwell. His life throughout all the intervening period has been an active, busy and useful one. In early manhood he took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for twenty-one years, and he also learned the carpenter's trade, to which he gave considerable attention until 1908. In that year he engaged in the lumber business, which he followed for two years, at the end of which time he disposed of his lumberyard and purchased a hardware and implement business, which he conducted for two years. His establishment was then destroyed by fire and Mr. Hanna sought to recuperate his losses by his removal to the west. At Caldwell he entered the fuel and coal business, in which he engaged for a year and a half, when on account of the illness of his wife he sold out and returned to the east. Two years later, however, he again became a resident of Caldwell and established a real estate business under the name of "H. D. Hanna, the Home Finder." He has since dealt in farm lands and city property and also maintains a loan and insurance agency. He has negotiated many important property transfers during the period of his connection with the business in Caldwell and his clientele is now large and gratifying.

On the 25th of December, 1900, Mr. Hanna was married to Mary E. Harris, of Allen County, Kansas, and they have one daughter, Mildred E., who is a high school pupil. Mr. Hanna belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having become connected with most of its branches, and he is also a Modern Woodman of America. Both he and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Methodist church and are teachers in the Sunday school, doing all in their power to advance the church work and promote the moral progress of the community.

ROBERT I. JONES.

One of the most progressive and well known young business men of Rigby, which has been his home for the past fourteen years, is Robert I. Jones, the editor and publisher of the Rigby Star. He was born in Gordon, Nebraska, September 1, 1888, the son of John W. and Anna E. (Irvin) Jones, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Iowa.

John W. Jones spent the greater part of his life in the newspaper business; in fact he gave fifty years to this work, a part of which time he was in business for himself and the remainder he spent on the staffs of large newspaper concerns of the central west, working on the Chicago Inter Ocean in 1871 at the time the great fire occurred in that city. His work was not confined to any one place, since he owned and edited papers in South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, all of which made him a newspaper man of wide experience when he came to Rigby in 1905 and purchased the Rigby Star. At that time this paper was of comparatively little worth but, aided by his wide experience and valuable knowledge of the business, Mr. Jones built up the circulation and soon started the paper on the road to prosperity. With the assistance of his son, Robert I., he was finally able to make the Star one of the best weeklies in this section of the state, and it is now equipped with a modern and well appointed printing plant. Until 1916, Mr. Jones devoted himself entirely to the publication of the Star, at which time he began giving only a part of his time to the work. He retained this arrangement until a short time before his death, which occurred on January 28, 1918, after he had reached the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. Jones still survives and is living at the family home in Rigby.

Robert I. Jones received his early education in the schools of New Sharon, Iowa, and of Lead, South Dakota, where his father owned newspapers. It was quite natural that he should acquire a liking and an aptitude for newspaper work and he began learning the business under the instruction of his father while the family was living in Iowa. After his father had purchased the Rigby Star and the family had moved here in 1905, he continued in the employ of his father until he was given a share in the publication in 1912. This association was retained until the death of the father in 1918. However, two years before this time the responsibility for the publication of the Star had in the main fallen upon the shoulders of the junior member of the firm, due to the partial retirement of his father. Since the latter's death, Robert I. Jones has assumed full charge of the Star, which is assured many prosperous years under his skilful management.

On November 24, 1910, Mr. Jones was married to Sylvia Doman, and to them have been born two children, namely: Linden D., on September 13, 1911; and Lawrence I., on March 18, 1913. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints of Rigby and they are rearing their children in that faith. Fraternally, Mr. Jones is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a republican in politics and, although he has not sought public office, he takes a good citizen's interest in the welfare of his party.

WILLIAM A. McVICAR.

William A. McVicar is the editor and proprietor of the Evening Bulletin, published at Blackfoot. He was born in Montreal, Canada, in March, 1877, a son of Dougald and Mary (Bagsley) McVicar, who were natives of Canada. The father was a brick manufacturer and farmer throughout his entire life, devoting his attention to those business interests in Canada, where he passed away in 1903. The mother survives and makes her home in Brandon, Manitoba.

William A. McVicar was largely reared at Brandon, Manitoba, and pursued his education there. He afterward learned the printer's trade at Brandon and followed the business in Canada for four or five years, after which he went to Philadelphia and worked on all the big papers for about twelve years. In 1910 he came to Blackfoot, Bingham county, and for four years was employed on the Idaho Republican. He afterward accepted a position on the Blackfoot Optimist, which is now the Bingham County News, spending two and a half years in that connection. He later engaged in the business on his own account, establishing a job office, and in June, 1917, he began the publication of the Evening Bulletin, a daily paper which he has since owned. He has a modern plant with good presses and all necessary machinery for newspaper publication, and the Bulletin has now reached a circulation of 1,000 copies. In addition he conducts a large job printing business and in this department turns out most excellent work.

In August, 1910, Mr. McVicar was married to Miss Mary Lynch. They are well known in the social circles of the city and enjoy the warm regard of all. They hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. McVicar gives his political support to the republican party, using the columns of his paper also to further its interests.

B. F. LEAVELL.

The development of Caldwell and of Canyon county is attributable to its real estate men perhaps more than to any other class of its citizens, for active in the real estate field are progressive men who realize the opportunities of this section and are endeavoring to locate in the district families who desire to develop farms and contribute to the upbuilding of the state. In this connection Mr. Leavell has become well known and his labors are far-reaching and resultant.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Leavell was born in Appanoose county, May 1, 1858, a son of Benjamin W. and Susannah (Whistler) Leavell, both of whom were of American birth. The father died in 1866. The mother, a native of Virginia, long survived him and passed away in Idaho in 1903. One son of the family, Jefferson Leavell, was a soldier of the Civil war and died at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, while still in the army.

The educational opportunities of B. F. Leavell were rather meager, being limited to not more than three terms in the common schools at intermittent periods, as his mother had been left a widow when he was but eight years of age, and as he was the eldest of her children responsibilities in connection with the support of the family devolved upon him when he was still quite young. On attaining his majority he engaged in the restaurant business and also began merchandising at Moulton, Iowa, meeting with substantial success in the conduct of his store. After six months, however, he sold the business owing to ill health, which caused him to leave that section of the country. He removed to eastern Kansas, where he took up the occu-

pation of farming upon rented land and for seventeen years successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits. In 1900 he came to Idaho and purchased a ranch between Caldwell and Boise, south of Star. He afterward disposed of that property and homesteaded two miles south of Wilder, on the Boise-Payette project. He has since rented his farm for a term of years and is now engaged in the real estate business in Caldwell, putting forth every effort to locate families in good homes, where success will attend their efforts and contribute to the development of the country. He possesses both the knowledge and land to accomplish his purpose in this connection and has already succeeded in bringing many families to this section of the state, his labors thereby proving an element in the development of Idaho.

In 1881 Mr. Leavell was married to Miss Flora Markley, of Iowa, and they are the parents of eight children: Ray O., who is married and has two children; Grace I., who is married and has one child; Louis I., who is married and has four children; Susie M., who is married and has one son; Frank M., who is married and lost one child; Sylvia, who is married and has one daughter; Oliver M., who enlisted on his twenty-first birthday, in the Sixty-ninth Coast Artillery on September 5, 1918; and Essie, who is attending high school. Mr. Leavell sought the opportunities of the west and has made an attractive home for himself and family, while in the conduct of his business affairs he has met with substantial results.

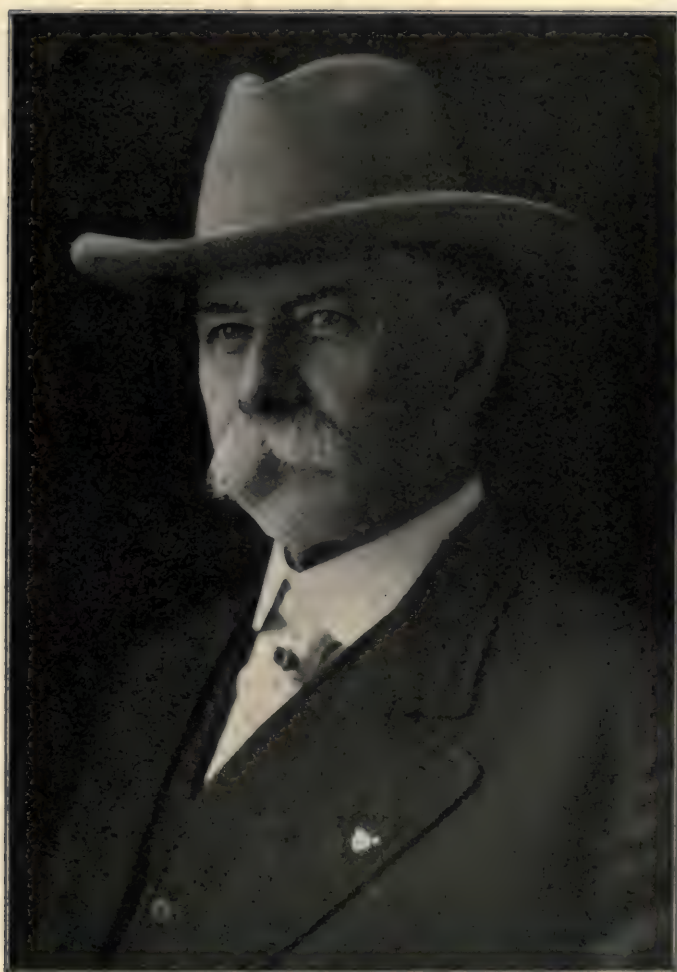
COLONEL JUDSON SPOFFORD.

Colonel Judson Spofford, who has resided in Boise for more than thirty-five years, is well known not only in the capital and in Ada county but throughout the state. During the past third of a century there has perhaps been no one in Idaho who has been a more consistent supporter of the Gem state than he. While a veteran of the Civil war, having served from 1862 until 1865 before reaching the age of twenty years, it was not his service at that time that won for him the title by which he is now widely known but his service on the staff of one of the governors of West Virginia.

Colonel Spofford was born in Salem, now Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, March 10, 1846, a son of Luke and Laura (Wood) Spofford, both of whom were natives of the Green Mountain state and representatives of old New England families connected with the Revolutionary war. The Spofford family traces its ancestral line back to John Spofford, who came from England while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. John Spofford and his wife, Elizabeth (Scott) Spofford, came from Yorkshire in 1638 and took up their abode at Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts, this fact being cited in a history of the Spofford and Spafford families in America, prepared by Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, of Groveland, Massachusetts. The great-grandfather of Colonel Spofford of this review, Eleazer Spofford, served as a quartermaster in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment of Militia in the war for independence. The maternal grandfather, Uriah Wood, was a soldier of the War of 1812. The great-great-grandfather, John Spofford, who was the father of Eleazer Spofford, won the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary war. Ainsworth R. Spofford, a second cousin of Colonel Spofford, served as librarian of congress for many years and was an author of note. The father of Colonel Spofford was a machinist by trade, devoting his life to that occupation and remaining a resident of Vermont until called to his final rest.

Colonel Spofford was reared upon a Vermont farm, which had the usual sugar camp upon it, and during his youth he labored many a day and night in the camp, assisting in gathering and boiling the sap. He was but sixteen years of age when he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in the Union army, with which he served from 1862 until 1865. He went to the front with Company K of the Tenth Vermont Infantry after enlisting on the 22d of July, 1862, and he participated in all of the battles, campaigns, and hardships experienced by the regiment until severely wounded in the attack upon Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865. His old captain, writing of him, said: "He was one of the youngest men in the regiment who carried a gun. Company K was in close proximity to my own company considerable of the time, and I was temporarily in command of Company K awhile. We often met on picket details, and I early made his acquaintance and became attached to him as a clean, modest, polite, obedient and brave soldier, such as any officer is proud of. * * *

At the battle of Monocacy he was in my detail of seventy-five men, and he there put



COLONEL JUDSON SPOFFORD

in a day's work for our government of which any man might be proud, if pride is allowable. He was a good marksman and had the range of a well of water near a house in the rebel lines in my front. The enemy were obliged to keep away from that spot all day. He was one of the very last men to cross the railroad bridge with me, about five o'clock, when we finally retreated, with the enemy so close to us that it seemed no one could escape. But for his extreme youth, he would have received rapid promotion for the excellent qualities he possessed. When he was wounded March 25, 1865, about four o'clock in the afternoon, he was taken back to the division hospital and a surgeon glanced at his wound, pronounced him mortally wounded and left him outside the hospital, on the ground, to die. It was a cold night: the blood flowed profusely and his clothing and boots were stiff with it. After all the others were attended to, he saw they did not intend apparently to do anything for him. He asked someone passing if they were not going to take him in and attend to his case. The surgeon said he could do nothing for him, as he must die. 'I will not die. Can't you take me inside the hospital? Is it necessary for me to freeze to death out here?' So they took him inside, washed away the blood, removed the clotted clothing and examined the wound. A minie ball had entered his right side, under his arm, gone through his body, penetrating both right and left lungs, and was just under the skin under the left arm. The surgeon cut the skin, removed the bullet and intended to keep it as a relic. Judson told the surgeon if he wanted relics, there were plenty more up on the line where he found that one, and he could go there and get all he wanted, but he could not have that one. Mr. Spofford has it yet. With good care, good habits and a strong constitution, he recovered somewhat and now is a fine looking specimen of manhood, over six feet high."

When his military service was ended Colonel Spofford returned to Vermont but in 1868 removed to West Virginia and for sixteen years resided in that state, chiefly at Huntington, where for several years he filled the office of postmaster, finally resigning in 1884. He was a prominent figure in political circles in West Virginia and for twelve years served as a member of the republican state central committee and did much to turn the state from the solid democratic column to the republican column. He was also a delegate to the national convention which nominated Garfield and Arthur in 1880 and it was President Garfield who appointed him postmaster of Huntington, in which capacity he served for nearly four years, when he resigned on account of ill health occasioned by the consequences of the wound which he had sustained during the Civil war.

Thinking that a change of climate might prove beneficial, Mr. Spofford then came to Boise, and while his business experience in West Virginia had been that of an engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, he turned his attention to mining and agricultural pursuits after coming to the northwest. He first bought a farm and a small herd of Ayrshire cattle and engaged in the raising of thoroughbred stock and in making butter for the market. It was Colonel Spofford who put in the first machinery in the Boise valley to make high grade butter. Later he took an option on the Paine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, formed a company of Colorado people and platted and put upon the market the Dundee additions to Boise. He was likewise instrumental in securing the opening up of Broadway avenue and the building of the Broadway bridge on a plan that provided for a street car track through the center of it. He afterward obtained an option on the old Methodist ditch below Caldwell and organized the company that built the Riverside canal, which irrigates all of the fine country around Riverside. He was likewise one of the originators of the old Boise Rapid Transit Company that built the first street car line, extending from the Natatorium down Warm Springs avenue and Main street to Thirteenth and Idaho streets, and served for a number of years as director and secretary of the company. He then promoted and was chiefly instrumental in building the Boise-Payette electric power plant on the Payette river below Horseshoe Bend, with a power transmission line from the power plant to the Pearl mining camp and a power line from the plant to Boise. It is this line that furnishes much of the light and power for the capital city. He next went to Lewiston and organized a company to build the Lewiston & Southeastern Electric Railway. The line was to start at Lewiston, extend up Snake river, up Tammany Hollow, by Lake Waha, Forest, West Lake, Cottonwood and Denver to Grangeville, with a branch line from West Lake through Ilo and Dublin to Nez Perce city. This line was laid out and partially built through the center of Mason prairie, Camas and Nez Perce prairies. The operation of this electric line would take an immense amount of business from the Northern Pacific Rail-

road, so that corporation entered into a combination with the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company and built a line from Culesac to Grangeville, which made it impossible to finance and build the electric line, which would have served that whole country far better than the steam line ever can. Colonel Spofford also owns an interest in the Combination mine at Profile, Idaho, which old Coeur d'Alene miners say will make another Hercules mine. Colonel Spofford is now manager of one of the best farms in the vicinity of Boise, it being the property of Ex-United States Senator Nathan Goff, of West Virginia. In addition to the management of this farm he holds considerable mining interests and is now the owner of a three-fourths interest in what is known as the Combination mine in Valley county, rich in gold, silver, lead and copper and promising large returns.

Colonel Spofford was married in Brownington, Vermont, on the 23d of September, 1868, to Miss Nellie F. Goodall and to them have been born three children, two of whom are yet living, a son and a daughter, while one daughter is deceased. The son, Lyman Henry Spofford, is married and has two daughters. He is a resident of Boise. Edith Evangeline Spofford became the wife of Douglas W. Ross, at one time state engineer of Idaho and a resident of Boise. He is now employed in the United States reclamation service as consulting engineer and resides in Berkeley, California. Mrs. Ross passed away August 18, 1904, leaving two daughters who have reached young womanhood. The youngest child of Colonel Spofford is Inez Virginia Spofford, who after the death of her sister, Edith Evangeline, became the second wife of Douglas W. Ross and is with him in Berkeley, California. By this marriage there have been born three sons.

In politics Colonel Spofford has always been a stalwart supporter of the republican party since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Since coming to Idaho, however, he has taken no active part in politics save to serve as a member of the republican county central committee, in which position he is now found. He is a past department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Idaho and is a valued representative of the Sons of the American Revolution. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. His life has been one of intense activity, characterized by the utmost devotion to his country and her welfare. In Boise he has done much to further public progress and the attractiveness of the city is due in no small measure to his efforts, for many of its beautiful shade trees—maples, black walnuts and elms—have grown from seeds planted by Colonel Spofford in his garden at his home at the corner of Franklin and Seventh streets. When the trees grew to be the size of buggy whips he transplanted them along the streets of Boise and some of them are now twenty-four inches in circumference and add greatly to the beauty of the city. The activities of Colonel Spofford have been of a most valuable and resultant character since he first offered his services to the government at the age of sixteen years. Whether in days of peace or days of war he has been the same loyal citizen, unfaltering in his allegiance to his country and her high standards. His progressiveness has been manifest in many tangible ways and his cooperation has been a tangible asset in the advancement and upbuilding of community, commonwealth and country.

M. H. EUSTACE.

M. H. Eustace, an able member of the Idaho bar practicing at Caldwell, was born in Vernon county, Missouri, December 17, 1885, and is a son of J. H. and Addie J. (Howell) Eustace. The father was born in Missouri in 1853 and devoted his active business life to the occupation of farming and stock raising but is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He married Addie J. Howell, a native of Mississippi, who is now deceased. Her father and brothers were soldiers in the Confederate army, and J. H. Eustace had two brothers who also were soldiers of the southern cause.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, M. H. Eustace supplemented his early educational opportunities by study in the University of Missouri. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he became a law student in the State University and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1906. In the following year he was admitted to practice at the bar of South Dakota and entered upon the active work of the profession in Deadwood, where he maintained a law office until 1914. He then came to Caldwell, where he resumed practice

under the firm style of Eustace & Groome. In 1918 he was made assistant attorney general and has most capably performed the duties of this office. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon the community. He is devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habits, sober and discreet in judgment, and diligent in research. He enters the courtroom well prepared to meet the attacks of opposing counsel, and it is known that he has won a notable percentage of the cases entrusted to him.

In 1911 Mr. Eustace was married to Miss Jane Mahan, of Washington, D. C., a daughter of Captain John A. Mahan, of Huntington, West Virginia, and they have become the parents of two sons and one daughter: Marion Howlett, born in 1912; Edward Mahan, born in 1917; and Romaine Elizabeth, born in 1919.

Fraternally Mr. Eustace is connected with the Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias. In 1917 he filled the office of chief clerk in the house of representatives during the fourteenth session of the general assembly and Idaho in this, as in every other connection, has found him a representative citizen.

WILLIAM H. KIMERY.

William H. Kimery, proprietor of the Kimery Hardware & Paint Company of Boise, was born in East Tennessee, August 2, 1868, and is a son of George F. Kimery, who now resides in Boise, being connected in a clerical capacity with the supreme court of Idaho.

In 1896 William H. Kimery came to Boise and has since been engaged in business here. For several years he has owned and conducted one of the leading hardware and paint stores of the city, carrying also a line of wall paper, and in this he has had the able assistance of his wife.

It was on the 24th of June, 1903, that Mr. Kimery was married to Miss Anna Moore, who was also born in East Tennessee and is the daughter of a Confederate war veteran, while Mr. Kimery's father served in the Union army. Mrs. Kimery devotes her attention and energies largely to the conduct of the business in connection with her husband. They carry a complete line of general hardware and a large stock of paints and wall paper, and the reliability of their business methods, their reasonable prices and their enterprise have won for them a substantial patronage which is certainly well deserved.

C. W. GIESLER.

C. W. Giesler, engaged in the real estate business in Payette, was born in Wausau, Wisconsin, January 15, 1859. His father died when the son was but six years of age and in 1867 he and his mother went to Kentucky to live with his maternal grandfather, Walter Cooper, near Louisville. There they continued for a year and then went to Terre Haute, Indiana, where the mother passed away in 1872, her son, C. W. Giesler, being then a lad of thirteen years. He and his grandfather afterward removed to Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, where the grandfather died at the age of seventy-eight years.

C. W. Giesler was at that time a young man of nineteen years and upon him fell the responsibility of caring for a younger brother and sister. He went to work in a dry goods and clothing store at Elsberry, Missouri, where he remained until 1890, when he joined his brother, who five years before had come to the west and taken up a homestead near Payette, Idaho. The first year after his arrival in Payette, C. W. Giesler worked for W. A. Coughanour in his sawmill and then entered the employ of F. C. Marquardsen, a general merchant, with whom he continued for a year and a half. The business was then sold to D. S. Lamme, with whom Mr. Giesler remained for two and a half years. With his brother, J. C. Giesler, he then entered the lumber business, which they conducted for two and a half years and then sold to J. M. Bennett. Later they erected a building and entered the implement and vehicle business, which they carried on for a short time and afterward added groceries and hardware. In 1917, however, they closed out this business, the brother

returning to the farm, while C. W. Giesler entered the real estate business, in which he has since engaged, handling both farm and city property and also maintaining a loan and insurance department. He has gained a good clientele and the business is now of substantial proportions.

In 1897 Mr. Giesler was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Trevey, of New Hope, Missouri. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he has done effective public work since coming to the west. In 1907 he was treasurer of Canyon county, before the division which resulted in the creation of Payette county, and about 1915 he was appointed by the governor one of the commissioners of Payette county and filled that position until 1919. He has also served as a member of the city council of Payette, was chairman of the County Council of Defense and was also chairman of the War Savings Stamps committee. He gave most earnest support to every project that led to the upholding of American interests during the period of the war and he is at all times one hundred per cent American. Fraternally he is a Mason and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft, which recognizes the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed.

THOMAS B. SMITH.

Thomas B. Smith, of Pocatello, is the promoter and the head of the Elkhorn Live Stock and Dairy Company, successfully conducting the business of cattle raising and dairying and the manufacture and handling of creamery products. Executive ability, keen discrimination and unfaltering enterprise have characterized the business career of Mr. Smith, who was born on a farm at Mineral Ridge, near Youngstown, Ohio, June 20, 1857, and is a son of Samuel and Cecelia (Prosser) Smith, the former a native of England and the latter of Wales. On emigrating to the new world the father settled near Cleveland, Ohio, being then a young man of twenty-one years. He came to Idaho in 1881 and here passed away about twenty-eight years ago. The mother was a young woman when she became a resident of the United States and she, too, died in Idaho.

Thomas B. Smith spent the days of his boyhood in Ohio, where he attended the public schools to the age of fifteen and then made his way to the west, arriving at Evanston, Wyoming, in August, 1871. There he became a rider on the Crawford-Thompson stock ranch, where he remained for about three years, after which he took up a desert claim on the Bear river in Wyoming, it being a part of what was known as the Pixley ranch. In 1879 he sold his interests there and came to Idaho, his destination being what was then known as Egin Bench, thirty-five miles north of Idaho Falls. Egin is an Indian word meaning cold and indicates something of the nature of the district into which Mr. Smith made his way. He remained upon the ranch long enough to win his title to the homestead. He and his associates lost over one thousand head of cattle through lack of feed and through cold, as the winters of 1879 and 1880 were very severe. Turning his attention to railroading, he entered the service of the Utah Northern, which at that time was a narrow gauge road. About 1891 he came to Pocatello, Idaho, and established a coal and transfer business, at the same time acting as agent for the Standard Oil Company, which afterward disposed of its business to the Continental Oil Company. In 1910 the T. B. Smith Company took over the interests of Mr. Smith in the business, of which, however, he remains a stockholder and director. In that year he organized the Elkhorn Live Stock and Dairy Company, the purpose of which was to engage in dairying and cattle raising. At the outset it was not the intention of the company to go into the creamery business, but they found it advisable to take that step and began the manufacture of butter and also the handling of poultry and eggs. Their interests have now developed into one of the big industries of the southeastern portion of the state and in the undertaking Mr. Smith has associated with him his five sons: Samuel P., George L., Thomas B., Jr., James K. and Frank H. The last named, however, volunteered for service in the United States army at the age of nineteen years and went to France as a member of the Heavy Artillery. The business of the Elkhorn Live Stock and Dairy Company has constantly increased in volume and importance and they now control about forty outlying stations and give employment to fifty people. Their first building was only twenty by thirty feet. They now occupy a two-story building thirty by one hundred and thirty feet and an adjoining building which is sixty by thirty feet. Each year



THOMAS B. SMITH

they have been obliged to make an addition in order to keep up with their development until they now have most spacious quarters. The business constitutes an institution of which Pocatello and southeastern Idaho may well be proud, as it is a splendid enterprise that will undoubtedly develop to still greater proportions with Idaho's up-building.

On the 19th of July, 1890, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth King, of Logan, Utah, who passed away in Pocatello in 1912. Their family included, in addition to the five sons named above, two daughters: Eliza, who is teaching school at Bancroft, Idaho; and Jessie L., the wife of Birdwell Finlayson, who is in the employ of the United States government and lives at Provo, Utah.

Mr. Smith gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and for two terms he served as a member of the city council. He is a recognized leader in the ranks of his party and has been chairman of the county central committee. His chief concern, however, is the extensive business which he has developed. He is truly a self-made man. Having started out independently when in his fifteenth year, he has made steady progress and has been the promoter of an industry which is not only a source of great personal benefit but also one which has been of large worth to the community, furnishing a market for products raised in this section of the state.

JAMES H. FORBES.

James H. Forbes, of Caldwell, a contractor in structural work and proprietor of the Caldwell Transfer Company, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 27, 1862. He comes of Scotch ancestry, his parents, C. H. and Annie (King) Forbes, being natives of the land of hills and heather. The father came to the United States in 1846, settling in Ohio, where he took up agricultural pursuits. The mother was brought to the new world during her childhood days and both have now passed away, the father's death occurring in 1887, when he was sixty-eight years of age, while the mother died in Pueblo, Colorado, in 1907 at the age of seventy-six. They were the parents of seven children, of whom James H. is the third in order of birth.

Between the ages of six and twelve years James H. Forbes was a pupil in the public schools of his native county and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Campbell county, Kentucky, where he worked at farm labor until 1884. He then removed to Chautauqua county, Kansas, where for one year he was employed as a stone mason, after which he went to Finney county, Kansas, where he worked as a stone mason for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Pueblo, Colorado, where he again engaged in stone work and in bridge building until 1888. In 1896 he made his way to Cripple Creek and devoted two years to mining, returning then to Pueblo, where he was married. He then took up the bridge contracting business, which he followed on his own account until 1900, when he removed to Montana, where he was instrumental in building a bridge across the Yellowstone river at Glendive. After a year and a half spent in Montana he came to Idaho, making his way first to Boise, where he once more engaged in bridge building, and secured the contract for the construction of a bridge across the Boise river at Eagle island. In the spring of 1903 he went to Emmett, Idaho, and built the canyon canal dam and headgates. He also built the electric light plant at Emmett, which he operated for a year and a half, and then disposed of his interests there, removing to Caldwell, where he took up the general contracting business, with bridge building as a specialty. One of the large contracts awarded him was the building of the Emmett waterworks, which is a model of completeness. The work was done in four months, and he built in two months the waterworks at Parma. He obtained his first practical experience in structural engineering as an employee of a well known bridge building concern doing construction work on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and later he was with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. His experiences have constantly broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency, and he is recognized as one of the able contractors on construction work and engineering projects in this section of the state. In 1918 he organized the Caldwell Transfer Company, of which he is sole proprietor, but he regards this as a sideline to his construction work, although his modern equipment and enterprising business methods will undoubtedly make this one of Caldwell's big business undertakings.

It was at Pueblo, on the 28th of October, 1898, that Mr. Forbes was united in marriage to Miss Ida May Pollock. Fraternally Mr. Forbes is a Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World, and his wife is a member of the Methodist church. He has served as a member of the city council of Caldwell for one term but is not ambitious to hold office. He finds pleasure in the outdoor life necessitated by his work, and in his business has experienced the keen joy of success.

MRS. ETHEL TONKIN CLARK.

It was the great World's war that brought enfranchisement to the women of Europe, but various American states occupy a position in the vanguard in this particular. Idaho was among the number which some years ago gave the franchise to the women of the state and has recognized their ability in calling a number of them to public office. Mrs. Ethel T. Clark is now the efficient county treasurer of Ada county, to which position she was elected in the fall of 1918, assuming the duties of the office on the 13th of January following. Mrs. Clark is one of the native daughters of Boise, where she has practically spent her entire life. Her father was the late John Tonkin, a mining man of English birth, and her mother, Mrs. Sarah (Thomas) Tonkin, is also a native of England. The latter survives and yet makes her home in Boise.

Mrs. Clark was the only daughter in a family of three children. She was reared in the capital city and at the usual age became a pupil in its public schools, passing through consecutive grades and eventually becoming a student in the Boise Business College. She has occupied positions in the business world as an accountant, stenographer and bookkeeper in Boise, her ability and efficiency increasing with her broadening experience, and at length she was elected to the office of county treasurer. For five years she was in the employ of the McCrum & Deary Drug Company of Boise as bookkeeper and afterward occupied a similar position in the Owyhee Pharmacy for more than a year.

Mrs. Clark was married in 1906. She has a little daughter, Margaret, twelve years of age, now a pupil in the Boise public schools. In religious faith Mrs. Clark is a Methodist, and her political support is given to the republican party. When elected to her present office she was accorded a splendid majority of over two thousand, and she enjoys the distinction of being the youngest incumbent who has ever held the office of county treasurer in Ada county.

LEM A. YORK.

Lem A. York, president and manager of the Syms-York Company, Incorporated, of Boise, was born in Lewiston, Maine, March 13, 1866, a son of Jerome and Martha (Read) York, who were also natives of the Pine Tree state and representatives of old New England families. The York family comes of Scotch ancestry, while the Reads are of English lineage. The father was a stationary engineer and thus provided for the support of members of his household.

Lem A. York was a little lad of but five summers when his parents removed from Maine to Concord, New Hampshire, and at twelve years of age he accompanied them to Michigan. Through the succeeding four years he lived in Evart, Michigan, and at the age of fifteen he left school to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Evart Review. When seventeen years of age he made his way to Colorado, settling at Telluride, where he worked at the printer's trade until 1884, when he went to Edgeley, North Dakota, his parents having become residents of that locality, making their home upon a ranch near the town. In North Dakota, Mr. York engaged in farming and also worked at his trade at intervals until 1889. He then returned to Telluride, Colorado, and resumed his old position. He afterward went to Salt Lake City, where he was employed on the Salt Lake Tribune, and in 1890 he came to Idaho, settling at Silver City. There he was employed as a printer on the Owyhee Avalanche for a time and afterward leased that paper and later purchased it. This is one of the oldest newspapers of Idaho, having been established on the 15th of August, 1865. Mr. York continued as the owner and publisher of the

paper until 1902, when he sold it and removed to Weiser, Idaho, where he bought the Weiser American, with which paper he was connected until 1905, when he came to Boise and was one of the founders of the present Syms-York Company, which was incorporated in 1909, with H. J. Syms as president and Mr. York as secretary, treasurer and superintendent. This is one of the best and largest printing plants in the northwest and is by far the biggest in Idaho. It occupies all of the main floor and basement of the splendid new Elks Temple in Boise at the corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets. The Syms-York Company, Incorporated, of Boise is today one of the solid and substantial and also one of the widely known concerns of Idaho. On the 1st of January, 1920, Mr. Syms disposed of his interest in the firm and Mr. York became president, taking active charge of the business.

At Weiser, on the 19th of September, 1893, Mr. York was married to Miss Catherine Brady, of Weiser, who was born in Wisconsin but has lived in Idaho since early childhood. They have become parents of six children, two sons and four daughters, namely: Ralph W., who was educated in Leland Stanford University and in the University of Idaho, and is now a director and secretary of the Syms-York Company; Ruth A., who was graduated from the University of Idaho in June, 1919, and married Adna M. Boyd, of Portland, Oregon; Lorna E., a sophomore in that institution; Walter R., who was graduated from the Boise high school in June, 1919; and Catherine A. and Jean M., who are public school students.

Mr. York finds his chief recreation in camping and when leisure permits greatly enjoys a period spent in the open. He belongs to the Boise Country Club, the Boise Rotary Club and the Boise Commercial Club. He is a member of the Masonic order, also an Elk and an Odd Fellow, belonging to both the subordinate lodge and encampment, and is a past grand in the organization. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. He is affiliated with Boise's various civic and commercial interests and with the club life of the city and is an active and progressive business man who at the same time cooperates heartily in all plans and movements for the general benefit and upbuilding of the capital and of the state.

JAMES MONROE JACKSON.

James Monroe Jackson, the president of the Meridian Hardware & Implement Company, was born May 18, 1857, in Sullivan county, Missouri, and is a son of Andrew G. and Sarah (Frances) Jackson. The father was born in Ohio in 1823 and the mother was born in Iowa, in which state their marriage was celebrated. On leaving the Buckeye state Andrew G. Jackson removed to Iowa and afterward went to Missouri, where he lived for a number of years, being there successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. For a time he lived in Kansas and there his wife passed away in 1876, when forty-five years of age. The death of Mr. Jackson occurred in the state of Washington in 1909, when he was eighty-six years of age.

James M. Jackson was the eldest in a family of seven children and in his youthful days he pursued his education in the public schools of his native county. He then went to Kansas with his parents and for six years was employed at farm labor in that state. In 1876 he removed to Colorado and became identified with the agricultural interests of that section, there remaining until 1889, when he removed to the northern part of Idaho, first settling in Nez Perce county on Potlatch prairie. There he resided for three years, or until 1892, when he removed to a farm near Meridian and for fifteen years gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. On removing to the Boise valley he began experimenting with various fruits and in 1891 cultivated and shipped the first prunes from the state, thus initiating what has in the course of years come to be one of the important industries of the state. His proof of what could be done in this connection has been of the greatest value to Idaho, as lands which were formerly regarded as largely worthless have been devoted to the production of fruit and such property is today worth more than four times the price at which it could have been originally bought. Upon his removal to the Boise valley Mr. Jackson took up general farming and was so engaged until 1907, when he disposed of his farming interests and became one of the owners of the business conducted under the name of the Meridian Hardware & Implement Company. The concern was then a small one, but he recognized the

possibilities of the district and became an active factor in the development and upbuilding of the business, which, under the wise guidance of himself and his associates, has become one of the important commercial interests of this locality. At the head of the enterprise have been most capable business men, Mr. Jackson being now the president of the company; with J. L. Waggoner as the secretary and general manager. Retaining some of his farming interests, Mr. Jackson has recently disposed of an eighty acre farm in the vicinity of Meridian for twenty thousand dollars.

At Canyon City, Colorado, February 14, 1882, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Della Price Gibson, who was born near St. Joseph, Missouri, October 24, 1863, and was given the middle name of Price in honor of General Sterling Price of the Confederate army. She is a daughter of James Russell Gibson, who was a Confederate veteran. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson died in infancy.

Fraternally Mr. Jackson is an Odd Fellow and has passed all of the chairs in the local lodge. His political support is given to the democratic party and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire political office. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian church and they occupy an enviable position in social circles of the city, the number of their friends being almost equal to that of their acquaintances. Throughout his entire life Mr. Jackson has been known as a most upright man, a loyal citizen and a progressive merchant. His activities along horticultural, agricultural and commercial lines have all contributed to the development and upbuilding of the state and he well deserves mention among Idaho's representative residents.

REV. NICHOLAS PHILIP HAHN.

Rev. Nicholas Philip Hahn, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic church in Boise, was born at Maryville, Missouri, September 26, 1878. His father, Nicholas Hahn, served throughout the Civil war as a member of Company C, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was a contractor and builder by occupation and he passed away in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1906. The mother was prior to her marriage Miss Helena Kohns. Rev. Hahn of this review was one of a family of five children, two of whom have passed away, while a brother and a sister reside in Portland, Oregon.

The early life of Rev. Hahn was spent chiefly in the state of Wisconsin, in Denver, Colorado, and in Portland, Oregon. He pursued a classical course in Mount Angel College, Oregon, completing his studies there in 1898. He afterward became a teacher in that institution, giving instruction in English and Latin there for four years. Subsequently he pursued a philosophical course in the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., and next entered the Grand Seminary of Montreal, Canada, where he pursued his theological studies for two years. Later he was ordained to the priesthood in Menlo Park, California, and in 1911 he came to Idaho, where for two years he was pastor of St. Mary's church at Genesee. He next served as pastor of St. Edward's church at Twin Falls, Idaho, for a period of six years and was transferred from that parish to St. John's Catholic church in Boise in March, 1919.

Rev. Hahn is connected with the Knights of Columbus and served as chaplain of the Knights of Columbus council at Twin Falls during his pastorate there. He is now in the full vigor of manhood, zealous and earnest in support of the cause for which he labors, his efforts proving highly resultant in the upbuilding of the Catholic church in this section of the country.

WILLIAM T. JACK.

William T. Jack, of Oakley, president of the Cassia stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, November 1, 1857, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Dunlap) Jack, the former a native of Scotland, while the latter was born in Ireland. In young manhood the father worked in the weaving mills of Scotland and afterward served with the Ninety-second Highlanders for twelve and a half years. In 1854 he volunteered for service in the Crimean war and was on active duty on the Mediterranean. He joined the



REV. NICHOLAS P. HAHN

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints while on the rock of Gibraltar. After receiving his discharge from the army he returned to Scotland, where he was again identified with weaving, but saved his money in order to come to the United States, it being his desire to join the people of his faith in Utah. He was married in Scotland in 1843 and came to Utah in 1857, crossing the plains with one of the hand-cart companies. He located at Salt Lake City and followed farming there, while in the fall of the year he engaged in the manufacture of syrup. He continued a resident of that locality until his death, which occurred in 1907, when he had reached the age of eighty years. The mother died at the age of seventy. She, too, was a follower of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

William T. Jack spent his boyhood days in Salt Lake City and was educated in the public schools under Carl G. Measer. Later he followed farming, freighting and logging and afterward turned his attention to merchandising, in which he was engaged for nineteen years. He also spent five years in the mission field of the central states, serving as president for three years. On the 14th of May, 1900, he came to Oakley, Idaho, having been chosen as president of Cassia stake, comprising seven wards and extending from Carey, Idaho, to Grouse Creek, Utah, on the south. This territory has since developed, so that at the present time it includes five stakes, with approximately thirty-five wards, and ten thriving branches of the church. Mr. Jack has most wisely and carefully directed the interests of the stake and is one of the prominent representatives of the church in Cassia county and Idaho.

He has also been an active factor in the business life of the community and has contributed much to its material as well as to its moral development. He was the president and general manager of the Burley Town Site Company for ten years following the organization and early development of the town. He also engaged in merchandising at Oakley from 1904 until 1907 and took over the People's Union Mercantile Company of that place, which was in debt. He placed the business upon a paying basis, thoroughly reorganizing and systematizing its interests, and finally returned it to the People's Union Mercantile Company a prosperous concern.

In 1877 Mr. Jack was married to Miss Ellen Naylor, a daughter of Thomas and Alice (Sutton) Naylor. She passed away in 1887, when thirty years of age, leaving one child, Arthur W., who died in 1913, at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Jack was again married in 1887, when Miss Jubertine Iverson became his wife. She is a native of Washington, Utah, and a daughter of H. P. and Anna D. (Nisson) Iverson. Mr. and Mrs. Jack have become the parents of five children: Kimball L., Ella D., Mary R., Lorenzo T. and Calvin O.

In his political views Mr. Jack is a republican but has been so active in a business way and in the work of the church that he has never sought nor desired political preferment. He is keenly interested in all that has to do with progressive citizenship, however, and his aid and influence are always on the side of advancement and improvement. His entire life has been passed in the west and he is actuated by the enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the development of this section of the country.

REV. BERNARDO ARREGUI.

Rev. Bernardo Arregui, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, located at the corner of Fifth and Idaho streets in Boise, has been a resident of this city since 1911, coming to Boise directly from Spain in order to serve several Spanish Catholic congregations in Idaho, or in fact to serve all of the churches in Idaho among the Spanish people or the Basques. During the past eight years he has been pastor of the Spanish or Basque branch of St. John's Cathedral in Boise and has served the Spanish Catholics at Nampa, Mountain Home, Gooding, Shoshone, Hailey and other Idaho points. He enjoys the distinction of being the only Spanish Catholic priest in all of the state.

Rev. Arregui was born in Spain, July 23, 1866, the son of a farmer. He was reared and educated in his native country, being graduated from the seminary at Vitoria, Spain, in 1889. He was at once ordained to the priesthood and became pastor of St. Michael's church in Irura, province of Guibuzcoa, Spain, where he served his people for twenty-one years, taking charge there on the 14th of February, 1890, and resigning the position in June, 1911, in order to come to the United States for

the purpose of taking up the work among the Spanish Catholics of Idaho. Many of the people speak what is known as the Basque language. It is a prehistoric tongue used largely by the people on both sides of the Pyrenees which divide France and Spain. The need of these people for religious instruction led to Father Arregui's leaving his native country to come to Idaho and take up the work at the urgent request of the late Bishop Glorieux of this state. Father Arregui has done most important work among the people of this region in establishing a new Catholic parish in Boise, which is intended to serve the Spanish Catholics of the city and vicinity. On the 2d of March, 1919, he had the pleasure of seeing his work reach a happy culmination when the new Church of the Good Shepherd at the corner of Fifth and Idaho streets was dedicated—the only Spanish Catholic church property and parish in all the state. The occasion was a most memorable one, the bishop and many church dignitaries being in attendance, Bishop Gorman preaching a most impressive sermon. Adjacent to the church and fronting on Idaho street is also a substantial and comfortable parish house, which is occupied by Father Arregui. The furnishings and equipment of both the church and parish house are new and of exceedingly handsome design. Both buildings are of brick construction, built upon an attractive plan, and the church edifice constitutes a beautiful addition to the houses of worship in Boise. Father Arregui becomes the first pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd. He has made an enviable name for himself by reason of his labors since coming to this city and he is now ministering to the spiritual needs of one hundred and three families in the capital and vicinity. Father Arregui was appointed Spanish vice consul for Idaho and Montana February 28, 1916, by Count Romanos, then secretary of state in Spain.

WALTER M. CAMPBELL.

Walter M. Campbell, forest supervisor residing at Burley, was born in Eugene, Oregon, July 2, 1876, and is a son of William O. and Clara L. (Little) Campbell. The father was born in the Mohawk valley of New York and the mother in Hartford, Connecticut. The former was a master carpenter in the east and in 1861 put aside all business and personal considerations in order to join the Union army, becoming a member of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, with which he served for four years and five months. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Petersburg, Gettysburg and others and also took part in the Grand Review in Washington, D. C., where the victorious army marched down the broad Pennsylvania avenue, over which was suspended a banner bearing the words: "The only debt which our country owes that she cannot pay is the debt which she owes to her soldiers." When the war was over he returned to Connecticut and later removed westward to Chicago and to Evanston, Illinois, where he engaged in carpentering. It was in Evanston, in 1867, that he was married and later he removed to San Francisco, California. From that place he made his way to Eugene, Oregon, in 1873 and there again engaged in carpentering. In 1877 he established his home at Kamiah, Idaho, and afterward removed to Moscow, where he resided until July, 1882, having charge of the Indian schools there. He later took up the occupation of farming and ranching and in 1893 removed to Boise, where he was made custodian of the state capitol, filling that position until January, 1898. He also served as justice of the peace for a number of years and made an excellent record in office, his decisions being at all times strictly fair and impartial. He passed away in June, 1916, at the age of eighty-five years and the mother is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. In his political views Mr. Campbell was a republican, fraternally was connected with the Masons and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Congregational church. He led a life of great usefulness and activity and in every relation was as true and loyal to his country as when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battlefields of the south.

Walter M. Campbell was still in his infancy when his parents removed to Idaho, settling first at Kamiah and afterward establishing their home at Moscow. At the age of eighteen he became a resident of Boise. Previous to this time he had lived among the Indians in a wild country, meeting all of the hardships, privations and experiences of frontier life in a country devoted to stock raising. Following his removal to Boise he availed himself of the opportunity to promote his education by attending the high school of the city and later a business college. He afterward

turned his attention to mining and prospecting, to which he devoted three years. Later he was in the Pacific Railroad service as clerk and agent and for three and a half years was in the railway postoffice at Pendleton, Oregon, and at Weiser, Idaho. In 1906 he entered the United States forestry service, with which he has now been connected for fifteen years. He began as a forest guard in the Weiser National Forest, later became deputy supervisor and in April, 1914, was transferred to take charge of the Minidoka National Forest, which embraces five hundred and eighty thousand acres and is situated in southern Idaho and northern Utah. He is now occupying the position of forest supervisor and the record that he has made is a most creditable one, his advancement coming in recognition of capable and faithful service.

In 1900 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Olive H. Hills, a native of Stuart, Iowa, and a daughter of George S. Hills. They have become parents of five children: Clara O., Walter H., Howard P., Forest G. and Bonnie Irene.

In politics Mr. Campbell maintains an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. He is connected with the association known as Federal Employees, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. In his present position as forest supervisor he is doing splendid work, carefully guarding the interests of the government in relation to the forest preserves and at all times holding to high standards of public service.

JAMES R. CLARK.

James R. Clark, a real estate dealer of Meridian, is conducting business under the name of the Boise Valley Realty Company, of which he was the promoter and is the sole owner. In regard to real estate matters in Meridian and vicinity there is no one better informed than Mr. Clark. The town in which he makes his home, an enterprising place with a population of twelve hundred, is located in the very heart of the famous Boise valley and surrounded by a farming district where the property is worth from two hundred to five hundred dollars per acre. This is a beautiful agricultural region, producing the most splendid crops, and there is excellent opportunity for the progressive real estate man. Mr. Clark is conducting a profitable business in this connection and his labors have contributed in substantial measure to the development of the region in which he lives.

A native of eastern Tennessee, James R. Clark was born twelve and a half miles south of Knoxville, in Blount county, February 17, 1858, his birthplace being the old Clark homestead that was deeded by the state of Tennessee to his grandfather, James Clark, in 1805 and has since been in possession of the family, covering a period of one hundred and fourteen years. It is now owned by Thomas Edgar and Robert Harvey Clark, brothers of James R. Clark. Their father, Philander Harvey Clark, was also born upon the old homestead, his birth occurring May 22, 1829, and there he passed away June 1, 1912, at the advanced aged of eighty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary A. De Armond, was also born in Blount county, Tennessee, and was a daughter of Richard De Armond. Following the death of his first wife he wedded her sister, Margaret, J. De Armond.

James R. Clark was the only child of the first marriage but by the second marriage there were three sons and a daughter, but the latter is deceased. The three half-brothers of James R. Clark are yet living and one of these, Philander H. Clark, Jr., is a resident of Nez Perce county, Idaho.

In 1890 James R. Clark came to the northwest from Tennessee and lived in Washington until 1901, since which time he has made his home in Idaho, and since 1913 he has been in Ada and Canyon counties. In November, 1917, he located in Meridian and established business under the name of the Boise Valley Realty Company, of which he is sole owner. He had previously carried on farming and has owned several good ranch properties since coming to Idaho, these being located in Nez Perce, Canyon, Blaine and Ada counties. In business affairs he displays keen sagacity and sound judgment, and his investments have been most judiciously made.

On the 9th of January, 1879, in Blount county, Tennessee, Mr. Clark wedded Malvina J. Singleton, who was born in that county August 1, 1859. They have five living children, two sons and three daughters, namely: A. Blanche, who follows the profession of teaching; Mrs. G. H. McKissick, residing in Nez Perce county, Idaho; Dick S., also a resident of Nez Perce county; John H., who makes his home in

Wendell, Idaho; and Jeannette D., a student of the University of Idaho. There are also nine grandchildren.

In his political views Mr. Clark is a democrat, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a loyal follower of its teachings. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the northwest, for in this growing section of the country he found the business opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has made steady progress toward the goal of prosperity. He is now one of the well known citizens of Meridian and the surrounding country, and the worth of his work and of his character is attested by all who know him.

ROY I. HARTLEY.

Roy I. Hartley, a well known representative of the automobile trade in Caldwell, being agent for the Studebaker cars, was born November 27, 1891, in the city which is still his home. His father, Charles P. Hartley, is a pioneer of Idaho, having come to this state with his parents when but a lad, the family home being established near Middleton. Later Charles P. Hartley removed to a homestead claim three miles north of Caldwell and it was there that Roy I. was born. Twelve years ago the father sold this property in small tracts and is now living at Emmett, where he is devoting his attention to the raising of peaches. He married Estelle Madden, a daughter of C. F. Madden and a sister of R. S. Madden, who was secretary to Governor Alexander of Idaho.

In the schools of Caldwell, Roy I. Hartley pursued his early education and afterward attended the high school at Emmett, Idaho, while for one year he was a student in the College of Idaho at Caldwell. He afterward engaged in the nursery business with his father but did not find that occupation congenial and for two years devoted his attention to the raising of fruit, but that venture proved unprofitable. He then turned his attention to the automobile trade and is now doing business under the name of the Hartley Auto Company. They are agents for the Studebaker cars, their territory extending over the Jordan valley and the Homedale country. They are also the agents for the Silvertown cord tire and expect soon to handle the Studebaker trucks. They are building up a business of very substantial proportions and Mr. Hartley is recognized as a young man of great industry and enterprise whose future career will be well worth watching.

In February, 1913, Mr. Hartley was united in marriage to Miss Sybil Major, a daughter of S. T. Major, of Nampa. They have one child, Nathalie.

ALEXANDER AYER HIGGS, M. D.

Dr. Alexander Ayer Higgs, the only representative of the medical profession in Boise confining his attention exclusively to surgery, in which connection he has won a wide and well deserved reputation, was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, or upon a farm near that place, August 4, 1870. He is the eldest son of De Witt G. and Rachel (Baird) Higgs. The father, a native of North Carolina, removed with his parents to Kentucky in his boyhood days and remained a resident of the latter state throughout his business career. He served as a commissioned officer in the Confederate army during the Civil war and spent his last years in the home of his son, Dr. Higgs, in Fairfield, Idaho, where he passed away in 1912 at the age of about seventy. The mother, a native of Kentucky, also died in Fairfield, Idaho, surviving her husband for about a year.

Dr. Higgs was the eldest of a family of eleven sons and no daughters. Five of the number are still living, all in Idaho. Two of these are physicians—Alexander A., of this review, and Dr. De Witt P. Higgs, of Gooding, Idaho. Although his father was not a physician, Dr. Alexander A. Higgs comes from a long line of physicians and surgeons on the paternal side, the family being represented by many members of the medical profession in North Carolina. His paternal grandfather and his paternal ancestors for several generations have been prominent practitioners of both medicine and surgery. Dr. Higgs began his education in the public schools of Owensboro, Kentucky,



DR. ALEXANDER A. HIGGS

passing through consecutive grades in the grammar schools, while later he was instructed by a private tutor. At the early age of twenty years he entered the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree as a member of the class of 1896. He then located for practice in his native state and in 1898 was appointed to a professorship in a medical college at Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained for two years. In 1901 he came to Idaho and located on the Camas prairie, in the town of Soldier, now Fairfield, where he continued to make his home until January 1, 1919, when he removed to Boise in order to confine his attention exclusively to surgical practice. His skill as a successful surgeon first spread into adjoining counties and then into adjoining states. He was well known by reputation long before he opened his office here and already he has been accorded a very extensive practice. He has done much post graduate work along surgical lines in eastern clinics. He possesses a steady hand, and is cool and collected in the face of danger. He has comprehensive knowledge of anatomy and the component parts of the human body and the onslaughts made upon it by disease and, moreover, seems to have almost an intuitive knowledge combined with his broad scientific learning in connection with surgery. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Idaho State Medical Society. He occupies a suite of rooms on the third floor of the Idaho building in Boise, splendidly appointed and supplied with every device known to or necessary in surgical work.

On the 20th of February, 1898, Dr. Higgs was married to Miss Blanche King, also a native of Kentucky, and they are now the parents of six living children, three sons and three daughters, Stirman K., Ayer N., Marguerite, Donald M., Lucile and Angela, whose ages range from seventeen to two years.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church, and Dr. Higgs is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is most conscientious in the performance of his professional duties, holds to the highest standards and puts forth every possible effort to promote his skill and efficiency in order that his service shall be of the greatest value to his fellowmen.

HOWARD E. KING.

For a number of years Howard E. King has efficiently discharged his duties as postmaster of Nampa, having been appointed to the office in July, 1913. He recently received his second commission from the postoffice department at Washington as evidence of his highly satisfactory services. Not only has he won the praise of the department in Washington, but he also has won the confidence and trust of the public, with whom in his official capacity he comes so frequently in contact.

Born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1862, Mr. King was there reared and attended the graded and high schools until the age of eighteen, when he entered upon a mercantile career at Deckers Point, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, there remaining until 1885. Seeking the opportunities of the newer west, he removed to Caldwell, Idaho, in 1886 but there remained only a short time, subsequently making his way to Nampa. Here he assisted in the building of the railroad between this point and Boise. He fired the first engine that laid the track and also the engine that pulled the first passenger train into Boise. In 1887 he and John W. Griffith laid out the Griffith & King addition, just across the railroad track from the depot, which is now a part of the city of Nampa. In the fall of the same year he engaged with the firm of Nathan Falk & Brother in the mercantile business and remained with them for four years, at the end of which period he opened a book store under the name of King Brothers, his brother at that time being postmaster of Nampa. He later sold the store and took charge of a store for the Falk Mercantile Company on the Snake river and on the Boise, Nampa & Oregon Railroad. When they sold their business Mr. King went to Murphy, on the same line, and took charge of a store for the Owyhee Commercial Company, but they in turn sold out and he returned to Nampa, where he established himself in the insurance and bonding business, which he successfully followed until he was appointed postmaster in July, 1913. Recently he has been recommissioned as postmaster and is now discharging his duties to the great satisfaction of the general public.

On March 1, 1893, Mr. King was united in marriage to Cornelia R. Handy, of Fort Collins, Colorado, and they have two sons: Ralph, twenty-three years of age,

who at the outbreak of the World war was attending Yale University but enlisted in the ordnance department and upon his discharge continued his law course at Yale; and Henry, aged twenty-two, who is attending the State University at Moscow, taking the engineer's course. There are also two daughters: Margaret, who is attending the College of Idaho in the expectation of becoming a teacher; and Florence, who is a high school student at Nampa.

Mr. King has ever had at heart the growth and development of his community, having often given his support to valuable measures. In 1887 he voted for Governor Hawley against Du Bois. In the late '80s he was a candidate for the legislature but his campaign was not crowned with success. As county commissioner of Canyon county in 1896-7 he did excellent work and has ever been active in politics, giving his allegiance to the democratic party. Personally Mr. King is a man of the most pleasing address and genial manner, who easily makes friends and yet who is discriminating in his friendships.

RALPH FALK, M. D.

Dr. Ralph Falk is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Boise, his native city. He was born August 6, 1884, a son of the late Nathan Falk, a pioneer merchant of Boise, who came to Idaho in 1864 and in 1868, in association with his brother David, established the business that has since been developed to extensive proportions under the name of the Falk Mercantile Company, which is today conducting one of the leading mercantile stores of Boise.

Dr. Falk pursued his education in the Boise public schools and the Mount Tamapais Military Academy of California, where he was graduated in 1900. He then spent two years in the University of California and in 1907 was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. His initial professional experience came as assistant physician in the St. Louis City Hospital in 1907 and 1908. Since the latter year he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Boise, specializing in surgery. From May, 1918, until January, 1919, he served in the United States army with the rank of first lieutenant and later as captain of the Medical Corps. He was secretary of the Idaho state board of health from 1910 until 1917 and is a member of the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

W. S. OAKLEY.

W. S. Oakley is the president of the Western Ignition & Battery Company of Boise, a business that was incorporated in August, 1917, with S. A. Oakley as the vice president and W. A. Oakley as secretary and treasurer, the last two being sons of the president. William Sherman Oakley was born in Carroll county, Illinois, June 14, 1868, a son of Ebenezer W. Oakley, a well known business man and musician who was a veteran of the Civil war. He was born and reared in the state of New York and his last days were passed in Montpelier, Idaho, where his death occurred in February, 1902. He long figured in musical circles and for some time was leader of a band of twenty-eight pieces in Whiteside county, Illinois. This band participated in the Lincoln funeral at Springfield, Illinois, in 1865 and Mr. Oakley had also participated in Lincoln's first inaugural parade in Washington, D. C., in 1860. His younger brother, Thomas Oakley, was also a Civil war veteran and was captured and imprisoned at Andersonville for eighteen months.

William Sherman Oakley was reared in Illinois and came to Idaho with his parents in 1888. He made his initial step in the business world as an employe of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, with which he remained for ten years as time-keeper and clerk. In 1912 he removed to Boise with his family and is now actively identified with the Western Ignition & Battery Company. This concern was established by his younger son, S. A. Oakley, in 1915 in small quarters and in a small way. The first space utilized by the firm was only eight by twelve feet and the business was not incorporated until 1917. W. Arland Oakley joined his brother in the conduct of the enterprise in May, 1915, and their father became interested in the business in May, 1917. No stock is owned outside of the family. The busi-

ness has been developed along steady and substantial lines and the company moved July 1, 1919, to enlarged quarters at the corner of Eleventh and Idaho streets, occupying a building specially erected for the purpose.

On the 24th of October, 1892, in Montpelier, Idaho, Mr. Oakley was married to Miss Clara Toolson, a native of Utah. They have three children, W. Arland, Sterling A. and Helen V., all of whom have attained adult age. W. Arland was married September 26, 1917, to Grace Peters and they have one child, Beverly Adaline, born June 24, 1918. The daughter is also a factor in the conduct of the interests of the Western Ignition & Battery Company, holding the office of book-keeper.

Mr. Oakley has in his possession a valuable and much prized relic—a copy of the New York Herald of April 14, 1865, the morning after President Lincoln was shot. A large part of the issue is devoted to a detailed account of the great tragedy. This paper came into possession of Ebenezer W. Oakley and has since been carefully preserved by the Oakley family because of its full account of one of the most momentous events in American history. The Oakley family has now been represented in Idaho for thirty years, W. S. Oakley arriving when a young man of twenty. Through the intervening period he has worked his way steadily upward in business and is now at the head of one of the important industrial enterprises of Boise, finding in his two sons valuable and well qualified assistants.

W. J. SOUTHWORTH.

W. J. Southworth is a well known representative of the industrial interests of Oakley, being the manager of the Oakley Milling & Elevator Company. He was born at Tooele, Utah, October 20, 1890, and is a son of John and Lillie (Taylor) Southworth. His boyhood days to the age of fourteen years were passed in Utah and he pursued his education in the Utah Agricultural College at Logan. In 1905 he came to Oakley and secured a position in the mill. He bent every energy to the mastery of the business with which he acquainted himself in principle and detail, and step by step he has worked his way upward. As his ability has increased he has won advancement from time to time until he is now manager of the business and actively controls the operation of the mill, which annually turns out an extensive output, while the highest standards are maintained in the quality of flour manufactured. Mr. Southworth is now familiar with every phase of the milling business from the time the grain is purchased until it is turned out a finished flour, and he is thus well able to superintend the labors of those in his employ. Aside from his connection with the Oakley Milling & Elevator Company he is the vice president of the Buhl Flour & Feed Mill Company. Moreover, he is the owner of five hundred acres of valuable land under the Minidoka project.

In 1913 Mr. Southworth was married to Miss Olive Pickett, a native of Marion, Idaho, and a daughter of Moroni and Amelia Pickett. They have two children, Mark and Donald. Mr. Southworth belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and in all matters of citizenship he is allied with the forces of right, order and progress.

RICHARD ELMER SHURTZ, M. D.

Dr. Richard Elmer Shurtz, who has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery since 1897, was born on a farm in Champaign county, Illinois, September 26, 1870, the youngest of the three children, two sons and a daughter, whose parents were Watson and Malinda (Asher) Shurtz, who were natives of Ohio and Illinois respectively. The father was a farmer and died in 1902, but the mother survives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Erskine, in Saskatchewan, Canada. The only brother of Dr. Richard E. Shurtz is Dr. Straut Shurtz, a resident of Hawarden, Saskatchewan.

Upon his father's farm Dr. Richard E. Shurtz was reared and attended a district school in Champaign county, Illinois, until he reached the age of seventeen years. He afterward engaged in teaching and later was a student in the Illinois State University at Champaign, pursuing a course in chemistry preparatory to en-

tering upon the study of medicine. In 1893 he matriculated in Rush Medical College of Chicago and was graduated therefrom, after four years' study, with the class of 1897, at which time his professional degree was conferred upon him. He then located for practice in his native county, residing chiefly at Champaign from 1897 until 1913. He took post graduate work in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, and also a post graduate course in the Harvard Medical School in 1911. He has steadily engaged in practice in Boise since 1913, when he removed from Champaign, Illinois, to the northwest and here opened an office with fifteen years' experience to constitute the foundation upon which to build his present day success. He has continuously remained in Boise save for the period of six months which he spent in the United States army as a captain in the Medical Corps of the Eighteenth Division of United States Regulars. During this period he was stationed at San Antonio, Texas. He is a member of the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital of Boise.

In Champaign, Illinois, on the 5th of June, 1892, Dr. Shurtz was married to Miss Nellie M. Turner, also a native of Champaign county and at the time of her marriage eighteen years of age. They have become parents of two daughters, Malinda and Mary, both at home and both graduates of the Boise high school. The former is also a graduate of the Idaho State Normal School and is now a teacher in the public schools of Boise. The younger daughter is a graduate of St. Margaret's Hall of Boise.

Fraternally Dr. Shurtz is an Elk and an Odd Fellow, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and hunting but makes this subservient to his professional interests and duties, to which he is conscientiously devoted.

EDWARD STEIN.

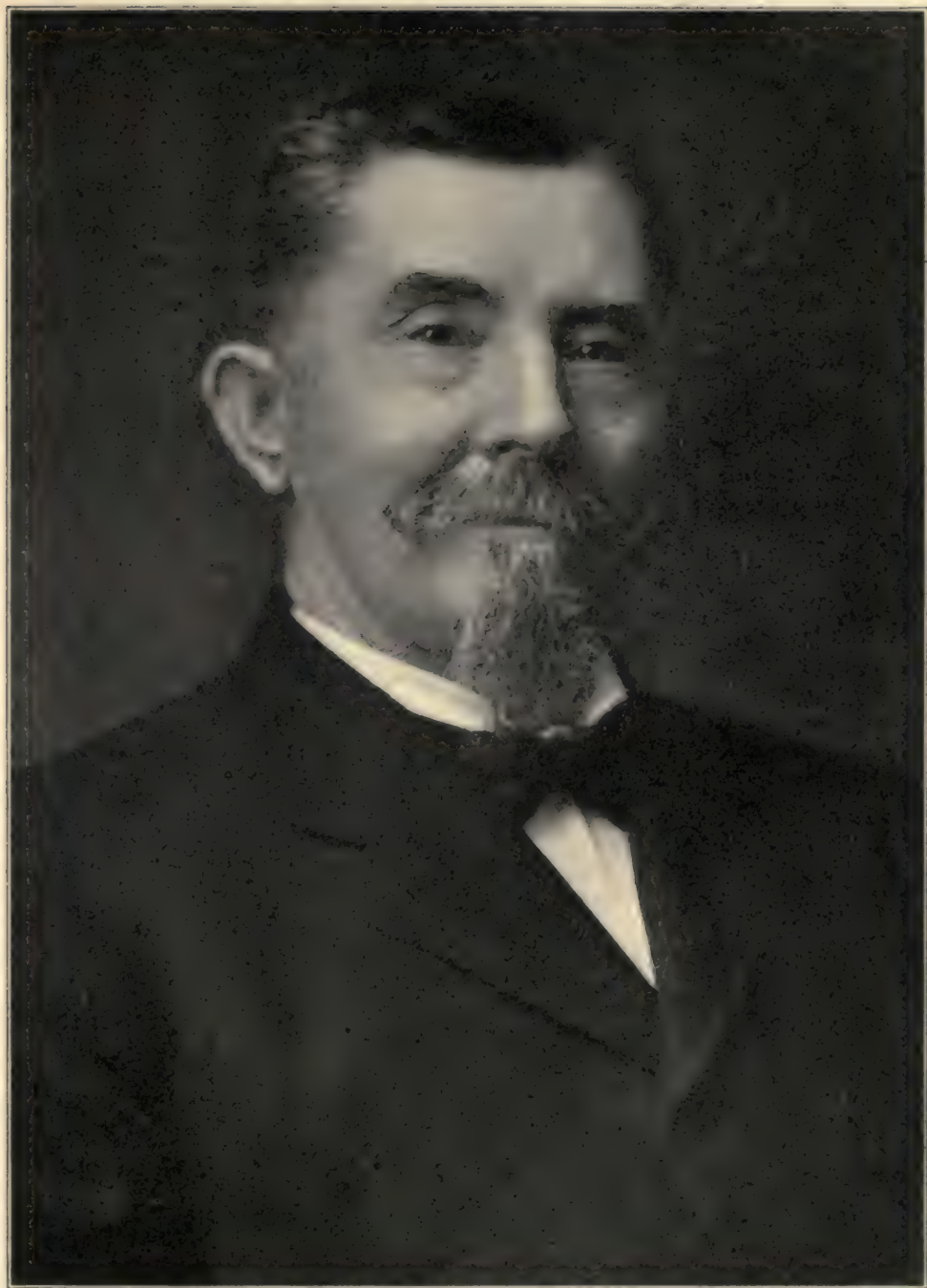
The life of Edward Stein covers associations and incidents so replete with adventure as to read almost as a romance. Of his distinguished Prussian-Polish family, of his adventurous travels over half of the globe, of his immigration, discarding of nobility and of the varied fortunes of his sixty-five years; thirty-four of which have been spent in Idaho, we shall speak in such detail as this publication will permit.

The paternal grandfather of Edward Stein was none other than that celebrated general, Baron von Stein, who, in 1812, was the commander-in-chief of the Prussian army and whose clever leadership so disconcerted Napoleon's as to result in his final overthrow and in freeing Germany from French domination.

Wilhelm von Stein, the father of Edward Stein, was born on the 2d of January, 1800; moved to Poland in 1830, at the time when Poland was divided, where he purchased and became the owner of large landed estates; where he met and won a Polish lady of an old and distinguished Polish family, Karoline Bucholsky and the mother of the subject of this article. This marriage between a Prussian and Pole no doubt is responsible for the democratic tendencies of husband and son.

Wilhelm von Stein became one of the revolutionary leaders in 1848 and became conspicuously active in efforts that were being made by Carl Schurz and others to bring about a democracy for Germany. The failure of the plan resulted in the imprisonment of Wilhelm von Stein and others of the revolutionists and the escape of Carl Schurz to America, while Herr von Stein spent eighteen months in the military prison of Fort Graudentz, his liberation being secured through the death of the old king and the amnesty proclamation issued by his successor made Wilhelm von Stein again a citizen, but, with the loss of his nobility. But the seeds of republicanism had taken deep root and the title to the Prussian nobility had lost all charm; renouncing it, he became one of the people.

With such a grandfather as Baron von Stein and such a father as Wilhelm von Stein and for a mother a Polish lady uniting in her veins the best blood of the nobility of Poland, it was only a logical result that Edward Stein should develop characteristics of both courageous energy and of broad sympathy for his fellowmen, which finds its truest expression in such a land as ours. But Edward Stein was prepared for the type of civilization which he has adopted as his own, and for that reason ranks high among Boise citizens for his business honor and integrity.



EDWARD STEIN

Born at Schubina, Poland, January 17, 1854, the boy Edward was early influenced by his parents' democratic theories. His earliest recollection is a visit in 1863, when but nine years of age, to relatives residing at Warsaw, the old capital city of the kingdom of Poland and now in the year 1920 by the fortunes of war again the capital city of the young republic of Poland. Vividly does he remember a stroll, led by his father's hand along one of the principal streets, when all at once the rattle of musketry, the hissing of bullets and the scream and explosion of grenades rent the morning air—the last Polish revolution had broken out, young Edward was ushered into a close-by store building, where father and son remained for hours while the battle raged through the street in front, back and forth. Well does he remember when finally able to leave the involuntary prison, after the Russian army had withdrawn, the chaos the city presented. The streets were littered with dead, barricades and furniture of all description, even organs and pianos that the patriotic Poles had hurled from upper stories of buildings on the storming Russians.

The education of young Edward was not neglected even in the preparatory, he became a fluent reader and speaker of no less than five languages—Polish, Russian, German, French and Latin. A German minister prepared him for entrance to the University of Bromberg, the capital of Prussia Poland, and well does he remember his first trip to the university city, accompanied by his father; he visited many interesting points of interest, when late in the afternoon his father stopped in front of an iron gate, gave certain raps, a man appeared, a whispered short conversation and young Edward was commanded to go home. In later years young Edward made a survey of that mysterious gate and found that a stone wall enclosed an entire square and a large massive stone building in the center of the block, with spacious grounds, shrubs, ferns, trees and flowers. All this he could see through the iron gates. It was five years later, when returning as an American citizen, that Edward Stein discovered the mysterious building to be a Masonic Temple, his father had been a Mason.

At the university Edward remained until 1871—the close of the Franco-German war. The young man's father advised him to consider his further study and European residence at an end, so Edward was supplied with money and with passage on the steamer Weiland from Hamburg to New York and was soon on the way to the land where he should make a place and a fortune for himself.

Edward Stein had embarked without the required passport, which he could not secure because of the fact that he had reached the age at which the German army claimed him. His father did not intend that his only son should wear the livery of royalty; so he had set sail without attempting to secure the passport. It was not long however, before he was asked to produce the required papers on ship board. After a search in vain for papers that did not exist, Stein was informed that a telegram from officials at his home had been received, informing the ship's authorities and asking for his detention. In this emergency Edward Stein once more plunged his hand into an inner pocket, brought forth an envelope, containing four hundred marks, which he handed to the officer with the words, "Here are the passports." The official glanced at the contents of the envelope and shouted to his superior on the upper deck, "I find the papers of Herr Stein all correct," and they were. Thanks to his father's generosity in parting, who had amply supplied Edward with funds, and that officer's susceptibility to the temptations of graft, Edward Stein's financial resources were but slightly impaired when he landed on the shores of the United States. Full of curiosity he determined to see something of the country before beginning his definite career. He traveled extensively through the eastern states and then determined to look up relatives who had immigrated to these shores in 1850, before he was born, and who had settled somewhere in Wisconsin. This search proved expensive and without result. His means were soon diminished, so that when he reached Chicago he had reached a state in which hunger and cold were the chief sensations. Having pawned his overcoat and other trinkets to purchase food, he had arrived penniless late at night, hungry and tired.

He secured shelter for the night in a coal box in the rear of the Chicago & Northwestern depot. This depot, by the way, was constructed of pine log slabs with the bark facing both ways, a very primitive affair, and had been constructed on the ruins of the depot but recently destroyed in the great fire. Many of the basements were still smoking ruins. Early, before daybreak, Edward crawled out of his dusty, dirty, but for all that, friendly coal box, very cold, dead broke, begrimed with coal dust, hardly able to move his benumbed limbs.

It still being very dark, he noted in the distance a light to which he turned his weary steps. This led him through a lumber yard. A desperate man stepped in front of him,

stuck a revolver in his face and ordered him to throw up his hands. Stein did not understand what he said but understood instinctively what was meant; up went his hands and the would-be robber went through the innocent, inoffensive, but broke, immigrant and found nothing. Stein explained his plight to the best of his ability to the "man behind the gun" who did not understand the several languages in which he was addressed, but the sign language of an empty stomach was convincing. The holdup took compassion and motioned Stein to follow. They went to the light aforesaid, which proved to be a restaurant. The waitress, arranging the tables for the morning meal, proved to be a German. Being the only one present, a communication was soon established. The holdup bade him to wash, while the highwayman cleaned Stein's garments of coal dust. Meanwhile the waitress had served breakfast and Edward Stein to this day believes that meal was the finest he ever tasted, which the intended victim eagerly devoured. After breakfast, ascertaining that Stein could speak Polish and German, the holdup remembered seeing an ad in the Tribune seeking an interpreter at a place called Parkridge. The would-be highwayman took Stein to the nearby depot, purchased a ticket, put him aboard the train about to depart and in this manner, through the kindness of a thief, Edward secured his first job. But having contracted a bad case of the ague, then prevalent in that vicinity, his doctor recommended a change of climate.

He went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and visited the scenes of the great forest fires in the regions of Pestic and Menominee, where so many hundreds had lost their lives. At Green Bay Edward Stein secured a position with engineers and assisted in making the survey which resulted in the construction of the Green Bay & Winona Railway. Thus commenced his railway service, which was to claim him for twenty-seven years. At Portage, Wisconsin, the crew was disbanded. Stein went to Stevens Point and secured employment on the Wisconsin Central Railway, just then completed from Menasha to Stevens Point, a distance of thirty-two miles. While employed as an apprentice, Master Mechanic Campbell called Stein into his office and introduced him to George Westinghouse, the inventor of the now famous airbrake, and informed him that Stein was to be the assistant of Mr. Westinghouse, to equip a train of cars and a locomotive with the air-brakes for the purpose of testing its efficiency. Mr. Westinghouse informed Stein that he had offered prominent railways to equip their trains with his brake, but they had refused, not being able to see any merit in his invention. The air-brake proved a success from its first application to the first train so equipped in the United States or the world. Mr. Stein delights to recall incidents of his connection with this now famous man and is very proud of his experience.

In later years Mr. Westinghouse's recommendation secured Mr. Stein a position on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in Denver, Colorado, to equip trains with his brake when the invention came to the attention of the Union Pacific Railway. This resulted in Stein's employment at Eagle Rock, now Idaho Falls, July 5, 1885. Thus the chance meeting of George Westinghouse brought Stein to Idaho and changed the destiny of his life.

About this time, 1872, the owners of the Wisconsin Central decided to extend the road to Lake Superior, to tap the rich Casaba iron range, now considered the greatest and richest iron ore deposits in the world. A surveying crew was organized and as Stein had had experience in the field with the engineers of the Green Bay & Winona, he was selected to be one of the crew. The territory through which this survey had to be made was at that time a virgin forest and it is doubtful if the foot of white man had ever trod this region before. Many were the hardships and narrow hair-breadth escapes that nearly every member of that crew experienced. Especially vicious and dangerous were the large timber wolves against which a constant watch had to be maintained. Frequently needed supplies ran out and the crew had to sustain life on the game of the forest. It is true that the wagon-road builders followed the engineers, but the constant twilight prevailing on account of the rank foliage of the immense forest, prevented the sun from drying the moss-covered ground, hence, the ground was always wet through great stretches of tamarack and spruce swamps. These swamps had to be bridged by corduroy roads.

In the rear of the road builders followed the timber crews, whose duty it was to clear the right-of-way of standing timber and brush, a hundred feet in width. These again were followed by the graders and finally the track layers. The engineering crews generally kept about fifteen miles in advance, and it was one of the duties of Stein to carry the engineering field notes and mail to the end of the track in the rear. These trips had to be made on foot on account of the nature of the ground, the soil

being covered with moss to a depth of many inches, the roots of the trees being immediately under the moss. Hence animals could not be used until the wagon roads were constructed and supplies had to be carried on the backs of men to the advancing engineers.

Stein had been chosen for the dangerous task of keeping up the line of communication, and many were his encounters with the timber wolves. But being well armed he paid but little heed to the friendly warnings of his chief. On one occasion Stein left camp without his armory and hereby hangs a tale. When about six miles from camp at eight A. M., he spied a large wolf a short distance ahead in his path (the path always being the air-line surveyor made by the engineering crew). He grabbed for his revolver. To his consternation he discovered the gun missing. Shouting seemed to be of no avail, as the beast advanced, followed by two half grown cubs and Stein discovered that the wolf meant business. So he did what any other man in a like predicament would have done; jumped for the nearest tree limb and pulled his body up just as the wolf grabbed his down-hanging coat tail; the wolf recovered his balance temporarily lost by the fall and made another jump and grabbed this time the left heel of Stein's boot; here Stein's good right foot came down with all his might on the wolf's nose. With a snarl of rage the wolf fell. Before the astonished beast could recover Stein was in safety. He remained for hours on top of the friendly tree, with the wolf which, meanwhile, had been joined by a whole pack, underneath the tree, showing their red fangs; sometimes retiring into the brush until they were invisible but as soon as Stein made a move to descend the underbrush seemed alive with wolves. Of course Stein used his lungs to some extent and finally was awarded by the approach of a crew of wagon road builders, who were well armed and the pack of wolves soon disappeared. Stein did not desert the job but this experience had taught him a lesson, he never left camp without his armory and plenty of ammunition.

Another of Mr. Stein's vivid memories of that epoch of his life is of a tramp of one hundred and one miles to Stevens Point in mid-winter. There had been a heavy snowfall, the supplies for the crew had ceased to arrive. So it was decided that three men would be sent to the end of the track to ascertain the cause and bring in supplies. Stein was chosen as one of the three men. An early start was made and by dusk the weary seventeen miles to the end of the track, through deep snow and unbroken paths, was reached, to find the log cabins of which the camp here consisted, deserted with the exception of the solitary watchman who had been left in charge. He reported that the graders and track layers had all gone back to Stevens Point with the work train, work being impossible on account of the severity of the winter and depth of the snow. The watchman had been left in charge with the promise that a train would be returned to take him and the engineering crews back to civilization.

It was then decided that one man should return for the engineers, while the two other men were to set out afoot for Stevens Point; Edward Stein was one of these two men to make the tramp of eighty-four miles. The two men supplied themselves with biscuits, bacon and crackers, guns and plenty of ammunition and set out. Walking between the rails was not difficult as the moving trains had packed the snow; the greatest danger were the timber wolves, but shots fired frequently kept them at a respectful distance. The entire country was deserted, nothing but snow and forest, with a group of deserted log cabins at regular intervals of ten miles which had been used and abandoned by the advancing crews. The two travelers made it their aim to reach such deserted cabins for the night, as it afforded protection both from the cold and the wolves.

The weather was cold and clear and twenty degrees and more below zero. The provisions froze hard and had to be thawed out when preparing meals. Snow was used for water, biscuits were carried next to the body to be kept from freezing. They covered about twenty miles the first day. The log cabins were well provided with fuel, pole bunks provided the wood, dried pine boughs furnished kindling and the wolves the serenade. So passed the first two days and nights without incident. They had covered half of the distance of their journey, but the relief train had not appeared; again they prepared for the night.

It was bitter cold, a great fire was started which soon made the interior of the hut comfortable and the weary travelers were soon sound asleep. The day's tramp had been exceedingly hard, they were foot sore; it had been necessary to wrap their boots with gunny sacks to keep their feet from freezing. After some hours of sleeping the heat became so oppressive as to awaken them, the cabin was full of smoke and the roof on fire. They packed their belongings to the next cabin, but a short distance away, but it too became afire, and in rapid succession the other eight caught fire and by daybreak

the whole town of cabins had burned to the last log. The fourth day's journey brought the travelers to Junction City, fifteen miles north of Stevens Point; here a log train took them to civilization, reaching Stevens Point after midnight.

Stein started for the hotel near the depot while his partner of misery started for home. Stein reached the hotel porch exhausted, frozen and starved, a poor combination in zero weather. He was found there in a dead faint by Givan Campbell, the above mentioned master mechanic, whose timely arrival no doubt saved his life. Stein was taken down with rheumatic fever contracted by the exposures and was unable to leave his room for months. During all this time Givan Campbell, the noble Scotchman, generously and graciously cared for the sufferer, and when Stein was able to work resumed his apprenticeship in the shops. Here he remained until about April 1876, when he was summoned by a cablegram for an immediate return home.

He went direct to Philadelphia, to take passage from there to Europe. He arrived at that city on the 10th of May, the opening day of the Centennial Exposition. His steamer did not sail until evening, so he attended the opening ceremonies and heard President Grant deliver the opening address. Among the many wonderful exhibits he remembers one more distinctly than all the rest—the first typewriter, made by Remington.

At midnight May 10, 1876, Stein sailed on the steamer State of Illinois, and arrived ten days later at Queenstown, Ireland. There being time before the departure of the steamer, Stein had the opportunity to visit Cork and other Irish cities. He landed the next day in Liverpool, England, and crossed by rail to Hull, where on the good steamer Tiger he crossed the North Sea and landed after a very stormy three days' voyage, at Hamburg. When he reached the parental home, the only occupant he found was a girl of six summers. He learned from her that the other members of the family had not yet returned from "Grandpa's funeral," thus fate robbed Stein of seeing his father whom he had left six years before.

Next morning while seated at the breakfast table, a policeman was seen approaching. Stein's brother-in-law, who had married his step-sister, a Prussian officer of high rank, remarked to Stein, "You had better step in yonder closet, that officer is after you, you evaded your military service when you left. A few hours will give me the time to get your American passport counter-signed and make you immune of arrest." Accordingly Stein stepped into a wardrobe. The officer entered, and inquired of the whereabouts of Edward Stein and before his question could be answered the double bottom broke down with a crash under Stein's weight, the doors flew open and Edward sprawled on all fours before the officer. Explanations were not necessary and a half hour later Stein was in prison under the charge of having evaded his military duties, a great crime in the eyes of the military government. But Stein was an American citizen, his papers were in his possession, but to make them valid it required the signature of the United States ambassador, who was advised of the situation by wire. A deputy arrived, signed Stein's papers, and he was set free; thus Stein ate for six days the prison bread of the Prussian king.

An inheritance had been left him from his father's estate. So before returning to his adopted land he set forth on a tour of Europe and to visit relatives in Russia near Sebastopol. There the uncle, an old Russian noble and his wife, received Stein with open arms, informed him that as they had no children, Stein was their only heir and had been long expected. They had immense landed estates and a beautiful home situated on the shores of the Black Sea. The most beautiful country in Europe are the surroundings and shores of the Peninsula of the Crimea, where the home of the Bucholskys is situated. The wealth and nobility of Russia have their summer homes there.

Baron Bucholsky was also the owner of extensive factories where he manufactured saddles and harness for the Russian government; all this wealth would be Stein's if he remained. There were certain preliminaries to be attended to, oath of alliance to the Russian government, one year's service in the army, and that the family circle would have the right and privilege to select the bride. Edward Stein begged a month to take the matter under advisement; he was enchanted with his prospects, until one day he paid a visit alone to Sebastopol. While crossing the intersection of two streets he passed the image of the Virgin, and as an American he paid but little attention to it. Not so the Russian officer who had noticed that Stein had omitted the sign of the cross and not removed his hat. A blow removed the offending hat and laid Stein in the dust; he was taken to the police station to explain his offence, but the magic name of Bucholsky, and a few rubles secured his liberty. On the way to find his drosky (cab), being pre-occupied by his recent experience, he had not noticed the approach of an army officer, as the custom provides, he had not stopped on the curb and stood at attention with hat

removed. The officer grabbed Stein by the collar, kicked him into the street and unconcernedly went his way.

This was more insult than an American could stand, there was no redress, no help for it. Any resentment from Stein would make matters worse, probably a shot and no punishment for the soldier. Stein quietly and soberly picked himself up, determined to leave the country. Arriving home he learned that uncle and aunt were visiting and would not return until late. Hurriedly he packed a few essentials, returned about dark to the city, boarded the steamer about to depart for Constantinople. Here he remained a few days, returning through the Balkan countries, visiting the principal cities, Athens, Bucharest, Nish, Sofia, Budapest, Vienna; thence through Switzerland, to Italy, where he visited Venice, Rome, Naples, Messina, (since destroyed by earthquake) Florence, visited and ascended volcanoes Vesuvius and Etna. Returning through Italy he visited Monte Carlo, the gambling capitol of the world, thence through France, visiting the principal cities and arriving at Calais, where he took passage and arrived in New York city, in December, 1876.

After a few days rest Stein purchased tickets to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where Marie, a farmer's daughter had promised to wait his return and become his bride, and for whom he had deserted in far away Russia the insignia of a noble, fame and fortune. For it had not been as much the indignity and insult heaped upon Stein by the Russian officers, but the black eyes, brown hair, stately grace of Marie of the backwoods, who unassisted could mount a spirited horse, hit the bull's eye with a rifle, prepare an excellent meal, milk the cows and do the family washing. A comparison between Marie, the democratic maiden of the forest, and Baroness Olga, the aristocrat of the Don valley, selected by his Russian uncle for his bride, were all in favor of Marie. It is true Olga could converse in many languages, lead the cotillion, be perfectly at ease conversing with the nobility of her country, had traveled extensively, could with perfect grace preside over a poker game, but could not dress without a maid. Arriving at Marie's home he found her married. Explanations soon brought out the fact that the lover's mail had been tampered with, together with rumors that Stein had married.

Remembering of seeing in the papers an article about a gold discovery in the Black Hills, Dakota, he was soon on his way to the field of discovery, arriving at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in December, 1876, and starting for the mines as soon as the weather permitted. About the end of February, 1877, he took part in a stampede of a magnitude seldom witnessed; it almost depopulated Cheyenne, Denver and many western towns. Stein had before departure dispatched to the mines several wagon loads of liquor, tobacco and cigars, quite a venture in those days of Indians, road agents and no roads. He purchased tickets by stage and walked all the way. Many were his adventures before reaching Deadwood, skirmishes with Indians, holdups by road agents, taken back by soldiers, getting stuck in the mud, crossing bridgeless streams. After innumerable hardships his destination was reached.

At Deadwood Stein found the supply of liquors, tobacco and cigars exhausted. He sold the way bills—the evidence of his merchandise—to a storekeeper at more than double its cost, purchaser assuming risk of delivery. He immediately duplicated the order by private post, the carrier, who was none other than Buffalo Bill, the famous scout, was afterward installed by the law abiding element of Deadwood as marshal to enforce law and order, and check the murderous crowds of cut-throats, as murders were a daily occurrence. Stein witnessed the murder of Buffalo Bill by McCall, was present at the latter's trial and acquitted by a mock jury of cut-throats and gamblers. Deadwood got too hot for McCall so he departed. The telegraph line had just been completed, so word was sent ahead and on the arrival of McCall at Yankton he was arrested, tried and hung. Sometime afterward Stein saw Buffalo Bill's body exhumed, it was petrified, owing to the peculiar construction of the soil in which it was buried.

At Deadwood city Stein opened a hotel and restaurant and made a handsome fortune, sold out and purchased an interest in the Caladonia mine, adjoining the Homestake, recognized as the third largest gold mine in the world. A stamp mill was constructed to mill their ore, but by the time the mill was erected the Homestake Company had purchased and appropriated all the waters and timber of that region. The Caladonia had the mill, but no water to mill their ore, equally as rich as their rival, and no wood to fire their boilers.

After a long delay an agreement was entered into by which the Homestake Company sold the Caladonia fuel and water at prohibitive rates, assessments were frequent. So financial deficiencies soon exhausted the company. The sheriff appeared and the Homestake Company got the property—now one of their greatest ore producers. Stein lost his

fortune and was broke. Undaunted, he went to work in the Golden Terra, a mine adjoining, and while thus engaged he found himself one day drilling the last hole to complete a hundred foot stope, a chamber out of which all the ore had been removed, leaving an empty cavity a hundred feet high and several hundred feet long and wide, filled with sets of timber ten feet square each, supporting a mountain above.

The stope was deserted, the particular work Stein was engaged in was to put in a blast to make room for the last set of timber to finish the chamber. All at once Stein noticed a slight tremble, a rock was falling near, then another, a squeeze of timber as if a giant hand was crushing the upright standing timbers into each other. Stein left the drill in the uncompleted hole, went to the cage some distance away, and was soon on the way to the surface, but before reaching the top there was a tremendous crash, explosion and commotion. The cage fairly leaped to the surface, propelled by air compression from below. The cage became jammed tight within a short distance from the surface, the sudden halt of the ascending cage broke the cable. Fortunately the safety clutch held, otherwise Stein and the cage would have gone five hundred feet down to the sump below, and this story would never have been told. The entire mountain had caved through the chambers, crushing timbers fourteen inches square to pulp as if they were pipe stems.

After this occurrence Stein was transferred to another part of the mine to a stope entered through a tunnel. It was the noon hour, the miners were lounging on the timbers about the tunnel entrance, shortly before the whistle blew, Stein and eight other men entered the mine. Just as Stein arrived at his station, there was a tremendous crash, and he was blown by air pressure quite a distance. The tunnel in his rear had caved in and he and his eight companions were imprisoned and buried alive. Soon he could hear his companions calling for help, as all were isolated in different places in the large chamber. Other crashes and cave-ins followed, soon the call for help ceased, then silence; Stein's candle soon burned out, and then darkness. The cave-in had stopped the drainage through the tunnel. The ever increasing height of water made the free moving about or sitting down impossible. Gradually the water kept rising, higher, and higher, and here was the danger of drowning without escape, like a rat in his hole. After many hours when the water had reached his armpits, Stein detected a faint tapping and knew that the rescuers were at work. The height of the water became stationary, then gradually started to fall, indicating that obstacles in the tunnel were being removed. Soon the tapping of the workers became louder and Stein's tappings were answered. After forty-eight hours of standing in an upright position without sleep and food and suffering the agony of death, Stein was rescued, the others were dead, crushed and drowned. Never in all his life did the sun look brighter and the firmament more beautiful than when emerging from the dark recesses of that mine. He quit mining then and there, and became a prospector and in so doing fell from the frying pan into the fire. Many were his experiences as a prospector in the Black Hills of Dakota, packing his bed, provisions and tools on the backs of burros, but he was finally rewarded by discovering the great Montana mine, sold for a fortune, part cash and bond, giving a power of attorney to one of his partners to collect, who collected and disappeared and so did the money.

Leaving the Black Hills, Mr. Stein returned to Colorado, and at the recommendation of George Westinghouse found a profitable railroad connection with the Denver & Rio Grande. The events which followed this engagement led Mr. Stein to Gunnison, where the happiest episode of his life occurred. He met, wooed and married Miss Rachel Lowder, July 1, 1882. His first home was built by his own hands for himself and his bride, and no baronial castle of his ancestors was ever lighted with more happiness and pride than was that little cottage. He was soon promoted to the foremanship of the railroad shops at Grand Junction, Colorado, March 1, 1883: On June 4, 1883, their son Howard was born. In 1884 he accepted a position to equip with air-brakes the Utah & Northern Railroad, which position required his residence at Eagle Rock, now Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he arrived on the 5th of July, 1884. In March, 1885, Mr. Stein was appointed general air-brake inspector for the Oregon Short Line and the Utah & Northern Railroads, which roads had at that time been consolidated, which required his removal from Eagle Rock to Pocatello, the junction point of the two roads. Pocatello had at that time but thirty-two houses, all the property of the railroad company. A small round house, the Pacific Hotel, a two story structure, which was also used for railway offices and passenger depot, a few shacks used by the repair men and a freight depot built of slabs, which soon afterward was destroyed by fire. A few months later Mr. Stein was appointed superintendent of the car department of the two railroads, and under his

direction the shops at Eagle Rock and Shoshone were removed to Pocatello, together with all the various dwellings, the property of the railway company and several hundred employes.

The young city of Pocatello was Mr. Stein's home for a number of years. From here he organized the various repair stations at Granger, Montpelier, Glensferry, Boise and Huntington, all on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Ogden, Logan, Lima, Butte, Anacanda and Garrison all on the Utah Northern, then a narrow gauge railway, whereas the O. S. L. railroad was a Standard Gauge. Many of the prosperous towns and cities now in existence were not yet on the map. From Pocatello to Huntington was a sagebrush desert, inhabited by hornloads, jack-rabbits and coyotes. The end of the O. S. L. railroad was at Caldwell, the only other town between Pocatello and the end of the track was Shoshone from where a stub railroad was constructed to Hailey, a prosperous mining camp. When the railroad reached a point now known as Payette, Mr. Stein was instructed by Mr. Blinkensderfer (the superintendent of the road) to place a narrow gauge box car along the track on the ground, for the use of the Agent and Operator at that point. So Stein constructed the first dwelling at Payette.

While thus engaged in placing the depot he noticed a man in the distance clearing land of sagebrush, this man was A. N. Jacobson, who informed Mr. Stein that he intended to prepare the ground for an orchard. Mr. Jacobson is still residing at Payette. The orchard that he planted came to bearing age and has produced thousands of carloads of fruit. This fruit has been shipped over this continent and Europe. That eighty acre orchard has now almost disappeared. The modern city of Payette is occupying its location and its planter Jacobson has reaped a harvest that he so richly deserved, by his foresight. Another man, D. C. Chace, one of the first agents there, if not the first, located a forty acre homestead adjacent the depot. This forty is now part of the business and residence district of Payette and Chace is still there occupying a palatial residence located on the ground he homesteaded.

About March, 1886, Mr. Stein assisted in the organization of the town of Nampa, his seventh interest in the venture costing him one hundred and twenty-five dollars. After a few months he sold his interest for nine hundred and secured a section of land two miles west of Nampa, on which he planted an eighty acre orchard and erected the necessary buildings. This orchard he traded a few years later for the Palatine Hotel, still in his possession. Mr. Stein also assisted in the organization of the railway from Nampa to Boise, then known as the Idaho Central Railroad. The road was constructed with the discarded material removed from the Utah Northern at the time said road was widened to a standard gauge, its rails were thirty-two pound iron and two men were able to carry such a rail. The ties were second hand narrow gauge with every fifth a standard tie. The few cars were of narrow gauge placed on standard trucks. The only locomotive could be compared to a watch charm to the locomotives now in use. The only station between Boise and Nampa was Hunter (now Meridian) named in honor of John Hunter, its first manager. The first conductor, brakeman, mail clerk and baggage and express agent, all rolled in one was Fred Bliss. Owing to the fact that the track was laid on the ground without grading or leveling of the road bed, the running time was slow, about four hours to make the nineteen and one half miles from Jimmy Hart's Refreshment Parlor (the first business building erected at Nampa) to the top of the one mile hill south of Boise, where the wooden shacks—the terminal—was located, in charge of J. A. Purdum recently deceased.

The Stein family naturally became a leading influential one in Pocatello, and in 1892 Mr. Stein was honored by being made its first mayor, the gift of the democratic party; of which he is a member. After being elected Mr. Stein severed his connection with the railway company to devote his time to the upbuilding of the young city. Its streets were covered with sagebrush and lava boulders. Owing to the financial depression of the times a large number of tramps paid daily visits to the young city. These unwelcome guests were dead broke, depending on the charity of the city. They received the assistance they demanded but in turn had to give their labor to clear and grade the streets. Thus the tramps (the followers of the Coxey army, as they were then known) assisted in building the city of Pocatello. Mr. Stein planted the first trees in Pocatello in front of his home, three Lombardy poplars and three Balm of Gilead, which he brought from Logan, Utah. While mayor of the city Mr. Stein prepared a tree planting ordinance, which was approved and passed by the city council, offering a bonus for every tree planted and alive when three years old. This resulted in carloads of trees being planted, and the fine shade trees now scattered all over the city of Pocatello

which give the town such a cheerful and homelike look, is the result of Mr. Stein's foresight and will forever remain his monument.

Mr. Stein passed into extensive real estate dealings in that place, continuing with ever increasing success as long as he remained there. In 1906 he came to Boise, which he has made his permanent home and where he has ever since been successfully engaged in the real estate business. He is a pioneer in laying out subdivisions of which he has managed a number with skill and success.

Mr. Stein is a member of all Masonic bodies, both the York and Scottish Rite, having attained the thirty-second degree and being treasurer of the latter for a number of years. He is also a member of the Shrine, the Woodmen of the World, the Boise Commercial Club and the National Geographic Society.

The Lowder-Stein marriage has been blessed by two sons, Howard and Allan T. Howard is a graduate of the University of Idaho of the class of 1911. He and his wife nee Alida Wanek, are residents of Boise, have a son Edward Wanek, seven years old, the only grandchild of Edward Stein. Allan T. Stein is a graduate of Leland Stanford University of the class of 1912, and is associated with his father in the real estate, insurance and loan business, while Howard Stein is a member of the firm of Stein & Lake, engaged in the fuel, loan and insurance business.

Edward Stein's friends look to his continued useful activity through many more years of his eventful life.

LIEUTENANT JOHN M. REGAN, D. S. C.

Deeds of valor have been the theme of song and story through all the ages, and when personal bravery is combined with the highest Christian ideals man has reached the fulfillment of the purposes of life. There is no citizen, young or old, who has expressed more fully the ideals of manhood than did Lieutenant John M. Regan, who gloriously met death on one of the battlefields of Europe in the recent World war. It was his most earnest desire to be actively engaged in the conflict because of the high principles for which the war was waged and he sacrificed military honors and promotions in order to take his place on the firing line. The story of his career is one which thrills the world and will cause his memory to be cherished as long as life remains to those who were his close associates. His was the first gold star to be placed among the one hundred and twenty stars on the service flag of St. John's parish.

Lieutenant Regan was born in Silver City, Owyhee county, Idaho, February 6, 1886, but in his boyhood days his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Regan, became residents of Boise. There in his early youth he became a pupil in St. Teresa's Academy, which he entered at the age of four, remaining under the instruction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross until his eleventh year. He then became a pupil in Santa Clara College at Santa Clara, California, where he continued until 1904, when he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and with the highest honors of his class, maxima cum laude. The college faculty also awarded him the Noble prize for excellence in character and scholarship.

With his return to Boise, following his graduation, Lieutenant Regan entered business life in positions suitable to the son of Timothy Regan. Not that parental influence was exercised to give him an easy berth. Indeed the father believed that the son should receive thorough training and the latter was just as anxious to qualify for responsibilities in the business world. John M. Regan took up work in connection with the Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company and with the Overland Company, Limited, owning and controlling one of the largest office buildings of Boise. But business affairs did not altogether monopolize the time and attention of John M. Regan, who eagerly utilized his opportunities to assist those in need. He early became interested in the work of the Associated Charities of Boise, which at that time was a struggling organization. His contagious enthusiasm and deep interest in the work were soon manifest in effective results. The success of the various charity balls given in Boise was attributable largely to his efforts and he was continually giving generously but unostentatiously to the organization, which at the time of his death, at a meeting held in the office of Mayor Hays, expressed in a set of resolutions "deep sorrow over the death of Lieutenant John M. Regan upon the field of honor" and spoke of him as "for a number of years a most devoted, most unselfish and kind-



LIEUT. JOHN M. REGAN

hearted officer of this organization," in whom "the necessitous of our city have lost a silent friend and a faithful helper." The Associated Charities further paid public tribute to his "noble Christian character and his unfeigned charitableness." Lieutenant Regan became one of the most prominent members among the Knights of Columbus of Idaho, the local council passing resolutions at the time of his death which termed him "one of its most faithful, diligent and enthusiastic workers," while noting also the loss to the nation of "one of its most loyal and devoted citizens." He was one of the organizers of the Knights of Columbus in Idaho and was called to important offices in both its local and state councils. He was also a member of the Boise Lodge of Elks and of the Boise Commercial Club and he did much to further clean sport in the capital city. While at Santa Clara he had become known as an all-round athlete and achieved an enviable football record. Following his college days he frequently acted as coach for high school teams. He also possessed considerable dramatic ability and aided in the performances given by Boise talent for local charities.

It could not have been otherwise that a man of Lieutenant Regan's disposition and character should have manifested the utmost patriotism and love of country. He became a member of the National Guard of Idaho, enlisting as a private in Company H, Second Idaho Infantry, February 27, 1912. On the 11th of June of the same year he was commissioned a second lieutenant and on the 7th of March, 1915, was commissioned captain of the quartermaster's company. This would have given him the opportunity to remain at home out of danger, but when his company was ordered to the Mexican border he resigned the honorary commission and re-enlisted as a private that he might go with the troops to Nogales. There he was soon made a sergeant and upon the resignation of Lieutenant L. W. Tennyson was again commissioned second lieutenant. He was on guard duty at Sandpoint when labor troubles prevailed in north Idaho in the summer of 1917. Responding to the call of the colors, he went with Company H to Camp Greene, where the command was merged into the One Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers under Major Oleson. On the 26th of October, Lieutenant Regan left for Camp Mills and on the 26th of November sailed for France, where he arrived on the 10th of December. His duties did not call him to active service at the front and, wishing to take his place in the trenches, he asked to be transferred to the infantry, notwithstanding the fact that he had been recommended for promotion. His request was granted and he became a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, of the Thirty-second Division, composed largely of Wisconsin and Michigan troops. He was thus on active duty until death called him when he was in action on the 4th of August. His last letter to his mother was dated July 31st and in this he mentioned the terrible devastation of the villages through which he had passed and the ruin wrought in the churches. His religion had ever been the guiding spirit of his life and it was a matter of deep sorrow to him to see these holy places of worship so demolished. Speaking of one large church, in which he said that not an image was left nor a window unshattered, he wrote: "I picked up the crucifix out of the wreckage and placed it on top of the debris." Further on he said: "My God, what a price a country pays for war! America and England will never know just the price. One has to be in France or Belgium to appreciate it." There was perhaps no officer in the army that felt more keenly his responsibility for the men under him and in this connection Lieutenant Regan, in his last letter to his mother, wrote: "May God grant when our men go in we may do our duty and still not lose heavily. Pray for me that neither by cowardice, nor lack of attention, nor bad judgment, nor false courage, may any of my men be lost. That is my strongest prayer. The lives of my men are a heavy responsibility. Pray God and His Blessed Mother to give me wisdom in carrying this responsibility!"

On the 13th of September, 1918, impressive memorial services in honor of Lieutenant John Morgan Regan were held in the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, where for the first time a gold star was placed among the one hundred and twenty blue stars of the service flag of the parish. On that occasion Father Kayzer took as his text: "Honor all men; love the brotherhood; fear God; honor the King." He said in part: "Lieutenant John M. Regan honored all men and in turn was honored and loved by them all. Taught from his earliest youth in the house of his father, or in a Christian school, that all men are God's creatures, are God's children, he trained the vision of his mind to discern, even through the mists of social or racial or religious differences, the one golden thread that runs through the heart of every man and binds us all to the throne of God. His was the gentleness of which

Cardinal John Henry Newman speaks, which would never give offense nor cause pain to anyone. Though firm in his convictions and strong in his principles, and ardent of nature, he possessed in no small degree that self-control born of a careful and prudent mistrust of self and kind consideration for the principles or the opinions of his opponent which caused him never to do a hasty deed or to speak an ungentlemanly word. Yes, my dear brethren, he had learned to look upon all men as the children of God; he saw in them God's image, and he was willing at all times to give to each and every one, like unto a good picture, the benefit of the best light. He was ready to do all that was good; he gave a hand to anything that was uplifting. It was not his custom to ride in state, but he would shoulder the wheel." And this was the democracy of John that brought him so many friends and made him loved by all.

* * * There are very few men—very few sons—who practice as did John Regan the commandment, 'Honor thy father and thy mother;' there are very few indeed who would be so taken up with what was their parents' interests,—ever thoughtful of their welfare, always happy with their happiness, respectful to authority, the love of his mother always in his heart, and always afraid that some anxiety or trouble might unnecessarily come unto them; praying for them, loving them, living for them.

* * * There was nothing sentimental in his piety, nothing fitful in his devotions, nothing ostentatious or insincere. Though joyful of mind and heart, full of life and fond of merry company and clean sport, he could always temper—he could always moderate—himself. Never did he associate himself with vice; never would he stain his soul with any unconscionable deed. He loved and feared God and kept His commandments, because in his heart he knew—and he was not afraid to say it—that a man who is a disgrace before his God can not long be an honor unto his country.

* * * He honored and loved his flag. A truer patriot than John M. Regan never drew breath. Had he been permitted to live I dare say unto you that no other young man would have put forth better efforts to safeguard and protect the government of his state with the shield of white honor and with the power of civic righteousness. Better schooled in the Constitution of the United States than those so-called, self-styled '100 per cent Americans,' he would never have lowered himself to place an obstacle of religious difference upon the lawful ambition of any man for political preferment. And when the tocsins of war were sounded throughout the land and his country had been insulted, this peace-loving young man was amongst the first to volunteer his services and, if need be, his life blood for his country. My dear friends, I need not now recount to you how restive he was because kept in the rear and how he asked permission to join a regiment of infantry that might bring him quickly to the firing-line that he might fight for his country and for its rights. He feared nothing. There was no fear in his heart, because he kept it clean before his God. And when the word came to go over the top, his undaunted spirit flung him ahead of his soldiers, with the impulse of his nature to protect them from the bullet which laid him low. His was an example of fidelity and of patriotism of the highest type. I quote the following from the beautiful eulogy that was written of him in an editorial in the Boise evening paper: 'The heart of John Regan is stilled, but the spirit that actuated him lives on to inspire us with a better understanding and conception of our duty. Wherever the story of this young man is told there shall be reconsecration to Americanism, the story of the young man who left office and wealth, his family and friends to fight and to die for his country.' * * *

I can see his grave now, in far-away France. I see it marked with the cross and with the flowers laid upon it. * * *

But if the remains of John M. Regan might not be permitted to rest in our midst, O then I pray—and I venture to hope—that a grateful citizenry of Boise will erect unto him a monument with his own features in bronze, for the remembrance of his contemporaries and as an inspiration to the unborn generations of men and if I might choose the inscription, I would write beneath his statue:

"To the undying memory of
JOHN M. REGAN
Born at Silver City, Idaho.
February 6, 1886
He was the idol of Boise.
He was the joy and crown of his
parents.
He died for his country August
4, 1918."

Lieutenant Regan had been awarded the distinguished service cross before participating in the engagement in which he lost his life. The Ada county post of the World War Veterans has been named the John M. Regan Post in his honor. When one thinks of the good accomplished in the life of a young man, of the love given to parents and friends, of the assistance extended to those in need, of the cheer disseminated in social life, of that devotion to country leading to the supreme sacrifice, there must come the comfort of the spirit of the words of James Whitcomb Riley:

I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead.—He is just away!

With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land,

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.

And you—O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return,—

Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here;

And loyal still, as he gave the blows
Of his warrior-strength to his country's foes.—

Think of him still as the same, I say:
He is not dead—he is just away!

T. BAILEY LEE.

T. Bailey Lee, a member of the Burley bar, practicing as senior partner in the firm of Lee & Thomas, was born at Mocksville, North Carolina, August 10, 1873, and is a son of W. D. and Sarah B. (Bailey) Lee. His boyhood days were passed in his native state and in the acquirement of his education he attended the University of North Carolina, from which he was graduated. Later he became a law student. He was afterward a Latin teacher in the Bingham school at Asheville, North Carolina, and continued his residence in the Old North state until 1898, when he removed westward to Montana, making Butte his destination. There he entered upon the practice of law, in which he continued until 1905, when he became a resident of Burley, being the first lawyer on the site of the present city. In those early days, when the work of progress and improvement had scarcely been begun here, court was held in an old frame shack. For four terms he filled the position of county attorney at Albion but retained his residence at Burley. For two years he occupied the position of city attorney and throughout the entire period of his residence in Idaho he has enjoyed a large clientage that has connected him with much of the important litigation heard in the courts of his district. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, and precision characterizes everything that he does in relation to his work in the courts. He is a clear reasoner, a logical thinker and his opinions are seldom seriously questioned in court. His devotion to the interests of his clients is proverbial, yet he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. In addition to his professional interests he is a director of the Burley Town Site Company.

In 1907 Mr. Lee was married to Miss Irene Teasdale, a native of Hailey, Idaho, and a daughter of William J. and Belle Teasdale, the former a ranchman of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have four children: Sarah Belle, T. Bailey, Mary Catherine and Eleanor Jane.

Mr. Lee votes with the republican party but has never sought or desired office outside the strict path of his profession. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he is also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, while along strictly professional lines he has connection with the American Bar Association. He keeps in close touch with the trend of

progress along legal lines and throughout his entire career at the bar has been most careful to conform his practice to the highest professional standards and ethics.

ANDREW HERVEY EAGLESON.

Andrew Hervey Eagleson was born on a farm near Cadiz, Ohio, February 7, 1834, not far from the birthplaces of his parents, William and Jane (Gourley) Eagleson. He was married to Martha A. Kerr, of Unionvale, near Cadiz, on Christmas eve of 1860. Mrs. Eagleson was born January 1, 1837, and was the eldest daughter of John C. and Mary (Henderson) Kerr. They had six sons, four of whom, Ernest G., Harry K., John W. and Charles H., survive them. Both were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and belonged to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Eagleson's maternal grandfather, George Gourley, was a frontier civil engineer. He surveyed the Earl of Derby's land grant on the Hudson river and built the first woolen mill in Ohio. Mrs. Eagleson's paternal grandfather, James Kerr, settled at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the old home was General Mead's headquarters for a time during the great battle there.

Mr. and Mrs. Eagleson were deeply intersted in the training and success of their boys and the paternal abode was always a home to be proud of, though unpretentious in furnishings. Mr. Eagleson was ever a stockman and farmer and took great delight in improving new lands, although he was oftentimes engaged otherwise in making the family living. He moved to Jefferson, Iowa, in 1871 and in 1882 established his home at Craig, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the hardware and implement business. He came to Boise, Idaho, in November, 1890, and with his brother George and Messrs. W. C. Annett and W. H. Thompson purchased a sawmill from W. C. Stevens located on Clear creek, about sixteen miles from Boise, where they sold the product of the mill. Mr. Eagleson was instrumental in organizing the Boise Cold Storage Company and the New York Canal Company and together with his sons organized the A. H. Eagleson & Sons Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Eagleson, like their ancestors, were real pioneers and in their journeyings toward the golden west made frontier improvements wherever they resided. Mrs. Eagleson passed away on June 13, 1917, and Mr. Eagleson, after a prolonged illness, died April 17, 1919.

MARK AINSWORTH COFFIN.

Mark Ainsworth Coffin, manager of the firm of Coffin & Beglan, engaged in the automobile and garage business in Boise, dates his residence in Idaho from 1891, in which year he arrived from Longmont, Colorado. Illinois claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred in DeKalb county, September 19, 1867, his parents being George W. and Emilie (Ainsworth) Coffin. The father was born at Roxbury, New York, while the mother is a native of Belvidere, Illinois. His death occurred at Longmont, Colorado, in 1906, but the mother still survives and makes her home with her son Mark in Boise. She is approaching the age of eighty years. George W. Coffin devoted his life to the occupation of farming and thus provided for the support of his family, which numbered four sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living.

Mark A. Coffin was reared and educated in Colorado, where his parents had resided for several years prior to his birth, which occurred, however, while his mother was visiting in Illinois. He studied civil engineering in the Colorado State Agricultural College at Fort Collins and practiced his profession for some time before turning his attention to the automobile business. He removed from Longmont, Colorado, to Idaho in 1891, settling first at Idaho Falls, where he remained for thirteen years and afterward lived for a few years at Twin Falls. In the former place he had charge of the Great Western canal for a number of years, acting as water master for some time. At Twin Falls he was in charge of the Twin Falls irrigation project, being superintendent of construction and water master. In 1906 he went to Brazil, where he spent eighteen months as superintendent of construction of a large dam in southern Brazil for a Toronto (Can-



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW H. EAGLESON



ada) concern. Upon his return to the United States he took up his abode in Boise in 1907 and has since made his home in this city. While his family were in Boise, however, he spent much of the time during the years 1909 and 1910 in Twin Falls, occupying the position which he had previously filled. During the following years up to 1915 he was professionally engaged on various other public projects in Idaho and Utah. In 1915, however, he turned his attention to the automobile and garage business and is now senior partner in the firm of Coffin & Beglan, his associate being Matthew Beglan. They are distributors in southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon for the Hupmobile and sell a large number of cars annually. Their garage on Bannock street is seventy-five by one hundred and twenty-two feet and they have a storehouse in addition, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-two feet.

On the 20th of December, 1894, Mr. Coffin was married in Idaho Falls, Idaho, to Miss Mary Alice Pelot, who was born in this state and is a daughter of Carlisle and Alice (Buck) Pelot, early residents of eastern Idaho. They now have four daughters: Reva, the wife of Pliny Arnold, of Boise; Ruth, Mary and Laura, who are at home. Their daughter Ruth is stenographer for the firm of Coffin & Beglan. Mr. Coffin owns his home at No. 1119 North Eighth street in Boise, which he erected in 1908 and which is a comfortable and attractive residence of eight rooms. He also owns an excellent grain ranch of three hundred and twenty acres in Idaho county.

Fraternally Mr. Coffin is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the subordinate lodge and encampment, and is a past grand of the order. He also has membership in the Boise Commercial Club and is interested in all of its well defined plans and projects for the upbuilding of the city. In politics he is a democrat but has never been a candidate for elective office. However, he is serving as one of the drainage commissioners of Ada county, a position which he has acceptably filled for some time, his previous experience as a civil and irrigation engineer well qualifying him for his work of this character.

EVERETT T. MALCOM.

On the roster of county officials in Bingham county appears the name of Everett T. Malcom, who in the fall of 1914 was elected to the office of county assessor, in which position he is now serving for the third term, having been chosen for the position at each successive election since first nominated. He was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, April 6, 1865, and is a son of John and Jane (Stokes) Malcom, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father followed farming during the greater part of his active business life in Ohio and there passed away in February, 1876, while the mother survived until 1889.

Their son, Everett T. Malcom, who was one of a family of thirteen children, was reared and educated in his native county and remained at home until the age of eleven years, when his father died. It was necessary then that he provide for his own support and he began working as a farm hand, being thus employed until he attained his majority, at which time he made his way westward to Utah. There he was employed at civil engineering work in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for four years, after which he rented land and began farming, being identified with agricultural interests in Utah for two years. In the spring of 1895 he removed to Bingham county, Idaho, where he took up land nine miles west of Blackfoot and carried on general farming for some time. He was also connected with the American Falls Canal & Power Company. Coming to Blackfoot, he worked in a grist mill for two years. He then turned his attention to carpentering, which he followed until the fall of 1914, when he was elected county assessor of Bingham county and has been reelected since that time, so that he is now serving for the third term. His increasing popularity as a public official is indicated in the fact that at the last election he had no opposition.

On the 19th of January, 1893, Mr. Malcom was married to Miss Luella Robinson, of Plain City, Utah, and they have become the parents of one child, Glendora, who was born September 7, 1897, and who is teaching school at Riverside, Idaho.

Politically Mr. Malcom is a republican and his religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and he is now serving as second coun-

selor to Bishop O. L. Rider. By reason of his official duties as well as his former business interests he has become widely known in Bingham county and no higher testimonial of his personal worth and popularity as well as the business qualities which he displays in office could be given than the fact that he has been chosen county assessor by such large majorities.

WILLIAM L. CUDDY.

William L. Cuddy, warden of the Idaho state penitentiary at Boise, to which position he was appointed by Governor Davis in January, 1919, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 5, 1860, a son of John and Nora (Murphy) Cuddy, both of whom have passed away. They were natives of Ireland but met and were married in Cleveland, Ohio.

It was in that city that William L. Cuddy was reared and educated, pursuing his studies in the public and parochial schools and also in the Christian Brothers College. He left Cleveland when twenty years of age and after spending two years in Chicago came to Idaho in May, 1883. For ten years he remained in the Wood river mining country of Blaine county and later he was appointed deputy warden of the state penitentiary by Governor McConnell. This brought him to Boise and he has since resided in the state capital. He acted as deputy warden for four years and later became bookkeeper at the penitentiary, acting in that capacity for two years. From 1902 until 1910 he served as clerk of the district court and ex-officio auditor and recorder of Ada county. He was elected first in 1902 and again in 1906 on the republican ticket and at the close of his second term declined to again become a candidate for reelection. He afterward spent several years in the real estate business, or until appointed warden of the state penitentiary on the 6th of January, 1919, by the prison board, consisting of the governor, the secretary of state and the attorney general. He has been a prominent factor in republican circles in Idaho for several years and is now a member of the republican state central committee.

On the 20th of October, 1897, Mr. Cuddy was married at Hailey, Idaho, to Miss Bessie Hartung, a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared, however, in Hailey, Idaho. They have become the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: George Hamilton, now a young man of twenty-one years; Margaret; Louise; Frank; and Bessie. George is a graduate of the Boise high school, and Margaret is a graduate of St. Teresa's Academy of Boise.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally Mr. Cuddy is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a man of progressive spirit, keenly interested in the vital questions and problems of the day, and his aid and influence are given on the side of progress and improvement in all things that relate to the advancement of the welfare of city and state, while as head of a great penal institution he is closely studying all modern ideas of prison management and is deeply interested in the reformation of the prisoners.

CHARLES E. ROGERS, D. O.

Dr. Charles E. Rogers, an osteopathic physician with offices in the Salisbury-Earl Building at Idaho Falls and enjoying an extensive practice, was born in Manito, Illinois, January 18, 1890. He is a son of John and Ida M. (Johns) Rogers, who are also natives of Illinois. The father, who is a drainage contractor, went to Louisiana, where he built levees for the government along the Mississippi river, remaining there for a number of years. He now resides at St. Joseph, Missouri, and continues in the same business. The mother is also living and is practicing osteopathy in St. Joseph, where she is accorded a most extensive practice.

Dr. Charles E. Rogers was reared largely in Louisiana and pursued his education in the I. J. College at New Orleans, a Catholic institution, and in the State University of Missouri, also in the high school at Mound City, that state. After completing his state university course he entered the American School of Osteop-

athy at Kirksville, Missouri, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1911. He afterward removed to Pocatello, Idaho, where he opened an office, continuing in practice there from 1911 until February, 1912, when he removed to Idaho Falls, where he has since remained. He has been accorded a very extensive practice here, his ability being attested by hundreds of patients. While at Pocatello he was assistant city physician for a year. He is a member of both the National and State Osteopathic Associations, and his work is the last word in the scientific achievement of the profession.

On the 20th of June, 1912, Dr. Rogers was married to Miss Kathryn Tupper, a daughter of John and Ida Tupper, who were natives of New York and Maine respectively. Her father installed the first electric lights in Salt Lake City and also in the tabernacle there and likewise put in the first electric lights at Butte, Montana. In fact he was the first electrician of the western country and has always followed that business. He is now conducting the Tupper apartments at Pocatello, Idaho, and his wife is also living. Dr. and Mrs. Rogers have two children: Rosemary, who was born August 2, 1916; and Helen Louise, born in November, 1919.

Dr. Rogers is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and of its teachings he is a faithful follower. He is a man of many sterling qualities and admirable characteristics, well descended and well bred, and not only professionally but in the social circles of the city as well he and his wife occupy an enviable position.

P. S. FARRELL.

P. S. Farrell, of Caldwell, secretary-treasurer of the Idaho-Oregon Honey Producers Association, was born in Grandview, Ohio, May 29, 1876, and his youthful days were largely devoted to the acquirement of a public school education in Marietta, Ohio, and Parkersburg, West Virginia, until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then turned his attention to the bicycle business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and afterward in Columbus, Ohio, but after a brief period devoted to the sale of bicycles he became a professional rider and was upon the road in that connection until 1899, when he gave up the work and returned to Cleveland, Ohio. He there spent a year in the employ of the Glidden Varnish Company, after which he entered the medical department of the Ohio Wesleyan University as a student, but owing to ill health was obliged to abandon his plan and return to the employ of the Glidden Varnish Company, at which time he assumed the duties of assistant superintendent and thus served for a year. He afterward became connected with the physicians' supply business at Cleveland, Ohio, with his mother as a partner, and there remained until 1906, when he sold the business and turned his attention to real estate dealing, being with John H. Blood for two years. Later he was connected with Julius Timendorfer in the same line and when the business was incorporated under the name of The J. Timendorfer Company Mr. Farrell became the vice president.

In 1911 his health again failed and Mr. Farrell then severed his connection with the real estate firm and removed west to New Plymouth, Idaho, where he purchased a ten acre orchard. That venture, however, did not prove to his liking and he took up bee culture in 1914. Through his instrumentality the Idaho-Oregon Honey Producers Association was formed in January, 1915, with a charter membership of but twenty-two, while at the present time there are one hundred and sixty active members from Weiser, Idaho, to Mountain Home, Idaho, this including the Boise and Payette valleys of Idaho and the Malheur river valley of Oregon. They control over ninety-five per cent of the honey crop produced in this territory, which in 1918 amounted to one million, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand pounds. For their product they found a ready sale, netting them almost three hundred thousand dollars. The association has been incorporated with a capitalization of ten thousand dollars, the officers being C. E. Dibble, of Payette, Idaho, president; H. C. Dudley, of Caldwell, vice president; and P. S. Farrell, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Farrell has now disposed of his other business interests in order to devote his entire time and attention to the duties of the office. He has

made this one of the best paying associations in the state and one of the most harmonious in its workings, as every member is an enthusiastic supporter of and worker for the organization. When the association was formed extracted honey was selling on the coast at five and a half cents per pound and comb honey as low as two dollars and a quarter per case. Immediately after the producers were organized they demanded and received a cent more per pound for extracted honey and a proportionate raise for the comb honey, while the highest price in 1918 paid for fancy comb honey was six dollars and a quarter; for No. 1 six dollars; and for No. 2 five dollars and seventy-five cents per case, while extracted honey has brought as high as twenty-two and a half cents per pound. They not only sell in the local and western markets but are shipping to the eastern markets, which is a departure from the old methods.

Mr. Farrell was married in 1907 to Miss Minnie I. Swanson, of Jamestown, New York, and they have become the parents of two children. Mr. Farrell is not active in public affairs, especially as an office seeker, although he is interested in all projects that tend to promote the welfare and progress of his community. The success of the Idaho-Oregon Honey Producers Association is largely attributable to his efforts, which have made honey a source of profit to producers in the northwest.

CHARLES C. MOORE.

Charles C. Moore, of St. Anthony, Idaho, was born in Missouri in 1866, the son of a Civil war veteran. He obtained his education in the country schools, in a high school and in a teachers' training school. Subsequently he followed the occupation of farming, taught school and served as county recorder. In 1899 he came to Idaho and engaged in the drug business. He organized the St. Anthony Bank & Trust Company and was its first president, but his business activity is, and has been, principally directed along the lines of real estate dealing, wheat raising and the development of farm lands with a view of increasing their value. In association with his partner, Hiram G. Fuller, he organized and was active in building the town of Ashton. He was a member of the State and County Councils of Defense during the period of the World war and had two sons in the service. In 1903 and 1905 he served as a member of the Idaho legislature and he located the State Industrial School at St. Anthony. He was elected lieutenant governor in November, 1918.

CHARLES E. MITCHELL.

Charles E. Mitchell, for twelve years a resident of Idaho, is now engaged in merchandising at Wilder, where he is also filling the position of postmaster. He was born in Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, June 21, 1882, and was seven years of age when his parents removed with their family to Ladora, Iowa, where he acquired his education and made his home until 1907. During the last years of his residence there he was employed in the dry goods and shoe house of his father-in-law, who was a member of the firm of L. W. Wilson & Son and who was a pioneer resident and representative citizen of Iowa.

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing northwest, Charles E. Mitchell made his way to Oregon in 1907, but after thirty days spent in that state decided there was too much rain there and in November, 1907, removed to Boise, Idaho. On the 13th of January, 1908, he filed on eighty acres adjoining the town of Wilder, twenty acres of which he subdivided into town lots and they are a desirable addition to the present townsite. On the 14th of February, 1908, he moved upon the land where the family still resides. In 1916 he sold forty acres of his claim at one hundred and twenty dollars per acre and the same tract was resold in 1918 for three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and a half per acre. Mr. Mitchell says that Idaho soil and climate have given tangible proof of their worth, for there are more people in this state who have become successful farmers, never having had previous experience along agricultural lines, than in any other state in the Union. Mr. Mitchell had never farmed before coming here, and his wife had always lived in the house in which she was born until coming to Idaho. However, in the develop-



HON. CHARLES C. MOORE

ment of their place substantial results have been reached and the farm is now a very productive tract of land, bringing to them very substantial returns. In 1916 Mr. Mitchell opened a stock of agricultural implements, hardware, groceries, boots and shoes in Wilder and has since engaged in business as a retail merchant, being now accorded a liberal patronage in recognition of his reliable business methods, his earnest desire to please his patrons and his straightforward dealing. In February, 1918, he was appointed postmaster and is discharging the duties of that office in connection with his business affairs.

In 1905 Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Edna Irene Wilson, a native of Iowa, and they have become the parents of three children: Helen and Kenneth, who are attending school; and Lolo, three years of age.

The parents of Mr. Mitchell, J. H. and Sarah (Morse) Mitchell, also become residents of Idaho, removing from Ladora, Iowa, in 1912. The father purchased land near Wilder which he now rents, for he has retired from business, having reached the age of seventy years, while his wife is sixty-eight years of age. They have a daughter, Lilla, who is a trained nurse, having graduated from the State University of Iowa and now making her home in Wilder.

In his fraternal relations Charles E. Mitchell is an Odd Fellow and became a charter member of Wilder Lodge, No. 37. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is keenly interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of the district in which he lives and cooperates heartily in all well defined plans and measures looking to the betterment of the town, the extension of its trade relations and the maintenance of its high civic standards.

FRED H. DAVIS.

The real estate business in Nampa has a prominent and successful representative in Fred H. Davis, who was born in Craftsbury, Orleans county, Vermont, October 28, 1861. His father, Ira Davis, was born in Broom county, Quebec, Canada. He was a veteran of the Civil war and for many years was well known as a tradesman at East Barrington, New Hampshire, where he passed away. His parents were Canadians but were natives of Wales. The mother of our subject was in her maidenhood Sarah Cooley and was also a native of Broom county, Canada, though her parents were born in Belfast, Ireland. She is still living upon the old homestead at East Barrington, New Hampshire, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. She bore her husband ten children, of whom six grew to manhood and womanhood, five of them remaining in the New England states. One brother of our subject, Samuel Davis, is and has been for many years prominent in the city government of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Fred H. Davis was educated in the old New England schools until the age of twelve, when the family removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, which remained his home until he was eighteen. At that period in his life he came to Idaho, settling in Hailey, where he remained, however, but a short time. He then went to Rocky Bar, engaging in mining in its immediate vicinity for about sixteen years, at the end of which time he went to Silver City. While there residing he was elected to the legislature, serving one term and not only doing effective work in taking care of the interests of his constituents but also ably supporting all measures which he considered of value to the state. He was afterwards appointed by Governor Frank Hunt and the secretary of state to take complete charge of the Idaho mineral exhibit at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, New York.

Upon his return to Idaho Mr. Davis chose Nampa as his place of residence and in 1916 he became connected with the United Stores Company of Shoshone county. However, he maintained this relationship for but a short time, for he was returned to the legislature under Governor Alexander, again doing valuable work in the halls of legislation. After the expiration of his term he returned to Nampa, where he engaged in the real estate business, his wife being his able assistant. He has met with more than ordinary success, being a man of rare business tact and ability as well as of experience, and the highest principles have ever guided his business deals. It is therefore but natural that he has won the trust and confidence of all who have had business relations with him. He is thoroughly informed in regard to local conditions and values, and his advice and judgment are often sought in

financial and real estate matters. Mr. Davis is still active in politics and is so independent in his views that he ever supports the best interests of the state.

In 1910 occurred the marriage of Fred H. Davis and Hattie Bohlscheid, a native of Oakland, California, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Bohlscheid. Her parents removed to Colorado when Mrs. Davis was but an infant and in 1902 the mother became a resident of Nampa, Idaho, where she is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Bohlscheid having passed away in Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are socially prominent in Nampa, where they have many friends, and fraternally he has been connected with the Masons for a number of years. Both are valued members of the social life of their city and in their different ways have done much toward general uplift along material, moral and intellectual lines.

H. J. SLOAN.

H. J. Sloan, a druggist of Parma and also identified with the Parma Realty Company, was born in Monroe county, Iowa, November 18, 1880. In the acquirement of his education he attended the Highland Park College of Pharmacy of Des Moines, Iowa, and also the Iowa Business College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. For a year thereafter he was identified with the drug trade in Des Moines and then came to the west, seeking the broader opportunities offered in this great and growing section of the country. He made his way first to Twin Falls, Idaho, and afterward opened a drug store at Burley under the name of the Burley Drug Company, there remaining in business for two and a half years. He next went to Butte, Montana, but after six months returned to Idaho, settling at Midvale where he opened the first registered pharmaceutical drug store of the town under the name of the Red Cross Pharmacy. For five years he conducted business there and then removed to Parma, where he purchased the City Drug Store. E. E. Waite bought an interest in this store and is now its manager. Mr. Sloan was chosen first president of the Parma National Bank in December, 1919, and he is the manager of the Parma Realty Company, which he organized in 1917. The officers of this company are J. C. Watson, secretary; E. G. Johnson, president; and H. J. Sloan, general manager. The company handles farm and city property in various localities. Mr. Sloan is also president of the Walker Drug Company, of Wilder, Idaho, which was incorporated in June, 1919. In addition to his real estate and mercantile interests Mr. Sloan has become a farmer, owning farm lands in both Washington and Canyon counties.

In 1906 Mr. Sloan was united in marriage to Miss Julia Riordan, of Des Moines. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he is now mayor of Parma. His interest in community welfare is manifest in many tangible ways and his cooperation can always be counted upon to further any plan or project for the general good.

P. H. SPANGENBERG.

P. H. Spangenberg, city building inspector of Boise and an electrician by profession, has occupied his present position since 1914, with the exception of about six months, which he spent as secretary of the district draft board. He has made his home in Boise since 1910 and has been a resident of Idaho since 1906, removing to this state from Chicago to take advantage of the opportunities created by the Cary act. He therefore purchased a ranch in Elmore county, on the King Hill project, and developed it but later came to the capital.

Mr. Spangenberg is a native of Watertown, Wisconsin. He was born April 25, 1881, of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George Spangenberg, the former a merchant tailor and a veteran of the Civil war. The son was reared and educated in his native town and upon leaving school went to Chicago, where he took up electrical work, which he followed for many years in that city, in Pittsburgh and in various other places in the east. He has been identified with electrical work also during the greater part of his residence in Idaho and formerly conducted an electrical establishment at Mountain Home. His venture in the King Hill Extension

project in Elmore county proved to be a disappointment owing to the enormous cost of the water for irrigation purposes. While the land could be obtained practically free, he had to enter into a contract to pay an enormous water rental and a brief experience was sufficient to convince him that such an investment would not pay. Since 1910 he has lived continuously in Boise and in 1914 was appointed building inspector, in which capacity he has since rendered valuable service save for the period of his connection with the draft board, covering six months. He is prominent in labor circles and has been secretary of the Idaho State Federation of Labor since it was organized in 1915 but lately resigned the position.

Mr. Spangenberg was married in Chicago in 1906. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Mystic Shriner. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and his wife has membership with the Pythian Sisters. Mr. Spangenberg is likewise identified with the Sons of Veterans and in 1919 was commander of Phil Seridan Camp, No. 2. He has served as a member of the Ada County Council of Defense and is interested in all that is of substantial worth to the citizen and to the community at large. As a public official he has ever been loyal and true to the trusts reposed in him, and his record has been marked by devotion to the public welfare.

HENRY E. BOWLES.

Among the fine business establishments that render Oakley an attractive commercial center is the well appointed drug store of Henry E. Bowles, who is an alert and energetic young merchant, imbued with the spirit of western progress and enterprise. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail and his determination and energy are the salient qualities upon which he is building his success. Idaho numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Victor on the 18th of October, 1894, his parents being Henry C. and Sarah R. (Clark) Bowles. The father was born at Burkes Garden, Tazewell county, Virginia, in 1849 and there pursued his education, after which he took up the profession of teaching. His father was a slaveholder and the owner of a large plantation and Henry C. Bowles assisted in the development of their farming interests. He was married in his native state and in 1881 removed to the Cache valley of Utah, where he cultivated land for ten years. In 1888 he took up his abode in the Teton basin, where he purchased a quit claim. Later he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres and to his original holdings added from time to time as his financial resources increased until he became the owner of an excellent ranch property of four hundred acres. To this he added all modern equipments and accessories and developed one of the fine ranch properties of this section of the state. He built thereon a beautiful and commodious frame residence and continued upon the place until 1912, when he sold the property and removed to the vicinity of St. Anthony, where his son was conducting a drug store. On the 27th of August, 1918, the store was destroyed by fire and the family then removed to Oakley, purchasing the drug store that had previously been the property of W. O. Plummer. The father, however, is retired from active connection with business, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. To him and his wife have been born seven children: William A., Margaret E., Viola, Rebecca, Ada, Florence and Henry E.

The last named spent his boyhood days largely in the Teton basin till he had reached the age of eighteen years. Having determined upon a life work, he then entered the North Pacific College School of Pharmacy at Portland, Oregon, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1913. He entered upon active connection with the drug business at Teton, Idaho, and also clerked in Pocatello, spending the last winter in the employ of H. H. Whittlesly. With the removal of the family to Oakley he became actively interested in the conduct of the store of which he is now the head and which is regarded as the finest drug store in this part of the state. He carries an extensive line of drugs and druggists' sundries and the tasteful arrangement of the store, its fine fixtures and the splendid service rendered the public place it in a well merited position of leadership.

On the 22d day of June, 1916, Mr. Bowles was married to Miss Margaret

Andregg, a native of Switzerland and a daughter of Peter Andregg, who in the land of the Alps was foreman of a leather factory, doing upholstering work and manufacturing automobile tops. Coming to America, he made his way to Rexburg, Idaho, when his daughter, Mrs. Bowles, was but twelve years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowles has been born one son, Clyde.

In his political views Mr. Bowles is a democrat and by broad reading keeps in close touch with the vital questions and issues of the day. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a wide-awake and alert young business man who though but twenty-six years of age is proving well qualified to conduct along successful lines one of Oakley's leading commercial enterprises. His friends—and they are many—have no hesitancy in predicting for him a successful future.

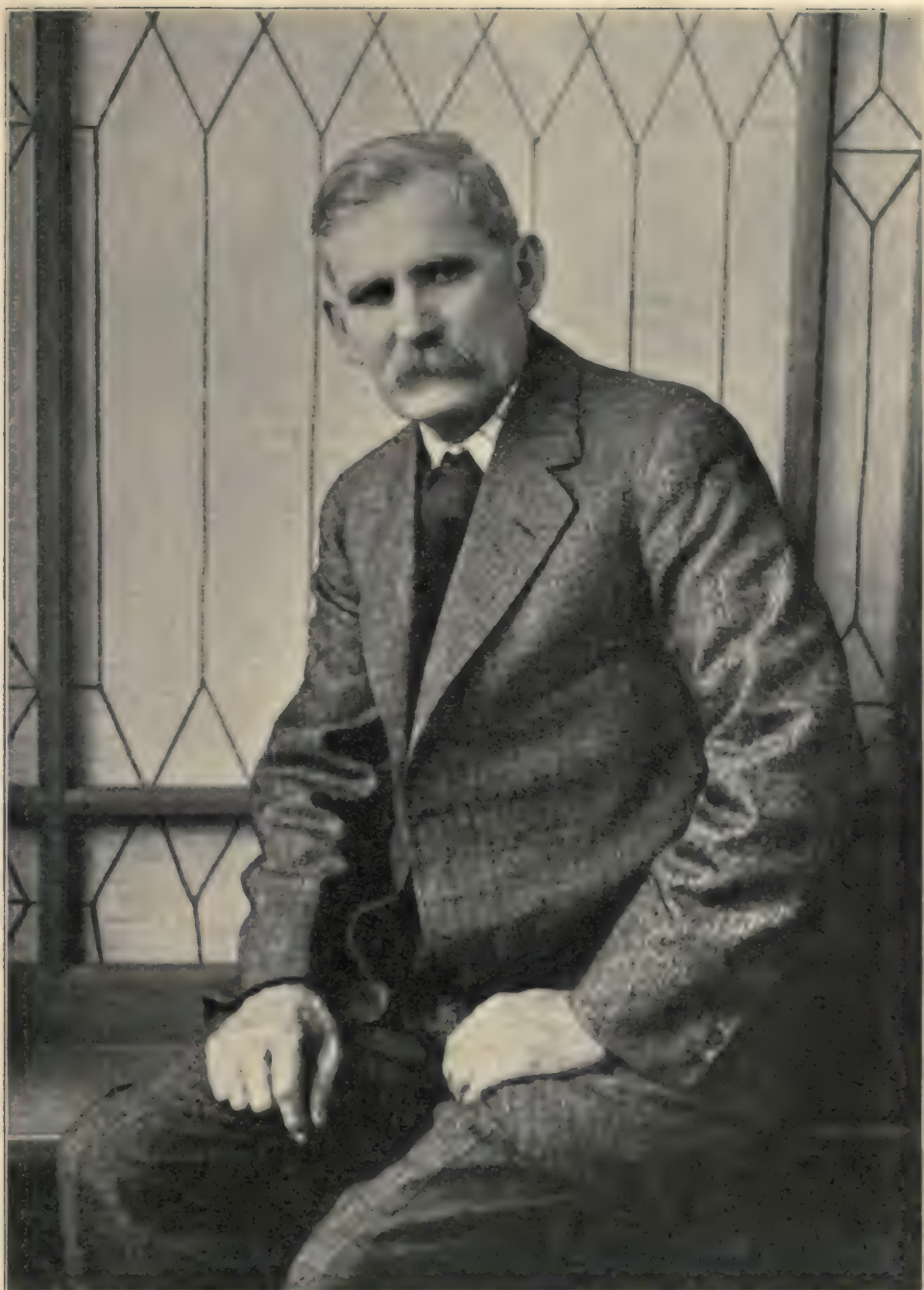
WILLIAM P. SHINN.

William P. Shinn, postmaster at Filer, was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, about eight miles from Galena, in January, 1855, and is a son of Amos and Mary (Van Dyke) Shinn. The father was a native of New Jersey, while the mother was born at Monmouth, Illinois. The former left his native state when a small boy in company with his parents, who made their way to Licking county, Ohio, where the grandfather of William P. Shinn devoted his life to the occupation of farming. At a later period Amos Shinn left the old home in Ohio and removed westward to Jo Daviess county, Illinois. There he turned his attention to merchandising, which he followed for a number of years, becoming the first merchant at Warren, Illinois, following the building of the railroad. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Marshall county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1873, when he had reached the age of fifty-eight years. In 1874 the mother with her family removed to Adams county, Iowa, where she continued to make her home until called to her final rest in 1892, at the age of sixty-two years. In the early days the father had engaged in freighting out of Omaha to Denver and several times crossed the plains, meeting with all of the varied experiences and hardships incident to travel in that manner and at that period. He was in fact acquainted with every phase of pioneer life and he contributed in substantial measure to the development of the middle west. His political allegiance was given to the whig party in early life, while subsequently he became a staunch champion of republican principles.

William P. Shinn spent his boyhood days at Warren, Illinois, where he remained to the age of fourteen years and then accompanied his parents to Marshall county, Iowa. In that locality he grew to manhood and was closely associated with farming interests through the assistance which he rendered his father in the development and improvement of the fields at the old home place. Later he clerked in a general store at Carbon, Iowa, and afterward he engaged in business on his own account for a decade. He was likewise postmaster there for a number of years and in 1886 he entered the railway mail service, making the run between Kansas City, Missouri, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, for a period of four years. In 1890 he established a drug store at Corning, Iowa, in connection with his brother, and while thus engaged he went to Alaska, eventually, however, returning to Iowa, where he continued in the drug business until 1898. In that year he was elected to the office of county treasurer for a four years' term and acceptably filled the position, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. Following his retirement from office he became cashier of the First National Bank of Prescott, Iowa, and during that period he still continued in the drug business, while his association with the bank covered two years.

The year 1905 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Shinn in Idaho, at which time he made his way to Shoshone, driving from that point to Twin Falls. He then entered land south of Filer, in Twin Falls county, his place of one hundred and twenty acres adjoining the town site. In September of that year he removed to his farm and began its development and improvement. Since then he has bought and sold several farms and he has also been an important factor in the upbuilding of the town of Filer. He became a member of the town site company and put forth earnest and effective effort to promote the new town. In 1915 he was appointed postmaster and is still occupying that position, giving to the public excellent service in this connection.

In 1873 Mr. Shinn was united in marriage to Miss Eloise Morris, a native of On-



WILLIAM P. SHINN



tario, Canada, and they have three children: Benoni H., Darwin A. and Juneau H. Mr. Shinn has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and is a faithful follower of its teachings. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons and his life exemplifies the beneficent teachings of these different organizations. His experiences have been broad and varied as he has gone from one point to another and since coming to Twin Falls county he has proven a valuable factor in the upbuilding and development of this district.

HENRY A. VERNON.

Henry A. Vernon, president of the Continental Investment Company of Boise and also superintendent of the quarries of the Boise Stone Company, has been identified with Idaho's interests since 1898, in which year he removed to this state from Kansas City, Missouri. He was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, June 21, 1869, and is the only living son of Enoch S. and Catherine (Gier) Vernon. The father was born near Zanesville, Ohio, and was a representative of an old Quaker family. He took up the occupation of farming as a life work, but at the time of the Civil war patriotism was his paramount characteristic and he joined the boys in blue, doing active duty at the front with the Union army. He married Catherine Gier in 1867, and they became residents of the northwest soon after the Civil war. The father passed away in Boise in 1915, while the mother is still living.

Henry A. Vernon of this review was largely reared in Burlington, Iowa, where he acquired his education. In 1888, when nineteen years of age, he went to Denver, Colorado, where he learned the carpenter's trade, there remaining until 1896. He afterward spent two years in Kansas City, where he engaged in the contracting business, and in 1898 he came to Boise. Here he resumed business as a contractor and builder and followed that line for several years. In 1913, however, he became one of the organizers of the Boise Stone Company and is one of its heavy stockholders. Since the organization he has been superintendent of its quarries and is thus at the head of one of the leading industries of the kind in the northwest and the only one in Idaho. The company ships a high grade of cut stone all over the Pacific states and as far east as New York city. Their works or finishing plant is located east of Boise, about one mile on the Warm Springs road, while the quarries are about a mile and a half distant from the finishing plant, which rests at the base of the first foothill and is on a spur of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, so that the cut stone can be loaded onto flat cars and shipped to any point in the United States. The quarries are situated over and beyond the first foothills in the mountains and the stone there quarried is loaded onto flat cars in large, irregular chunks, some of them of many tons weight, and is hauled on these cars to the finishing plant over a steel rail tramway which hugs the surface in its course over hill and dale, the flat cars being attached to an immense steel wire cable that is given its progressive motion through electric power. This gigantic steel cable puts the heavily laden flat cars up and over the intervening hills and the grip which the cars have on it prevent them from attaining the speed which their momentum would naturally give them in going down the inclines of the tramway, some of which are very steep. In the quarries the gigantic pieces of stone are handled by electric derricks, while at the works they are handled by a portable overhead trolley crane of ponderous size and wonderful power, all operated by electricity. The great chunks of stone are sawed into the desired sizes, much as big logs are sawed in a lumber plant. The sawed stone blocks then have their rough margins pared off by steel knives which shave off all the roughness, the knives paring off the sides and dressing them down with far greater accuracy than one could peel an apple with a keen bladed knife. The product of the Boise Stone Company is an extra high quality of building stone. It is hard and possesses great powers of endurance, being said by some to be even superior to the famous Bedford stone of Indiana. While the management of this important interest makes heavy demands upon the time and efforts of Mr. Vernon, he is also the president of the Continental Investment Company, which he organized in 1918, its object being to promote mining interests in Idaho. Its offices are located in the Sonna block and the business is being developed along substantial lines.

In Denver, Colorado, in 1896, Mr. Vernon was married to Miss Mary Doherty, a native of Nova Scotia, and they have become the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Harry S., who served with the United States forces during the war and is now in the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania; Margaret Vernon, who is a graduate of the Boise high school and of the Boston Finishing School at Mount Idaho; Dorothy, who is a high school pupil; and Paul.

Mr. Vernon belongs to several fraternal orders, including the Masons, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a republican but has never been a candidate for office. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing and enjoys wrestling and sporting contests. He is the owner of a fine bird dog which is his companion on his hunting trips. Business activity, however, has been the dominant force in his life, bringing him to a position of leadership in industrial circles in the northwest.

A. F. ISHAM, M. D.

No history of Caldwell and the surrounding country would be complete without extended reference to Dr. A. F. Isham, who came to the west at the time of the earliest development of this region and has been connected with many interests which have been a most potent force in further progress and improvement, while at the same time he has followed his profession. Opportunity has ever been to him a call to action, and the chances for developing and improving this section have received from him hearty support. The story of his activity is largely the record of the unfolding of Caldwell's history.

Dr. Isham was born as Williston, seven miles from the city of Burlington, Vermont, February 10, 1858, his birthplace being the old homestead which his generation of John Isham, who came to America in 1620, and his lineage can be traced back to the Ishams of Isham Castle, England. Among the early representatives of the name in America were those who became pioneer residents of the state of Vermont. His grandfather fought in the War of 1812. His father, great-grandfather secured from the Indians. He is a descendant in the seventh Franklin H. Isham, wedded Mary Smith, who was born at Alexander Bay, New York, June 24, 1825, and she was a representative of the same family as Joseph Smith, founder of the Salt Lake colony at Salt Lake City. Her grandfather and uncle took an active part in the Revolutionary war, fighting under Colonel Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga.

Dr. Isham came to Idaho from Vermont, stopping, however, for six months while en route at Rock Springs and Green River City, Wyoming, in the fall of 1883 to do surgical work there. When he arrived in Idaho, Caldwell was a tent town, even the postoffice being a tent. The first hotel was moved into the town on rollers from a point about five miles distant. Shoshone was at that time the terminus of the passenger service on the Oregon Short Line Railroad and Dr. Isham completed his journey to Caldwell on a construction train. He immediately assumed the duties of surgeon for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, in which capacity he continued to serve for fourteen years. He was the first resident physician in Caldwell and at present is the fifth oldest in the state. He has now retired from active practice although he is sometimes persuaded to serve a few old-time friends who are loath to give up his professional aid. He was graduated from the University of Vermont on the 26th of June, 1882, and throughout the entire period of his professional career maintained the keenest interest in the science of medicine and kept abreast with the onward trend of professional thought and investigation. During a visit to his old home in Vermont the university from which he had graduated conferred upon him the honor of the vice presidency of the college alumni of the medical department for the year 1917-18. It was during this trip east that Dr. Isham's mother died when within two days of the ninety-second anniversary of her birth and she was buried on her birthday. Her husband had died at the age of sixty-four years and from that time Dr. Isham was the support of his mother, maintaining her in comfort in gratitude for her kindness and helpfulness to him in obtaining his education.

While Dr. Isham was for many years a leading and largely patronized physician

and surgeon of his section of Idaho, he did not confine his efforts entirely to practice but became identified with business progress along various lines. He was the first president of the First National Bank of Emmett, Idaho, which office he filled for five years, and for ten years was vice president of the Peoples Bank of Cambridge, Idaho, which he assisted in organizing. The Doctor still remains one of the stockholders of that institution. He was also director of the First Bank of Vale, Oregon, and was on the building committee which erected the first fine hotel at Vale. For five years he was connected with the directorate of the First National Bank of Caldwell and is still one of its stockholders. He founded the Idaho Milling & Feed Company, of which he is sole proprietor, and in this connection conducts a general milling business, operating the plant on the old plan of grinding the grist on shares. He has five hundred farmers as his patrons and turns out about eight carloads of the product per year. He has made judicious investment in farm lands and is now the owner of five excellent farms, which he rents, together with considerable improved city property. In all business transactions he has displayed notably sound judgment and keen sagacity, which have enabled him to avoid the unwarranted risks and failures into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led.

On the 28th of June, 1885, Dr. Isham was married to Miss Lida M. Johnson, who was born March 23, 1864, and was one of the first native white children of Boise valley. Her father, Peter Johnson, was captain of one hundred teams of settlers that came from Missouri to Idaho and Oregon in the early days. To Dr. and Mrs. Isham have been born four children: Mary; Elsie, the wife of Alex Alexander and the mother of a son, Albert; Helen, the wife of Henry Quast, who is engaged in the shoe business in Caldwell, and they have one son, Henry, Jr.; and Alberta, who is with the Idaho Power Company of Boise.

Dr. Isham is a well known representative of fraternal interests, in which he is very active. He has been master of the blue lodge in Masonry and has been a member of Boise Chapter, R. A. M., the Knights Templar Commandery and the Mystic Shrine for nineteen years. He has held every office in the local organization of Odd Fellows and is at present grand high priest of the Grand Encampment. There was a time when Dr. Isham knew every man who came to Caldwell and he is perhaps the best informed man on the early history of the city now living in the state. When he arrived here there were no irrigation systems and he recalls that when driving to Boise in the spring of 1884 there was but very few houses between the two points, the country having the appearance of an undeveloped desert. He was a member of the Caldwell Building & Loan Association for seven years, during which time they built one hundred and seventeen houses, thus contributing much to the growth and benefit of the city. He served as mayor of Caldwell in 1900, was president of the city council in 1902 and has been a member of the council for three terms. He also served on the school board for two years. He has had charge of many Fourth of July celebrations and other public events in the city and no project for the benefit and welfare of Caldwell has sought his aid in vain and on many occasions he has been a leading spirit in such activities. He has recently been a heavy contributor to all war charities and a supporter of the Liberty loan drives, doing everything in his power throughout the period of the war to maintain the strength of the government and the support of the soldiers in the field. He was also a government four minute speaker.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.

William McMillan, of Burley, thoroughly understanding every phase of flour manufacture, is therefore well qualified to fill the important position of manager of the Burley Flour Mills. He was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 6, 1885, a son of William and Agnes (Newton) McMillan. His boyhood days were passed in his native state and there he pursued his education in the public schools. Starting out in the business world, he was employed by the Oregon Short Line Railroad in connection with the freight department, remaining with that corporation for twelve years.

On the 10th of August, 1911, Mr. McMillan became connected with the Husler Flour Mills and was associated with that firm until May 15, 1917, as bookkeeper.

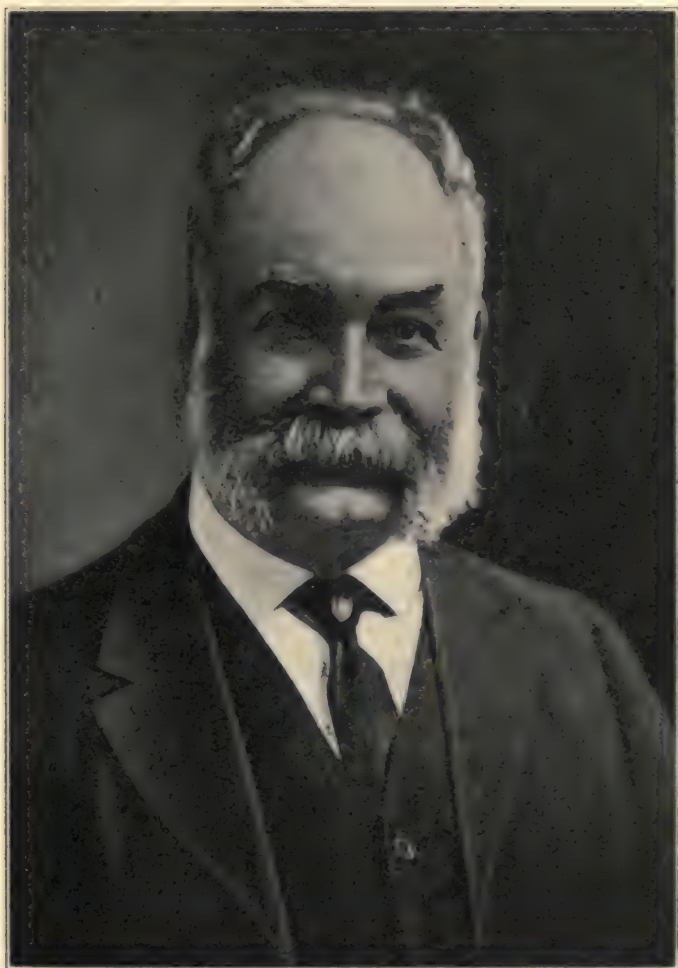
He then came to Burley, Idaho, where he was appointed manager of the Burley Flour Mills. His previous experience well qualified him to take up the duties of this position. He thoroughly understands every phase of the work, so that he is able to direct the labors of those employed under him. The mill is yet one of the new industries of the town and is continually growing. The enterprise now conducted under the name of the Burley Flour Mills was originally the Burley Mill & Elevator Company and in 1911 was purchased by the Colorado Mill & Elevator Company of Denver, Colorado. At the Burley establishment they employ twenty people throughout the year and their pay roll amounts to fifty thousand dollars. The business had its beginning in a warehouse. In 1911 an elevator was built and in 1917 the mill was erected. It is one of the modern mills of this section of the country, with a daily capacity of four hundred barrels. The mill is so constructed that the capacity can be doubled on short notice. The flour manufactured is of splendid quality and finds a ready sale on the market. Their brand, Sunny Valley, is well known throughout Idaho and southern states. They also operate elevators at Declo, Cotterel, Idaho, Churchill and Oakley, having a total storage capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. Mr. McMillan has been connected with the Colorado Mill & Elevator Company since 1911 and became manager of the Burley plant in 1917.

In June, 1908, Mr. McMillan was married to Miss Gertrude Crane, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and a daughter of John T. and Eliza (Brown) Crane. They now have two daughters, Lucile and Margaret. In his political views Mr. McMillan is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire office. His attention is concentrated upon his business affairs and his industry and persistency of purpose are the basic elements that are bringing to him success in his business career.

JOHN BLYTH.

The home ranch of John Blyth is situated on the border line between Utah and Idaho, while his postoffice is at Yost, Utah. This does not include the extent of his property holdings, however, for he is the owner of three excellent ranch properties, together with a fine hotel property at Burley. All this he has acquired through his individual effort, for he started out in life empty-handed and is truly a self-made man, his prosperity coming to him as the direct outcome and reward of earnest, persistent labor. Mr. Blyth is of Scotch birth, the place of his nativity being Redden in the county of Roxburgh, Scotland. He was born April 21, 1853, a son of John and Mary Ann (Smith) Blyth. He became a sheep herder in his native country. In 1880, when a young man of about twenty-seven years, he determined to try his fortune in the new world and arrived on this side of the Atlantic on the 1st of March. He at once made his way across the country to Oakley, Idaho. He had come to the United States to enter the employ of Messrs. Scott and Welsh, for whom he herded sheep out of Oakley for a year. Later he was employed as a sheep herder by Charles Parks on Cassia creek and continued with him for four years. He was afterward with Rees Howell, of Kelton, Utah, and they formed a partnership in sheep raising that was continued for two years. Later Mr. Blyth began operating independently and has become recognized as one of the prominent sheepmen of the state, running as high as eighteen thousand head. At the present time, however, he maintains but two small bands, for his labors in the interim have brought to him substantial prosperity and he does not care to bind himself quite so tightly to his business as he did in former years. He purchased his ranch and homestead from a squatter, securing two hundred and forty acres of land, and to his place he has added all modern equipments and improvements and now has one of the excellent ranch properties of this section of the state. During the year 1915 he purchased the National Hotel of Burley, has built an addition thereto and now has a fine hotel and bank building, the hotel containing eighty-two rooms. He also has a ranch near Standrod, on the boundary line between Idaho and Utah, and another tract of land southwest of his present home, comprising one hundred and sixty acres. Thus he has acquired three excellent ranch properties and his hotel property and has won a place among the capitalists of this section of the state.

In his political views Mr. Blyth has been a republican since becoming a naturalized



JOHN BLYTH



American citizen. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and high and honorable principles have actuated him at every point in his career, making him a man whom to know is to esteem and honor. He has ever been straightforward in his dealings and his methods have at all times been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

E. W. JOHNSON.

E. W. Johnson, deputy county treasurer of Madison county and a resident of Rexburg, was born in Logan, Utah, April 8, 1875, his parents being John J. and Eva C. (Larson) Johnson, who were natives of Denmark. The father came to America in his boyhood and located at Logan, Utah. He later took up merchandising and in early life also learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for some time. He finally filed on land in 1888. His claim was in what was then Bannock county and which by subsequent divisions afterward became Bingham, then Fremont and finally Madison county. This land he improved and continued to cultivate throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in August, 1902. He was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and filled a mission to Denmark from 1884 until 1886. He was also bishop of Burton ward, near Rexburg. His widow survives and still makes her home in Rexburg.

E. W. Johnson was reared and educated in Logan, Utah, and in Madison county, Idaho, being a lad of thirteen years when his parents removed to this state. He remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, when his father gave him a part of the old homestead, which Mr. Johnson has since farmed and further improved and developed. He still lives upon the place and has made it an excellent farm property. He devotes his land to general agricultural pursuits, and he has in addition one hundred and sixty acres which he leases from the state and which he uses for pasture purposes. His farm is pleasantly and conveniently situated three and a half miles southwest of Rexburg.

On the 27th of October, 1897, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Lillie M. Machen and they have become the parents of four children, namely: May, Harold, Cora and Grace. The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Mr. Johnson filled a two years' mission, from 1904 to 1906, to the northwestern states. He has also been assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and ward clerk. His political faith is that of the republican party and in 1912 he was appointed deputy assessor of Fremont county, in which position he served for two years, after which he was appointed by Mr. Randall deputy county treasurer of Fremont county. Upon the division of the county he was made deputy treasurer of Madison county under Mr. Randall and has since occupied that position.

CHARLES V. GENOWAY, M. D.

Dr. Charles V. Genoway, physician and surgeon of Boise, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1863, a son of Daniel C. and Ruth (MacGuire) Genoway. The father accompanied his parents from Kentucky to Cincinnati, Ohio, during the early '40s and there learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed for a number of years but during the latter part of his active business life gave his attention to farming. Subsequently he lived retired in Pierre, South Dakota. His wife, a native of Ohio, died in 1865, leaving two sons, Charles V. and Elmer, the latter a resident of St. Louis, Missouri.

The elder son, but two years of age at his mother's death, was reared by his paternal grandmother, with whom he continued until he reached the age of eighteen, obtaining his education in the public schools of the suburbs of Cincinnati. As a youth he had decided upon a professional career, but not having the means with which to pursue a college course, he resorted to teaching in order to supply the necessary funds, becoming principal of a school when but twenty years of age. At length his earnings made it possible for him to enroll as a student in the medical department of the Cincinnati University, in which he completed

his course with the graduating class of 1888. He afterward spent a year in post-graduate work in the Cincinnati Hospital, subsequent to which time he entered upon the general practice of medicine in Cincinnati but after a year removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until 1892. The opportunities of the northwest then proved to him an irresistible lure and he became a resident of Wallace, Idaho, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery for eight years. Ever desirous of promoting his knowledge and thus increasing his efficiency in practice, he then went abroad for post-graduate work in Vienna and Paris, returning to his native land in 1902. In that year he opened an office in Spokane, Washington, where he resided until 1908 and during that period was for three years health officer of the city and was also instrumental in securing the passage of the dairy laws of the state. In 1908 he started upon an extended tour around the world, visiting numerous foreign countries, including China, Japan and other points in Asia, while in Europe he studied methods of various eminent physicians and surgeons connected with leading hospitals. In London he pursued a four months' post-graduate course and following his return to the United States devoted an equal period to post-graduate work in Bellevue Hospital of New York and a short time to further study in St. Vincent's Hospital. For a brief period he resided in Memphis, Tennessee, and in May, 1912, opened an office in Boise. His practice has become extensive and important and he has largely specialized in electro-therapeutic and X-ray work. Conscientious in the performance of all of his professional duties and most careful in his diagnosis, his labors have gained him recognition from his colleagues and from the public at large as one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of Boise. He belongs to the Idaho State Medical Society, has for nineteen years been a member of the American Medical Association and belongs also to the Physicians and Surgeons Club of Boise.

On the 25th of August, 1909, at Spokane, Dr. Genoway was married to Miss Helen Curran, a native of Montana, where her parents settled in pioneer times. Their religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church and Dr. Genoway is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Wallace, where he served as exalted ruler for three years. All outside interests, however, are made subservient to his professional duties, as he has ever shown marked recognition of the heavy obligations and responsibilities that devolve upon the physician and surgeon.

HERMAN J. HASBROUCK.

Herman J. Hasbrouck is now living retired at Idaho Falls but for many years was actively engaged in the practice of law and won rank with the eminent attorneys of the Idaho bar. He now resides at No. 311 North Placer avenue in Idaho Falls and almost the width of the continent separates him from the place of his birth, for he is a native of Highland, New York. He was born in July, 1862, of the marriage of Jacob D. and Rowena C. (Deyo) Hasbrouck who were also natives of the Empire state. The father was a miller in New York, but at the time of the Civil war put aside all business and personal considerations and served for three years as captain of a company of New York infantry, which company he organized. He was wounded on the battlefield but recovered and after the war made his way west to Iowa, settling at Humiston. There he founded the Home Bank and was president thereof throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in January, 1904, while his wife passed away in February, 1916.

Herman J. Hasbrouck was reared at Humiston, Iowa, and supplemented his public school education by study in Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1887. He then went to Minden, Nebraska, where he studied law, and later he entered the State University at Iowa City. He was admitted to the bar in Nebraska in 1889 and practiced at Alliance, that state, for a short time. In 1890 he removed to Idaho Falls and continued in active practice until 1915, when he put aside the work of the profession, having in the meantime enjoyed a large and representative clientage. He now derives a good income from two valuable farm properties which he owns in Bonneville county and also from two business blocks of the city.

On the 25th of May, 1893, Mr. Hasbrouck was married to Miss Willa St. Clair, a sister of Clency St. Clair, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs.

Hasbrouck now have three children. Helen R. was graduated from the Wellesley College in 1918. Clency H. enlisted in May, 1917, was commissioned a lieutenant and went overseas with the Three Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery of the Ninety-first Division in July, 1918. He was mustered out in May, 1919, after having been with the army of occupation in Germany. He is now attending Cornell College. Eltinge is a high school student at Pasadena, California.

Mr. Hasbrouck has always been an earnest republican in his political views and has been somewhat active in party ranks. He served as a member of the city council of Idaho Falls from 1894 until 1896 inclusive and represented Bonneville county in the tenth session of the Idaho senate. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Presbyterian church. Having won substantial success in his professional career, he is now enjoying a well earned rest and spends the winter months in California's sunny clime.

GEORGE R. EZELL.

George R. Ezell, deputy sheriff of Bingham county and a resident of Blackfoot, was born in Princeton, Kentucky, October 24, 1876, and is a son of James W. and Mary F. (White) Ezell, who were natives of Texas and Kentucky respectively. The father devoted his life to the occupation of farming and in early life went to Kentucky, where he purchased land, which he owned and cultivated until 1886. That year witnessed his arrival in Idaho, at which time he took up his abode at Malad, where he engaged in blacksmithing in connection with his brother for three years. He then returned to Kentucky, where he again followed farming for six years, specializing in the production of tobacco. Finally he returned to Malad and there engaged in sheep raising in connection with D. W. Stanrod for a period of four years. At the end of that time he took up his abode at Blackfoot and purchased the ranch of Judge Stevens five miles southwest of the town, comprising one hundred and twenty acres. He then bent his energies to the further development and improvement of that property throughout his remaining days, his death occurring December 1, 1918, when he had reached the age of sixty-eight years. His wife survives and is now living in Blackfoot at the age of seventy-one.

George R. Ezell spent his youth in Princeton, Kentucky, and at Malad, Idaho, as his parents removed from one state to the other. He continued with his father to the age of twenty-five years, when he accepted a position at the State Insane Asylum at Blackfoot and was there employed for seven years, acting as farm boss. For two years he was head warden and had charge of the violent ward under Dr. John W. Givens. For eighteen months he acted as engineer and electrician under Dr. Hoover. He then turned his attention to the plumbing business at Pocatello, where he continued for six months, at the end of which time he went upon a ranch owned by Mr. Capps, spending two years in managing that property. He next began pumping water for the railroad company and after a year and a half spent in that connection he became a brakeman on the Oregon Shore Line Railroad. A year later he entered the employ of the Brown-Eldredge Furniture Company at Blackfoot, with which he remained for four years, and later he spent a year with the Pearson Grocery Company. In September, 1917, he was appointed deputy sheriff and has since served in that connection, discharging his duties in a prompt, fearless and efficient manner.

On the 19th of October, 1898, Mr. Ezell was married to Miss Minnie I. Jackson and they became the parents of seven children. Guy W., twenty-one years of age, enlisted in 1917 in the United States army and served on the Texas border with Troop L, One Hundred and Sixteenth Cavalry, until the spring of 1919, when he reenlisted in Motor Truck Company, No. 20, his term of service to continue until April, 1920. He is now stationed at Brownsville, Texas. Lilly E. died June 1, 1914, at the age of eleven years. The others are: Nancy Lee, who is sixteen years of age; Fanny May, aged thirteen; Robert J., eight; and two children who died in infancy.

Fraternally Mr. Ezell is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Royal Neighbors and on the 1st of December, 1919, was elected manager for a three years' term. His political endorsement is given to the repub-

lican party, which finds in him a stalwart champion, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. In the community in which he resides he is spoken of in terms of regard and respect by reason of a well spent life.

WALTER F. FORBES.

Walter F. Forbes is the manager of the Farmers Equity at Buhl, handling grain, feed, live stock, hay and hogs and also bee supplies, as well as the products of the J. I. Case Manufacturing Company. He was born in Bath, England, and in 1909 came to Buhl, since which time he has been identified with the interests and upbuilding of this section of Idaho. He filed on a ranch northwest of the town, securing forty acres which he developed and improved, residing thereon for eight years. In 1917 he took charge of the business of the Farmers Equity of Buhl, all of the stock being owned by the farmers of Buhl and vicinity. The business was established in a small way in 1911 and the company now has a large warehouse and elevator. The president of the company is Gustav Kunze, with Albert Winters, a farmer living three and a half miles west of the town, as the secretary. Mr. Forbes is the general manager and under his direction the business is steadily increasing and is proving a valuable element to the farmers of the community in placing their products upon the market and securing for them good prices.

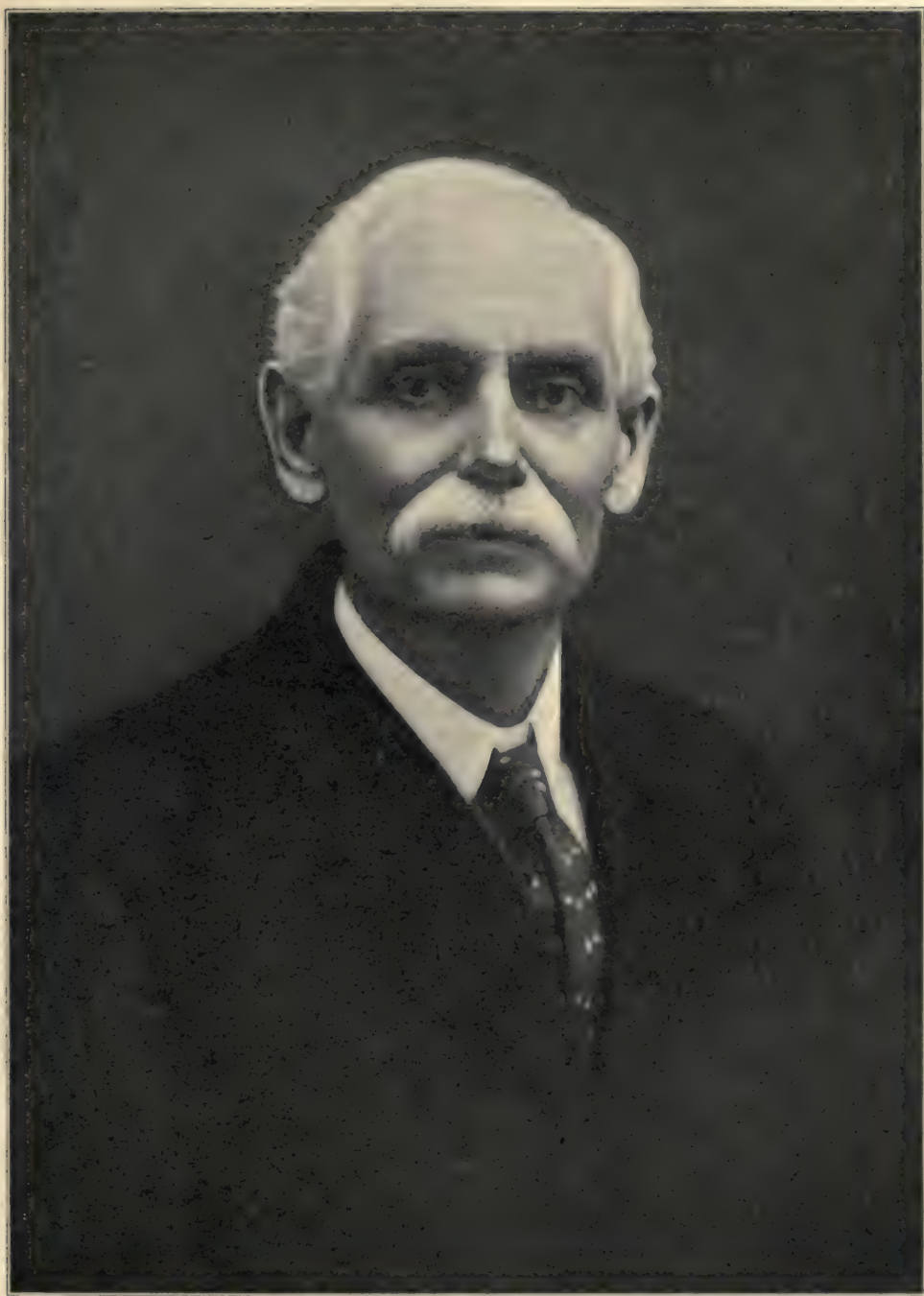
JUDGE GEORGE CHAPIN.

Judge George Chapin, who for many years was a well known figure in newspaper circles in Idaho, making his home at Idaho Falls, was born in Rochester, New York, in 1840. His parents were natives of the Empire state. The father was a soap manufacturer of Brooklyn, New York, and there remained until his life's labors were ended in death. The mother afterward came west with her son George and passed away in Idaho, after living upon a ranch in this state for several years.

George Chapin was reared and educated in New York city and in Brooklyn, New York, and after his textbooks were put aside he served as bookkeeper for his father in connection with the soap manufacturing business until 1863. Attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, he then came to Idaho, settling in Owyhee county, where he filed on land and also purchased property, becoming the owner of six hundred and forty acres, all of which he brought under cultivation. The county seat was then Silver City and he was distant therefrom three hundred miles. He improved his ranch in splendid manner and had the best water rights of the district. He continued the further development and cultivation of his place until 1892, when he removed to Idaho Falls. While living upon the ranch he had become an active factor in public affairs of the community and was elected to the state legislature. It was through his efforts that the county was divided and the section in which Mr. Chapin resided was called Cassia county, while Albion was made the county seat. Upon his removing to Idaho Falls, Mr. Chapin turned his attention to newspaper interests and continued the publication of his paper for a decade. He then sold and was elected probate judge of Bonneville county, which office he filled for two years. He was always a very active and prominent factor in local politics and gave stalwart support to the democratic party. He erected a building in Idaho Falls which he occupied as the printing office of the Idaho Falls Times and he became the owner of valuable property and invested interests which enabled him to leave his family in very comfortable financial circumstances.

On the 26th of February, 1861, Judge Chapin was united in marriage to Miss Delphine Henion, who was born in New York city, February 26, 1842, a daughter of Jacob and Cornelia (Fisher) Henion, who were also natives of the Empire state. The father was a harbor master in New York and resided in Brooklyn throughout his entire life, as did his wife. To Judge and Mrs. Chapin were born three children. Charles, who was a civil engineer and talented violinist, died January 19, 1912, at the age of forty-seven years. Cornelia is the wife of A. R. Hutten, a resident of Brooklyn, New York. Clarence is a rancher living one mile from Idaho Falls on property that was given him by his father.

With the development of the west George Chapin was actively identified. In early



JUDGE GEORGE CHAPIN

days he formed a company and scoured the country to keep the Indians from running the white settlers out of the district. He was closely associated with the pioneer development of the community and experienced many of the hardships, privations and trials incident to frontier life but contributed in marked measure to the upbuilding of the region as the years passed. He died very suddenly, after an extremely brief illness, in February, 1917, when seventy-seven years of age. His political allegiance had always been given to the democratic party and fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious faith was that of the Episcopal church, in which he served as a trustee. In these associations were found the rules which governed his conduct and shaped his relations with his fellowmen. He possessed many sterling traits of character which endeared him to those who knew him and caused his memory to be revered and cherished by a large circle of friends.

HENRY A. McCORNICK.

Henry A. McCornick represents important financial interests in Twin Falls, Idaho, as vice president of the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company. In this position he has done much towards promoting the growth and development of the city by making the institution with which he is connected a really first class banking enterprise. He was born in Austin, Nevada, May 1, 1870, and is a son of William S. and Johannah (Keogh) McCornick. In 1873 the family removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, where the son received his primary education. He also attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1890 and previous to this time went to Europe, being a student in colleges in both Paris and Dresden for some years.

On the completion of his education Mr. McCornick resided in Salt Lake City for a time but in 1895 became a resident of Custer, Idaho, where he was connected with mining operations for seven years. He was then assistant cashier of the McCornick & Company Bank at Salt Lake City until 1910, at which time he entered upon his present duties as vice president of the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company. The firm of McCornick & Company had organized this bank as a private institution in 1905 but in 1909 the name was changed to the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company. The success of the institution is largely due to the initiative and executive ability of Mr. McCornick, who has devoted much of his time to its interests, although he is also engaged in the real estate business and has other property in the city of Twin Falls as well as in the county.

MARTIN O. LUTHER.

Almost the width of the continent separates Martin O. Luther, of Payette, from the place of his birth, for he is a native son of New York, his natal day being March 8, 1876. His grandparents in the paternal line were both born in Jefferson county, New York, his grandfather, Isaac Luther, becoming a captain in the War of 1812 and participating in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. The powder horn which he carried during that war is now in possession of George I. Luther, a brother of Martin O. His father, A. S. Luther, was born in Watertown, New York, in 1834 and is now living at Payette. He married Amanda Thum, also a native of Watertown, and she, too, survives at the age of eighty-two years. They are both enjoying good health and on the 5th of July, 1919, occurred the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are living; Mrs. Hattie L. Ackerman, of New Plymouth, Idaho; Marion M., who is keeping house for her parents; George L. and Herbert S., residents of Watertown, New York; Mrs. Ada C. Duke, living at Albany, New York; and Martin O., of this review.

The last named, spending his youthful days in New York, attended the common schools and afterward entered college but owing to illness was unable to complete his course. He afterward pursued a business course and at the age of nineteen years left school. Later he spent four years as a bookkeeper and in 1899 he came to Payette, Idaho, where in a short time he was appointed to the office of deputy assessor for Canyon county, the county seat being Caldwell. This

position he held for a year and a half and then went to Boise, where he taught bookkeeping and stenography at Ways Business School for three years. On account of the illness of his mother he returned to the east but after three years again came to Payette, Idaho, arriving the second time in 1907. In the following year he was elected to the office of city clerk and police judge and in 1918 he was appointed probate judge. His leisure time is devoted to the study of law and he expects to be admitted to the bar within the next two years and will then engage in law practice. He is naturally of a studious nature and is the possessor of one of the finest private libraries in the state, containing about twelve hundred volumes. He is particularly fond of natural history and especially of ornithology and has read broadly along those lines.

In 1917 Mr. Luther was married to Miss Pearl B. Waterman, a native of Kansas. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has always been a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, whose example in many ways has stimulated his own activity. Mr. Luther is a most affable and genial young man who at all times commands the respect and confidence of those who know him, and his circle of friends constantly broadens as the circle of his acquaintance increases.

REILLY ATKINSON.

Reilly Atkinson, president of the firm of Reilly Atkinson & Company, merchandise brokers of Boise, is a native of Michigan. He was the fourth in a family of seven children, six sons and a daughter, born to John and Lida (Lyons) Atkinson, the place of his nativity being Detroit and his natal day the 7th of August, 1880. His father was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and became a member of the bar, practicing for a number of years in Detroit, where he was also numbered among the lawmakers of the state, representing his district in the general assembly. He died in 1898, just two days after the return of his son Reilly from service in the Spanish-American war. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served for three years in different Michigan regiments. He had joined the army as a lieutenant and at the close of the war was serving with the rank of lieutenant colonel. At the time of his death he had reached the age of fifty-seven years. He was of Irish descent, his parents having removed from the Emerald isle to become residents of Ontario, Canada. The wife of Colonel John Atkinson bore the maiden name of Lida Lyons and was born in San Antonio, Texas, the daughter of a surgeon of the Confederate army who served with the rank of major. It was at the close of the Civil war that Colonel Atkinson was sent to San Antonio with his regiment and there he met Lida Lyons. Notwithstanding the difference of opinion between her father and Colonel Atkinson, he was successful in winning her hand in marriage. She still survives her husband and yet makes her home in Detroit. Among her ancestors were those who aided in the struggle for independence.

Reilly Atkinson is the only one of the family of seven children who resides in Idaho. He was reared in Detroit and in the pursuit of his education attended the Detroit College, also Fordham College, New York, and the University of Michigan. In the latter institution he pursued a law course, winning the Bachelor of Laws degree upon graduation with the class of 1901. He has never engaged in practice, however. Following the termination of his university course he spent five years in Colorado, where he engaged in mining. In January, 1906, he came to Boise and for six years was the efficient secretary of the Commercial Club. In 1912 he purchased the merchandise brokerage business of Harry K. Fritchman and at once incorporated his interests under the name of Reilly Atkinson & Company, of which he is the president. This is the oldest merchandise brokerage business in Boise and the trade is one of extensive and gratifying proportions.

On the 10th of September, 1907, Mr. Atkinson was married to Miss Emma Cleveland Hawley, the eldest daughter of Governor James H. Hawley, and they have three children, Elizabeth Lida, Reilly, Jr., and Hawley, aged respectively nine, seven and three years.

Mr. Atkinson's military record is an interesting one, for he served as a private second and first lieutenant of Company L of the Thirty-third Michigan

Regiment during the Spanish-American war, taking part in the battle of Santiago under General Shafter and in other military movements which led up to the final victory that crowned the American arms. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church and fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and also to the Country Club and his dominant characteristics are such as make for personal popularity in the community in which he makes his home.

GEORGE CUTHBERT.

George Cuthbert, who for the last five years has been deputy sheriff of Jefferson county with residence in Rigby, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 21, 1871, the son of John A. and Georgiana (Thompson) Cuthbert. The father came originally from Illinois, and the mother was a native of England.

It was when the western frontier was being broken by the sturdy, ambitious pioneers of the middle west, that immigrant trains were being made up of families gathered together to start to that yet unbroken territory beyond the plains to make a home, regardless of the hardships of travel and of living that awaited them. On one of these immigrant trains as it made its way westward, destined for the wilds of Utah, John A. Cuthbert, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. On arriving in Utah, the Cuthbert family set to work with courage and diligence to till the soil and establish a home. It was amid these surroundings that John A. Cuthbert grew to manhood, receiving the scant schooling afforded at that time in that section, giving the greater part of his time, however, to farming. He remained in Utah until 1884, when, wishing to be independent, he came to Idaho, where he took up a homestead three and one-half miles from Rigby in what was Bingham but is now Jefferson county. He spent the remainder of his life here working to improve his holding in true pioneer spirit. He died in May, 1910, at the age of sixty-one years. The death of Mrs. Georgiana Cuthbert occurred in the summer of 1875 when her son George was four years of age.

Until George Cuthbert was twenty-six years of age he remained on the home place near Rigby, having received his early education and training partly in Salt Lake City and partly in Jefferson county, Idaho. While helping to manage his father's farm, he gained the knowledge and practical experience which proved to be of great benefit to him when he started out for himself. Having already received a part of the old homestead as his share of the estate, he leased a neighboring farm in 1897 and on these two tracts he carried on agricultural operations until 1914. In the meantime, however, by successful management he had been able to add to his holding a dry farm which he now leases.

Mr. Cuthbert's interests do not lie wholly in farming, for he gave up in part his agricultural operations in 1914 to go into the sheriff's office as deputy, in which capacity he has since served the citizens of Jefferson county to their entire satisfaction. Previous to his elevation to the office of deputy sheriff, he had served Jefferson county as constable for six years and the citizens of Rigby as city marshal for fourteen months.

On February 2, 1897, Mr. Cuthbert was united in marriage to Alice Tout. They have no children. Both are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, giving it their active support. Mr. Cuthbert is a democrat, and the interest which he and his wife take in the welfare of their town places them among the community's most valued citizens.

SCHREIBER & SIDENFADEN.

The firm of Schreiber & Sidenfaden, funeral directors and embalmers, is well known in southern Idaho, for their establishment in Boise is one of the most modern and scientifically conducted in the state. They have a splendid chapel with large seating capacity and their equipment in every particular is up-to-date. William Sidenfaden has been in Boise for twelve years as a member of the firm. He came to this city from St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1906 and purchased the interest of

Edward Brennan in the undertaking firm of Schreiber & Brennan. He is a native of Missouri.

Adolph F. Schreiber arrived in Boise from St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1891. He was born in Germany and for more than a quarter of a century has now been identified with the business interests of Boise. The present building of the firm at Nos. 609 to 611 Bannock street was erected in 1909. It is a two-story brick structure, fifty by one hundred feet, thoroughly equipped for the purpose used. Today theirs is one of the oldest and largest undertaking establishments of southern Idaho, the business having been established by Mr. Schreiber in 1901. They were the first firm in the state to own an ambulance and they have ever stood for all that is most progressive in relation to the business.

On the 19th of April, 1894, Mr. Schreiber was married to Miss Josephine McMahon, who was born in Silver City, Idaho, January 8, 1873, a daughter of the late John McMahon, who was a very prominent citizen and pioneer of Silver City. Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber have two children, Josephine and Elizabeth Louise. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church and Mr. Schreiber is connected with the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and several other fraternal organizations. He is likewise connected with the Boise Commercial Club and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He has served for several terms as coroner of Ada county, making an excellent record in office.

Mr. Sidenfaden also is married and has four children, two sons and two daughters. He, too, is of the Catholic faith and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He likewise belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party.

FRANK RIBLETT.

The experiences which have come to Frank Riblett in the course of an active life have been broad and varied. He is now filling the position of United States commissioner at Malta, Cassia county, and he has been identified with the work of shaping the legislation of Idaho as well as contributing to the material development of the state. He was born in Pekin, Illinois, December 24, 1854, and is a son of Jacob H. and Diana (Fisher) Riblett. He was sixteen years of age when he left Illinois in company with his parents, who removed to Keokuk, Iowa. Later the family home was established in Clark county, Missouri, and in April, 1875, Frank Riblett went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he remained for a brief period. He afterward traveled to Soda Springs, Idaho, making the trip with ox teams. He taught the first school at Soda Springs and also worked for ranchers in that section. Later he went to Dry creek, southwest of Burley, where lived his uncle Jeremiah, and his next removal took him to the Marsh basin, where the town of Albion now stands. He also taught the first public school there, when it still formed a part of Owyhee county, and later he purchased a ranch where Oakley is seen today. That was the year of the Bannock Indian war. There is no phase of pioneer life with all of its attendant hardships, privations, opportunities and privileges with which Mr. Riblett is not familiar. He has studied the Indian at close range, knows his methods of warfare and his habits in times of peace, and as the years have passed he has lived to witness the wonderful changes which have occurred as the seeds of civilization have been planted upon the western frontier. He continued to develop and improve his ranch at Oakley until the spring of 1880 and in 1878 he carried the mail for a short time. In 1879 Cassia county was struck off from Owyhee county and Mr. Riblett was appointed county surveyor of Cassia county and his duties in that connection brought him wide familiarity with the country, its conditions, its topography and its opportunities.

In January, 1881, he made the first location on what is now known as the Minidoka Reclamation project and during that year ran a number of lines and discovered its possibilities as a gravity proposition. Years later it was taken up by the United States government and developed as existing today. Mr. Riblett was chairman of the first organization of water users. In 1887, on his own initiative, he made the first preliminary survey for a canal from Snake river to irrigate the territory lying on the south side below the American Falls. The report of this survey was widely quoted by Governor Stevenson and others, including Delegate Fred T. Dubois in a speech made



FRANK RIBLETT



in congress leading to surveys and investigations by the government soon afterward, and resulted in the development of the lower Snake river valley. Mr. Riblett also discovered and made a location on what is now known as the Twin Falls-Salmon River Carey Act project in 1892-3, many years before it was taken up by any company for active development. With his keen foresight he saw the advisability of starting these projects almost a quarter of a century before they were put in execution.

On the 26th of April, 1898, Mr. Riblett responded to the country's call for troops for the Spanish-American war, joining Company C of the First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until September 25, 1899, his regiment being with the First Division, Eighth Army Corps. After his discharge he returned to Albion. He had been elected to the office of county surveyor in the fall of 1898, while he was absent in Manila—a fact indicative of the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen and their appreciation of his ability. Mr. Riblett has been kept almost continuously in public office. In 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the legislative session of 1903 and in the spring of the latter year he was appointed state water commissioner and occupied that office until the spring of 1907. In 1908 he was again elected to the state legislature to serve through the following year and in 1911 he was appointed United States commissioner, taking the office in June, 1913, since which time he has served continuously in this position, the duties of which he discharges with marked promptness, capability and fidelity. He also operates his ranch near Burley and another near Declo, having secured forty acres near Burley that is now within the corporation limits of the town. He has taken a prominent part under Judge Hawley in some of the largest water suits of Idaho and there is no man more familiar with irrigation conditions and interests in this state than Mr. Riblett. He is a certified engineer and a member of the American Association of Engineers.

Long a staunch supporter of the republican party, he served for eight years as chairman of the republican central committee of Cassia county and his opinions carry weight in party councils and his cooperation is sought by prominent republican leaders of Idaho. He has a very wide acquaintance in this state, has served the public well in all positions to which he has been called and over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His fidelity and progressiveness in citizenship and his sterling personal worth have made for popularity wherever he is known. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Masons and is a loyal follower of the teachings of these organizations. During the World war he took a very active part in Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other war work, to which he contributed liberally of his means.

LORENZO Y. RIGBY.

Lorenzo Y. Rigby, postmaster of Rexburg, was born at Newton, Cache county, Utah, January 7, 1878, a son of William F. and Ann (Yates) Rigby, who were natives of England. The father came to America in 1856 and crossed the plains with ox teams to Utah, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1879, when he settled in Beaver canyon, where is now the town of Spencer. There he operated a sawmill and supplied timber for ties and bridges for the construction of the Oregon Short Line Railroad to Butte, Montana. He operated his lumber mill until 1884, when he came to Rexburg, Idaho, settling in what was then Bingham county but is now Madison county. He filed on land near Rexburg and in connection with Thomas E. Ricks laid out the town of Rexburg in 1883. He continued the work of developing and improving his farm property, devoting his remaining days to its cultivation and making it an excellent farm. He also filed on a timber claim, secured title thereto and then converted it into the Rigby addition to Rexburg. Not only did he take active part in advancing the material development of his section of the state but also figured prominently in political circles and in 1898 was elected to the state legislature, in which he served for a term, during which time he was instrumental in influencing the Oregon Short Line to build a branch road through Rexburg. He was also a very prominent representative of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and was first counselor to Thomas E. Ricks. He filled a mission in Europe for two years and did everything in his power to promote the work of the church, in the faith of which he passed away in March,

1901, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, who came to America in 1864, died in December, 1917.

Lorenzo Y. Rigby was reared and educated in Madison county, Idaho, then Bingham county, having been but six years of age when his parents settled in this state. He completed his education in what is now Ricks Academy, then called the Bannock Stake Academy, his father having been one of the founders of that school. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority and then filled a three years' mission in the Netherlands. Upon his return he purchased school land two and a half miles northeast of Rexburg and at once began to improve and develop the property, which he converted into rich and productive fields. He also bought grain until the 1st of April, 1914, when he was appointed postmaster at Rexburg by President Wilson and to the office was reappointed in September, 1918. He is still active in business life, being vice president of the United Mercantile Company of Rexburg and a director of the Rexburg Home Builders. He likewise owns his farm of forty-five acres.

On the 27th of October, 1903, Mr. Rigby was married to Miss Emma Jane Holman and they have become parents of a daughter, Emma, who was born September 11, 1904, and is attending high school. Politically Mr. Rigby is a democrat and his religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He has been connected with the Quorum of Seventy, has held stake offices and is a worker in the Sunday school. He has likewise filled secular offices, serving for two years as a member of the city council, and he represented Idaho at Brussels, Belgium, at the international congress for the relief of the deaf and blind. He has thus made his life one of usefulness to his fellowmen and of service to the state as well as a benefit to his family in providing for them those things which make for material, social, intellectual and moral progress.

MRS. ZINA HANSEN POOLE.

The annals of the past are full of the achievements of men but history had to wait until the earlier years of the twentieth century to record the initial entrance of woman into her broadened sphere of usefulness, and one of the pioneers of her sex who are convincing the world of the superior gifts of their kind is Mrs. Zina Hansen Poole, the clerk and recorder of Jefferson county, who is a resident of Rigby. Mrs. Poole was born in Teton, Fremont county, Idaho, May 16, 1892, a daughter of Nels P. and Rhoda A. (Shelton) Hansen, both of whom are natives of the state of Utah, the father having been born in Brigham City and the mother in Mendon.

In 1886 when this part of Idaho was still a new country, Nels P. Hansen brought his family northward and located in Fremont county, where he engaged in dairying, in connection with which he operated a cheese factory until 1902. In the year previous, he was elected sheriff of Fremont county and served his term of two years, after which he returned to farming and engaged in the same until 1906. In that year his neighbors recalled him to public service in the capacity of county assessor and he served them efficiently and well for two years with the able assistance of his daughter Edith, who was his deputy and who, when her father's term of office had expired, remained in the service of the county for five years longer as a deputy to the clerk and recorder. After Mr. Hansen had completed the term of his last public trust, he returned to farming in which he engaged after his removal to Rexburg, this state, until 1917. In that year he left this state to locate in Salt Lake City, where he and his wife, the mother of Mrs. Poole, now reside. Mr. Hansen is now vice president of the West-Rideout Brokerage Company, which is carrying on a flourishing business in Salt Lake City.

Zina Hansen Poole grew to womanhood in Fremont county and there received her elementary education in the public schools. Early in her career she recognized the need of advanced training and after she had completed her preparatory course in the high school she entered Ricks College, from which she graduated in 1911. During her college career, she took a prominent part in school activities, editing for two years the college newspaper, called the Student Rays, and playing basket ball on the girls' college team which held the championship of southeastern Idaho. While a student in Ricks, Mrs. Poole was a member of the college quartet,

a musical organization which appeared before audiences in all parts of the state for two or three years, and on the occasion of Governor James H. Hawley's inaugural ball the quartet was invited to sing at that important function.

After the completion of her college course, Mrs. Poole entered the office of the Utah Power & Light Company at Rexburg, Idaho, where she remained for two years. At the end of this time she began working in the office of the recorder of Fremont county, gaining much experience which has proved to be of great value to her subsequently. When Jefferson county was organized in 1913, her previous training recommended her for the office of deputy clerk and recorder, to which she was duly appointed. Under three different auditors Mrs. Poole served in this capacity until the autumn of 1918, when the citizens of the county, convinced of her superior ability as shown in her performance of the duties, elected her clerk and recorder, in which office she is now serving.

It was on April 16, 1918, that Zina Hansen was married to Lewis W. Poole. In May of the previous year Mr. Poole had enlisted in the service of the United States navy and was mustered out in New York in January, 1919, after six months spent overseas. For several years prior to his enlistment, he was connected with J. C. Peney & Company which operates a chain of stores, and after his return to civilian life he resumed his connection with that firm. He also has agricultural interests in Jefferson county, being the owner of a well improved farm which lies five miles north of Rigby.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Poole are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at Rigby, giving its furtherance their unstinted support, the former having served this denomination in mission work in the southern states for three years. Both the husband and wife are staunch republicans.

D. ROLLA HARRIS.

D. Rolla Harris, who is filling the position of postmaster at Sugar, was born in Pleasant Grove, Utah, November 23, 1868, and is a son of George H. A. and Sarah (Loader) Harris, the latter now living in Rexburg. Extended mention of the father is made in connection with the sketch of George H. B. Harris on another page of this work.

At the place of his nativity D. Rolla Harris was reared, remaining at home to the age of sixteen years, when he began working in a sawmill in Montana. He was thus employed until he reached the age of twenty-five, when he turned his attention to general merchandising at Salem, Idaho, where he conducted his store for eighteen years and then sold the business to his brother. Subsequently he drove a rural mail route out of Rexburg for eighteen months and on the 22d of February, 1917, was appointed postmaster at Sugar and has since occupied that position. This was not his original experience as postmaster, for he had filled the same office at Salem, where he had also served as justice of the peace. In addition to his official duties he has farming interests in Madison county, including fifty acres of irrigated land and one hundred and sixty acres of dry land which he homesteaded. He also owns several residences at Sugar, from which he derives a substantial annual rental.

On the 3d of April, 1895, Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Euphemia Lutz, by whom he had a son, Reeves R., who was born January 18, 1896, and is now cashier for the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Arco, Idaho. The wife and mother passed away September 26, 1896, after a short illness, and on the 9th of June, 1897, Mr. Harris was again married, his second union being with Sarah Bell. To them have been born nine children, as follows: Vesta, who was born April 21, 1898, and died the following day; Euphemia, whose birth occurred May 12, 1900, and who is a postoffice clerk; Myrthan, whose natal day was September 6, 1901, and who passed away December 31, 1910; Alice, who was born August 16, 1906; Olive, born October 26, 1907; Maude, born July 26, 1909; Lowell, born October 9, 1911; Martell, born September 24, 1914; and one unnamed, who was born on the 6th of December, 1918, and died the same month.

Politically Mr. Harris is connected with the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He is a member of the high council of the Fremont stake and has filled three missions covering

seven years. He spent twenty-eight months in England, from the 23d of February, 1903, until June 24, 1905, and from the 15th of June, 1897, until May 24, 1899, filled a mission in the northwestern states, while his labors in the eastern states extended from the 4th of March, 1912, to the 24th of December, 1913. He has held various other offices in the church, including that of superintendent of the Sunday school, teacher and choir leader.

Mr. Harris dates his connection with Madison county from July 27, 1883, when he arrived in this district as a youth of fourteen years. He thus early became familiar with frontier life, with its varied experiences and its attendant hardships and privations. He has lived to witness remarkable changes as the years have gone by and at all times he has borne his part in the work of general development and improvement.

GEORGE HOWARD FISHER.

George Howard Fisher, member of the Idaho industrial accident board through appointment of Governor Davis, has the distinction of being the only democratic appointee of the present administration. He was first called to the office by Governor Moses Alexander in the fall of 1917 and upon the organization of the board, January 1, 1918, he was made its first chairman. In January, 1919, his name was sent by Governor Davis, the republican incumbent, to the state senate for confirmation for a four years' term. No higher testimonial of fidelity and efficiency could be given.

Mr. Fisher is a native of Richmond, Utah. He was born December 5, 1872, and belongs to one of the old Mormon families of that state, his father, William F. Fisher, being a man of note in both Utah and Idaho. He is still living, making his home at Oxford, Idaho, and is now an octogenarian. He was born in Woolwich, England, November 16, 1839, and came to the United States at the age of fourteen years in company with his parents, Thomas F. and Jane (Christon) Fisher. The grandparents were converts to the Mormon faith and crossed the plains in the year 1854 to Bountiful, Davis county, Utah, where they spent their remaining days. In England the grandfather had been a shipbuilder. William F. Fisher, the father, lived in Utah until 1877 and since that date has made his home in Idaho. At different periods he has followed merchandising and stock raising and is one of the few survivors of the pony express riders of Russell, Majors & Waddell. He carried the news concerning the first election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 from Salt Lake City to Rush valley, a distance of seventy-five miles, in four hours and ten minutes, making the trip on horseback. He also rode from Ruby Station, Nevada, to Salt Lake City on horseback, a distance of three hundred miles, in thirty-six hours, using a relay of seven horses. The last horse he used was called Bucking Bolly and covered the last seventy-five miles in six hours. The object of this rapid riding was to bring the news of an Indian outbreak and have the United States government send troops. The government responded with two companies of dragoons, under Lieutenants Weed and Perkins, from Camp Floyd, Utah. The mother of George H. Fisher prior to her marriage bore the name of Millennium Andrews. She is still living and is yet hale and hearty. She is six years the junior of her husband. She reared a family of eleven children, of whom George H. was the sixth in order of birth, and seven of the family survive. Mrs. Fisher was born in Nauvoo, Illinois, August 31, 1845, a daughter of Milo Andrews, a famous character in Utah in his day. He was a contractor and railroad builder and a very prominent churchman who served for eleven years on missions for the church in foreign lands. He was known as one of the most eloquent speakers of his day.

George H. Fisher has lived in Idaho since 1877, at which time he was five years of age. With the removal of the family to this state they settled at Oxford, then Oneida county but now Bannock county, and he was educated in the public schools near his father's home, in the Brigham Young College and the Utah Agricultural College. As a boy he rode the range and worked upon the farm. When eighteen years of age he entered the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad in the civil engineering department and was one of the engineers who constructed the line of railroad through Bear river canyon on the Idaho and Utah state line in 1890. He shook hands with a companion through the first hole blown through the tunnel as the excavation was carried to the middle. For several years he taught in the public schools after reaching the age of twenty.



GEORGE H. FISHER



Mr. Fisher was married September 20, 1893, in the famous Mormon Temple of Salt Lake City, to Miss Laura Lewis, who was also born in Richmond, Utah. She is a lady of refinement and charming personality. She was educated in the public schools of her native city and also in the Utah Agricultural College, later devoting a number of years to teaching in the public schools of Idaho. She also has taken a prominent and active part in woman's work, both in church and secular circles. For several years she served as president of The Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, of Bannock and Idaho stakes, from which work she reluctantly resigned upon removing to Boise. After his marriage Mr. Fisher spent three years on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Hawaiian islands, his wife being with him through almost the entire period. He learned the Hawaiian language thoroughly and still speaks it fluently. During that time he spent six days on Molokai island, on which is located the Hawaiian leper colony, then numbering eleven hundred lepers. In 1896 he returned to the United States and it was subsequent to this time that he taught school and attended the Utah Agricultural College.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Fisher was elected to represent Bannock county in the Idaho legislature, being the youngest member of the house of representatives with one exception. Later he was for several years a traveling salesman and accountant. In 1906 he took up his abode at Bancroft, Idaho, and turned his attention to merchandising there in 1907 as a member of the firm of Fisher & Alley. This mercantile business continued until recently. The business was first conducted under the name of Fisher & Titus and later became Fisher & Alley, the latter partner being George Alley, Mr. Fisher's son-in-law. Other business interests also claim the attention of Mr. Fisher, who since taking up his abode in Bancroft in 1906 has been identified with building operations there. He took the initiative in the building of one of the best amusement halls of the state, erected at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. It now belongs to Idaho stake and is used as a Mormon tabernacle and assembly hall. It was completed in 1912 and Mr. Fisher was in charge of the construction. He also assisted in erecting the beautiful Mormon church in Bancroft and he served as bishop of Bancroft ward from August 11, 1907, until December 30, 1917, when he was honorably released to accept an appointment as a state official. He still makes his home in Bancroft, where he owns a most commodious and beautiful residence. Mr. Fisher was personally acquainted with the late Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, and had many interviews with him in both the English and Hawaiian language, President Smith having learned that language during the time that he, too, served as a missionary there in his younger days. Mr. Fisher entertained President Smith in his own home in Bancroft.

In addition to his service as a member of the house of representatives of the Idaho legislature, Mr. Fisher was elected to the state senate from Bannock county in 1910 and served for one term, also during the extraordinary session of 1913, called by Governor James H. Hawley. In 1912 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, which nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency for the first time. In 1917 Mr. Fisher was appointed by Governor Alexander a member of the Idaho industrial accident board and was at once made its chairman, in which capacity he served until April 17, 1919. His appointment by a republican governor being indeed a well merited tribute to his efficiency and fidelity to the interests of the office. During the legislative session of 1917, and preceding his appointment as a member of the industrial accident board, Mr. Fisher became the recognized leader of the opposition forces contesting the proposed division of Bannock county, and it was largely through his personal efforts, as well as his able management, that the measure was defeated, despite the fact that it received the support of every member of the house and senate from Bannock county.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of but one child, Henrietta, who on the 24th of May, 1911, became the wife of George Alley, who became her father's partner in business. They have four children, three sons and a daughter, Phyllis, George, Stephen and Robert. In addition to his connection with commercial interests at Bancroft, Mr. Alley is also the postmaster there, having served in that capacity for several years.

Such in brief is the life history of George H. Fisher, whose record has been one of untiring activity, bringing him wide experience. Following his reappointment to his present position as member of the state industrial accident board, one of the Idaho papers said of him: "When he was appointed a year ago this month and after taking office, many interests were at work trying to persuade him to follow their particular whims and fancies. He refused to be swerved from his path of duty, holding his position was ministerial and not law-making, and firmly stood for administration of the law

he was sworn to enforce, stating that when he lacked information as to what the law means he would be guided by the state's legal counsel, the attorney general. His stand was exonerated by the recent decision of Judge Charles P. McCarthy in the Aetna mandamus case." This is characteristic of George H. Fisher, who is at all times fair and impartial, loyal to any interest entrusted to his care and maintaining a high sense of justice and political integrity.

O. E. BOSSEN.

O. E. Bossen, Payette county's first assessor and a successful and enterprising business man, now connected with banking interests as president of the Fruitland State Bank, was born in Jewell county, Kansas, December 31, 1876. His father Henry Bossen, was a native of Denmark and, coming to America in 1853, settled in Iowa, where he followed farming until his death. He wedded Mary Bacon, a native of Missouri, who is now residing in the state of Washington.

O. E. Bossen obtained his education in the common schools of Jewell county, Kansas, which he attended to the age of twenty years. The following year he married Miss Odessa Delp, of Kansas, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Winifred, who is now a student in the Lewiston State Normal. Immediately following his marriage Mr. Bossen removed with his bride to North Dakota and homesteaded near Bismarck, there carrying on farming until 1912, in which year he came to Idaho and turned his attention to the raising of fruit and poultry at Fruitland, Payette county, where he still has fifteen acres planted to apples. He has not only proven a capable and resourceful business man, but his loyalty and fidelity in citizenship have been widely recognized and have led to his selection for important local offices. While in North Dakota he served for eight years as chairman of the board of supervisors of McLean county and in 1917 was deputy assessor of Canyon county, Idaho. With the organization of Payette county he was appointed to the office of assessor and in 1918 was elected to the position, so that he is the first incumbent in this office. It is not necessary to explain to those who have acquaintance with Mr. Bossen that he is proving an excellent official, for all who know him recognize in him a man who is faithful to every trust reposed in him.

Not only has Mr. Bossen made an excellent record as a public official but also has contributed much to the development of the community in which he lives. He has been very successful in all of his business undertakings and is concentrating his attention in large measure upon the further promotion of his horticultural interests, while at the same time he is a successful poultryman and in Fruitland is well known as a capable banker who tempers progressiveness by a safe conservatism.

JEREMIAH W. ROBINSON.

Jeremiah W. Robinson, auditor and accountant and secretary of the Idaho State Bankers Association, has also been identified with municipal interests as mayor of Boise and as public official and business man has contributed in no small measure to the development and progress of the city. He was born upon a Kentucky farm, twenty-five miles from Owensboro, Kentucky, July 18, 1860, the third of a family of six sons whose parents were George H. and Caroline L. (Heard) Robinson, who were also natives of that state, the former born in 1831 and the latter in 1834. The sons, all yet living, are: Dr. James M. Robinson, a physician of Guthrie, Kentucky; John A., a farmer residing in Oklahoma; Jeremiah W.; Thomas F. and Robert Conrad, twins, the former a practicing physician of Oroville, Washington, and the latter a farmer of Oklahoma; and Joseph V., who also follows farming in Oklahoma. The parents and younger sons removed from Kentucky to western Kansas in 1887 and there the mother passed away in 1888. The father spent his last days in Oklahoma, where his death occurred October 1, 1914. In the paternal line the Robinsons are descended from an old family of South Carolina, while the maternal ancestry is traced back to the Calhoun and the Morrow families,

also prominent in that state, and among the ancestors of Jeremiah W. Robinson were those who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war.

Upon the old homestead farm in Kentucky, Jeremiah W. Robinson was reared and after mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools he continued his education in a college at Carrollton, Kentucky, while later he became a student in the National Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated when twenty-one years of age, having completed a scientific course. He afterward devoted several years to teaching in Kentucky and Tennessee and in early manhood made his way westward to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was a clerk in a department store for a year. In 1885 he proceeded to Elk City, Kansas, and later to Syracuse and to Richfield, Kansas. In all of those places he held bank positions, acting as cashier of a bank in both Syracuse and Richfield. While thus engaged he devoted every available moment to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Kansas in 1889. In 1890 he came to Boise, where he entered upon the practice of law, and in 1891 he was appointed chief clerk in the United States assayer's office of Boise, in which position he continued through seventeen consecutive years, resigning in 1908 to become cashier of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank. After serving in that position for three years he temporarily resumed his former position in the assayer's office and about this time also served as secretary of the loan company. He had become widely known as an expert accountant and was on various occasions called upon to disentangle involved accounts in various offices. He has been recalled to the assayer's office on two or three different occasions to audit the books and straighten out its affairs. As expert accountant he was called to the office of the state treasurer to fix up affairs there which were in a tangle. That was in 1914 and he acted as deputy state treasurer for six months. In the spring of 1915 he was elected mayor of Boise and remained in the position fourteen months, in which time he brought about various needed reforms and improvements, cleaning up the city and driving out the saloons, the gambling houses and the slot machines. He also closed the dives, wiping out the red light district, and cleaned up the city generally, his administration placing Boise in the front rank among ideally governed cities and with those who hold to the highest civic standards. The course which he pursued brought on a big recall fight and though the opposition won, recalling him from the position, he had all of the better element of the city practically with him. Since 1916 he has been in the United States assayer's and reclamation office in auditing and accounting work, which requires most of his time in Boise.

On the 21st of March, 1888, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Carrie Cruson and they became parents of three children: Rebekah; Jeremiah W., who was an electrician with the Signal Corps on active duty in France; and Edith, who is now the wife of W. A. Thompson, of Seattle, Washington.

In politics Mr. Robinson has always been a democrat but belongs to that class who hold the public good above partisanship and the general welfare before personal aggrandizement. He is one of the most prominent representatives of Masonry in the west. He has taken all of the degrees of both York and Scottish Rites, including the honorary thirty-third degree, and is a past grand master of the state. He is a member of the Mystic Shrine, belongs to the Eastern Star and is a past grand patron in Idaho. His life is an exemplification of the sterling principles upon which the order is founded and which have continued it as the strongest of the fraternal organizations of the world. He has also been secretary of the Idaho State Bankers Association for the past eight years. His qualities of leadership are pronounced and his devotion to high standards is uniformly recognized.

GUY H. SHEARER.

Guy H. Shearer, cashier of the First National Bank of Filer, was born at Cullom, Illinois, January 25, 1885, his parents being Lewis and Mary J. (Ray) Shearer. After attending the public schools of the place of his nativity he continued his education in the Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Illinois, and afterward became a student in the Chicago Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906. He made his initial step in the business world as secretary for the Chickering Brothers Piano Company of Chicago and later he took up the

practice of law in that city, in which he continued for three years. In 1911 he arrived in Filer, Idaho, and in company with Elmer E. Haag, an old friend, he purchased the Filer State Bank, which was reorganized and converted into the First National Bank in 1917. It is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and has a surplus of fifteen thousand dollars. T. E. Moore is now the president of the bank, with Mr. Shearer as cashier. Under their direction the business of the bank has steadily increased. Their conservative methods most carefully safeguard the interests of depositors and at the same time they manifest a progressiveness that contributes to the welfare and development of the district in which they are located. Mr. Shearer is also interested in farm lands in this section of the state.

On the 21st of September, 1912, Mr. Shearer was united in marriage to Miss Azalea E. Bolens, a native of Port Washington, Wisconsin, and a daughter of A. D. and Julia Bolens. Mr. Shearer votes with the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is not only faithful concerning the teachings of these organizations as to the brotherhood of mankind but also greatly enjoys the social life of the orders and has won many staunch friends among their members.

HON. JOSEPH B. CONOVER.

Hon. Joseph B. Conover passed away on the 8th of May, 1919. At the time of his death he had the distinction of being the oldest member of the house of representatives in the Idaho legislature and he was also commander of the Grand Army post in which he had membership, for he was a veteran of the Civil war. He was born in Mason county, Illinois, September 28, 1844, a son of William H. and Rebecca (Hopkins) Conover. The father died when the son was but four years of age and the mother had previously passed away when her son Joseph was but nine months old. He was the youngest of a family of eleven children, all of whom have now passed away. His youthful days were passed in Mason county, Illinois, and in August, 1862, when but eighteen years of age, he responded to the country's call for aid in maintaining the Union intact and became a corporal of Company D, Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry, with which he served until July 19, 1864. In the battle of Peach Tree Creek on that date he was severely wounded by a Minie ball in the right arm which necessitated its amputation near the shoulder a few hours later. Upon being wounded he fell into the hands of the enemy and it was a Confederate surgeon who amputated his arm. He was then taken to Atlanta by his captors and finally to Andersonville prison. On the 20th of November, 1864, he was paroled, and being unfit for further military duty, he was honorably discharged from the service at Baltimore, Maryland, February 23, 1865. He not only participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek but also in the engagements at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain and Chattahoochee River and never lost a day's service from illness or other cause until wounded and never was in a guard-house. In fact his was an exemplary military record, characterized by the utmost devotion to duty and by marked bravery in the face of danger.

After leaving the army Mr. Conover returned to his home in Mason county, Illinois, where he continued to reside and devote his attention to the occupation of farming until 1913, when he came to Idaho, settling at Twin Falls. He had become very successful as a farmer in Illinois and had acquired large land holdings, having many hundred acres of fine land in Mason county; but a series of wet seasons, five in number and in succession, drowned out his corn crops and eventually was the cause of his losing his land. Not only did this occur but he also found himself twenty thousand dollars in debt. Not disheartened or discouraged, he at once set about to retrieve his lost fortune. He bought back four hundred and fifty acres of his former possessions on time; better seasons and good crops followed and he paid off his indebtedness in full, dollar for dollar. Eventually he sold this farm and for twenty-five years was a partner in the ownership of a large grain elevator at Kilbourne, Mason county, and still acted as overseer of a farm comprising thirty-six hundred acres in Mason county for fourteen years. After his removal to Twin Falls county, Idaho, he acquired extensive ranch and farm interests and he and his two sons, Marshall O. and Howard, owned together over five hundred acres of choice irrigated land in that county. One



HON. JOSEPH B. CONOVER

tract, comprising two hundred and forty acres, is situated eight miles from Twin Falls and is valued at four hundred and fifty dollars per acre, while the remainder is worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

Mr. Conover resided in Twin Falls, where shortly prior to his demise he completed an eight thousand dollar residence, one of the attractive homes of the city. His sons look after and manage the ranches and the sales of farm products in 1918 from the Conover ranches amounted to more than twenty-five thousand dollars. They raised nine thousand bushels of wheat on their land. Mr. Conover certainly deserved the success which came to him. Notwithstanding his previous losses, he again gained a place among the substantial business men of his section of the country.

On the 26th of December, 1869, Mr. Conover was married in Mason county, Illinois, to Miss Charlotte Cogeshall, who was born in that county. They had but two children, the two sons mentioned above, both of whom are married and are recognized as leading and valued citizens of Twin Falls county.

Mr. Conover long gave his political allegiance to the republican party and in Illinois, as early as 1869, was elected county treasurer of Mason county on the republican ticket in a democratic stronghold and served for one term. In the fall of 1918 his party named him for the office of representative in the Idaho legislature, where he was serving when death called him. He maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Dan Cook Post, G. A. R., of Twin Falls, of which he served as commander. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church and his life was always guided by its teachings. He was a man of high principles, of genial disposition, of social nature and of sterling worth, and in Twin Falls county, as in Illinois where he so long made his home, he had a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

GEORGE W. OYLEAR.

George W. Oylear, filling the position of assessor of Canyon county and making his home in Caldwell, has long been identified with the west and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of California and Idaho. He was born in Carson valley, California, March 17, 1877, his father being Jonathan C. Oylear, who was a native of Missouri and a veteran of the Civil war. He served throughout the entire period of hostilities with Company A of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, entering the service as a private and being discharged as a first sergeant, his principal duty being that of scouting. After the war he established his home near Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he resided for ten years, and then went to California, living there for about three years, at the end of which time he piloted a wagon train of settlers from California to Lewiston, Idaho, in 1878. The Indians were then very hostile and many of the trains which both preceded and followed him had serious trouble with the red men, but Mr. Oylear landed his train without the loss of a man, owing to his ability as a scout and his knowledge of the western country. He settled with his family on Little Potlatch creek about twelve miles southeast of Moscow, where he homesteaded and where he died in February, 1919, at the age of eighty years. His wife died in 1897. They had a family of ten children, of whom George W. is the eighth in order of birth. Five of the sons are living, while the parents and four brothers and a sister have passed away. Those who survive are: S. D., a retired farmer living at Lewiston, Idaho; J. M., a farmer residing at Southwick, Idaho; Elmer E., a merchant of Ellensburg, Washington; and M. M., who is in the employ of the J. C. Penny Company at Pendleton, Oregon. After the death of his first wife Mr. Oylear married again and the children of that union are: Jesse C. who farms the old homestead; Dora, also on the home farm; and Hazel, who is connected with the Williamson Company at Moscow. In the early days of the residence of the Oylear family in Idaho there were no mills in that section of the country and it was necessary many times to grind their wheat in a coffee mill in order to obtain flour. The father assisted largely in the development of Spokane, Washington, as a contractor and builder, for it was by following that pursuit that he managed to support his family, as the land was all wild and undeveloped and in the early days crops could not be grown successfully. It was also Mr. Oylear who introduced the first threshing

machine, mowing machine and reaper in the Moscow country, the unusual machines frightening the children of the neighborhood.

George W. Oylear entered the University of Moscow in 1893, pursuing the regular course, but on account of the death of his mother he was compelled to leave college in 1897. He is a natural musician and as a boy began playing the violin and played for the country dances, using the proceeds to pay for his education. After leaving college he taught school until 1902, when he became cashier of the M. A. Means Bank at Orofino, at the same time acting as general manager and bookkeeper for the M. A. Means store and bookkeeper for the bank. After two years his strenuous life, however, proved too much for his health and he was compelled to resign. He then, in connection with his brother, L. L. Oylear, opened a hardware and grocery store at Leland, Nez Perce county, and from the beginning the venture proved profitable. In 1906 the brother died and in 1907 George W. Oylear closed out the business and in May of that year removed to Caldwell. He worked at the carpenter's trade at Middleton for six months and then opened a hardware store there, which he still conducts. He is also a director of the Middleton State Bank, of which he formerly served as assistant cashier. He is an enterprising and progressive business man in whose vocabulary there is no such word as fail, and his enterprise and determination have been the salient features in the attainment of success.

In June, 1898, Mr. Oylear was married to Miss Elizabeth Chenoweth, of Lewiston, Idaho, a daughter of John Chenoweth, a pioneer of Dayton, Washington, which is situated but a short distance from Lewiston. Mr. and Mrs. Oylear have three children: Clarence H., nineteen years of age, now attending the University of Moscow; Georgia E., a freshman at Moscow; and Gertrude I.

In his political views Mr. Oylear is a republican and has long been an earnest supporter and active worker in the party. For six years he served as a member of the republican county central committee of Canyon county. When he was made a candidate for the office of assessor he was accorded a splendid majority, winning the election by three hundred and fifty votes in a county that had formerly given a strong democratic majority. He is chairman of the school board of Middleton and was also city clerk there, and at the present time he is most capably discharging the duties of assessor of the county.

MOSES H. GOODWIN.

For almost a half century Moses H. Goodwin was a resident of Idaho and for many years was closely associated with the industrial development of Boise. His activities constituted an element in the upbuilding and progress of the city, for he belonged to that class of men who contribute to the general prosperity while advancing individual success. In all business affairs he was actuated by a progressive spirit and a laudable ambition and his record was illustrative of what could be achieved by the individual when there is a will to dare and to do. He was born in Waldo county, Maine, December 29, 1834, and was a representative of one of the old New England families that was established in America by four brothers, who were natives of England and crossed the Atlantic in colonial days, establishing their home in New Hampshire. Of this family Aaron Goodwin, grandfather of Moses H. Goodwin, sailed with Paul Jones, the renowned naval hero who won fame in connection with the American naval service during the Revolutionary war. He was twice taken prisoner by the British ere the close of hostilities but when released loyally returned to his duty as a defender of the cause of independence. His son, Moses Goodwin, was born in New Hampshire and married Hannah Ricker, whose father was also connected with the navy on the ship commanded by Paul Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Goodwin were industrious farming people whose lives were guided by their Christian faith as manifest in their membership in the Baptist church. Moses Goodwin continued a resident of New Hampshire until he attained his majority, when he removed to Maine and continued in that state to the time of his death, which occurred when he was in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His wife survived and had passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey when called to her final rest. Mr. Goodwin had given his political allegiance to the whig party until it passed out of existence, when he joined the new republican

party formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. This naturally made appeal to him, for he was a lover of liberty and opposed to every form of oppression. To him and his wife were born seven children who reached adult age, this number including Moses Hubbard Goodwin, who was the sixth in order of birth.

The youthful experiences of Moses H. Goodwin were those of the farm-bred boy who early takes up the work of the fields, to which he devotes the summer months, while in the winter seasons he gives his attention to the acquirement of a public school education. Having put aside his textbooks when seventeen years of age, Mr. Goodwin then began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a year in Boston, Massachusetts. He then sought the opportunities of the west and for two years was employed at his trade in Minnesota. He afterward removed to the south, remaining a resident of Mississippi until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when an attempt was made to force him into the Confederate army and he accordingly left for the north. Having contracted a severe cold which settled on his lungs, he determined to seek the benefits offered by the California climate and on the 20th of October, 1861, sailed from New York for San Francisco, where he arrived after a voyage of twenty-two days. Benefiting by the sunny climate of that state, he was soon able to resume work at his trade, to which he devoted the months of the succeeding winter. With the discovery of gold at Auburn, Oregon, in the following spring he made his way to that state and on reaching Portland found that the reports of rich finds were largely exaggerated. He therefore remained in Portland, where he was employed from December until the following June by the Oregon Navigation Company in building steamboats. Again gold excitement caused his removal, bringing him to Idaho, where he arrived in July, 1863, before the territory was organized. While he devoted some time to mining, there was a great demand for carpenter work and he became active in the line of his trade, for which he was paid eight dollars per day. He aided in the erection of the Mammoth quartz mill, the second mill of the kind in the state, and in 1864 he built the first water wheel of any size in Idaho, this being thirty feet in diameter. In 1865 he aided in building the Elkhorn mill and in the fall of that year was engaged to superintend the Mammoth mill and the interests of the company, occupying that position for two years. He later became part owner of the mill and remained in charge until 1870, meeting with very substantial success in the conduct of the business. His health, however, became impaired in that high altitude and he removed to Payette, Idaho, where he became part owner of a farm and a considerable number of cattle. He not only gave his attention to the care of his live stock but also followed carpentering in that locality until his return to the east.

It was on the 4th of July, 1878, that Mr. Goodwin was united in marriage to Miss Emma Frances Burdge, who was born near Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, December 4, 1855, a daughter of William C. and Mary A. (Chandler) Burdge, both of whom have now passed away. Mrs. Goodwin crossed the plains with her parents in 1864, the Burdge family being one of several to make up a large wagon train. She was then only eight years of age. The family settled in the Payette valley upon a ranch that is just two miles west of the present site of Emmett. There Mrs. M. H. Goodwin lived from the time that she was eight years of age until she reached the age of twenty, when she was married. Before her marriage she taught two terms of school. The Burdge ranch near Emmett continued in possession of the family until 1916, when it was sold by Mrs. Goodwin, who became the owner by acquiring the interests of the other heirs in the property. Her father died in 1884, but her mother survived for a long period, passing away in 1908. Mrs. Goodwin was one of ten children, of whom seven are yet living. The wedding journey of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin consisted of a visit to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and a trip to his old home in Maine to see his aged mother and also to visit the scenes and friends of his youth. The following spring they returned to Idaho, establishing their home in Boise, and to them was born a daughter, Mabel C., who was the wife of R. V. Stone. They had two children: Robert Goodwin, now twenty years of age, who served in the United States Navy as a radio operator for two and a half years and was honorably released in 1919; and Frances Claire, eleven years of age, who resides with her grandmother, Mrs. Goodwin.

It was after their return from their wedding trip in the east that Mr. Goodwin purchased a planing machine, which he began operating, later incorporating it in the sawmill of which he was afterward the owner. In 1883 he purchased the water

power and mill site, comprising four acres of land, and began the conduct of an extensive lumber business. For some time he had the only planer and improved machinery in that line in the city and was the only manufacturer of doors, sash and blinds. He cut pine lumber in the mountains, supplied the home demands and conducted two lumberyards with offices in Boise. He manifested a most progressive spirit in the conduct of his business affairs and his indefatigable energy, wisely directed, brought to him a very gratifying measure of success.

Mr. Goodwin was also a prominent figure in political circles and was a recognized leader in the ranks of the republican party, to which he gave unfaltering allegiance and support. He was twice called upon to represent his district in the territorial legislature and was twice elected a member of the county board of commissioners, of which he served as chairman. While he was ever known as a stalwart republican, he did not hesitate even to oppose his party if he believed such a course to be the fair and honorable thing to do. In a word he stood loyally by his honest convictions at all times nor could he be swerved from a course which he believed to be right in business by the hope of winning larger rewards. The sterling traits of his character were many and his regard for others was manifest in a kindness and geniality which were marked traits of his character. He had been a valued and honored resident of Idaho for almost a half century when on the 1st of October, 1912, he was called to his final rest. Mrs. Goodwin still makes her home in Boise and is numbered among the oldest of the pioneer settlers in the state, having crossed the plains in 1864. She has been an interested witness of the many changes which have been wrought through the intervening period as Idaho has emerged from frontier conditions and taken on all of the evidences of a modern and progressive civilization.

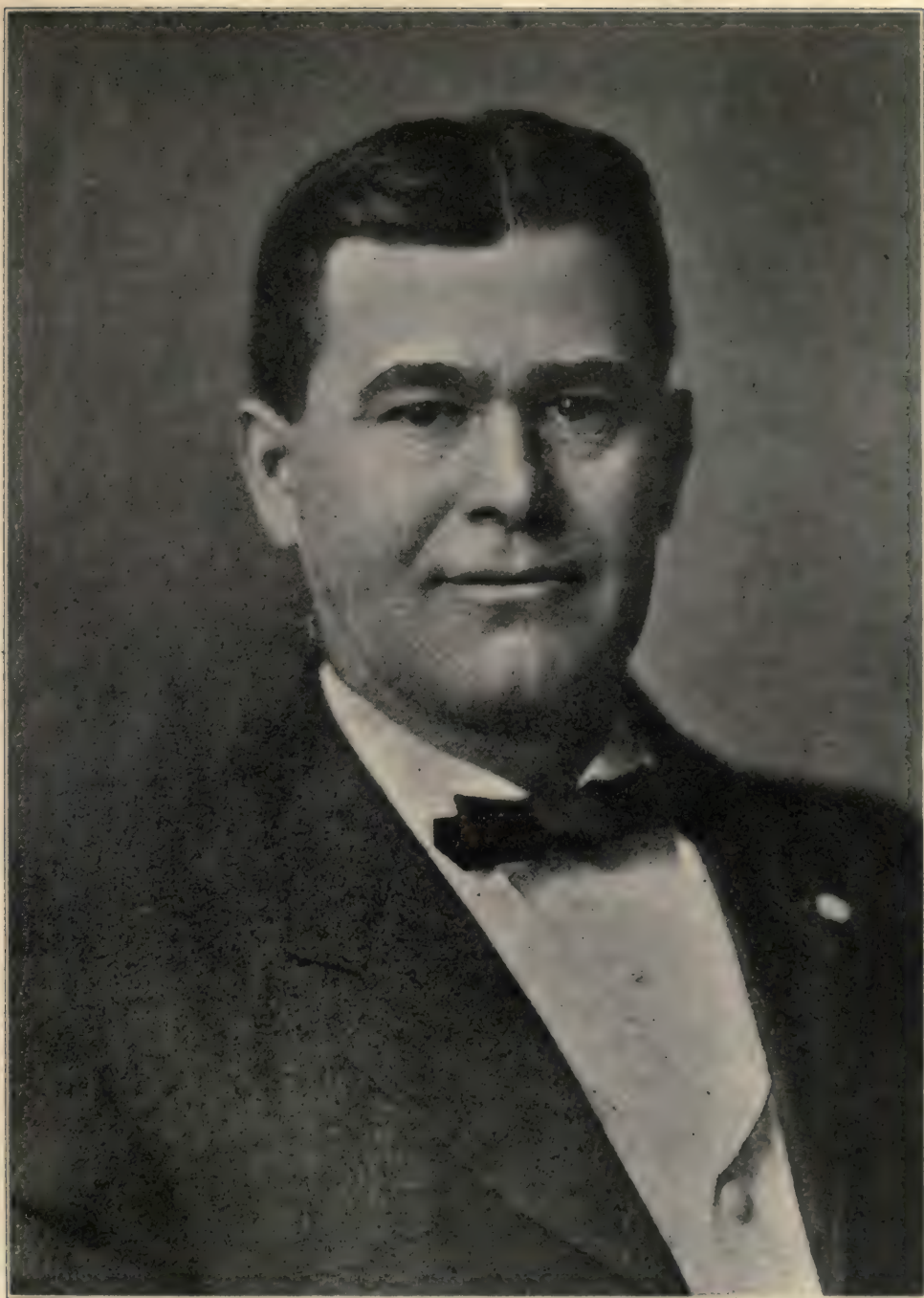
FRED G. MOCK.

Fred G. Mock, a retired banker and author of Nampa, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Illinois, November 24, 1861. His ancestors were farmer folk as far back as the records trace. His father, Henry P. Mock, was born at Mocksville, North Carolina, a town named in honor of his father. The mother, Mrs. Mary (Kelly) Mock, was born on the Wabash in Indiana. Both passed away many years ago.

Fred G. Mock attended school a part of five terms between the ages of seven and eleven years—numbers that have always been sacred to him. In young manhood his father taught school and shortly after his marriage removed with his wife to Illinois, settling on a farm, on which Fred G. Mock was reared, but when quite a young lad he became afflicted with the wanderlust and worked his way to St. Louis, where he took a steamer to Keokuk, Iowa. Arriving there without capital, he started out to find work, which he finally secured on a farm west of Farmington. His employer had been a member of Quantrell's gang and to his place strangers came, making themselves at home and staying as long as they desired. They were horsemen to young Mock, who was never introduced to them, but he thought that they must be very rich men, for they rode the finest horses he had ever seen. Sometimes there would be two, again three, or even five of them. They were quiet, kindly looking men, so of course he liked them and their horses. He had been with the family for two months, when he received such a shock and scare that he would have started back home on foot, could he have gotten out of the house without being seen. He had gone upstairs and retired early one night when he was supposed to be in the barn petting the horses. He heard the visitors talking and to his great surprise and horror recognized that they were the James and Younger brothers, planning a train robbery. The next morning he resigned his position and drew his pay—twenty-six dollars for sixty days of hard, heavy farm work of sixteen hours per day, Sunday included. He never told his employer why he was quitting and he felt better when he had reached northwestern Missouri, for he felt that the bandits had seen him paid off a princely sum (to him), twenty-six dollars in cash, and could they not hold him up if they wanted to?

For a year Mr. Mock worked for John Girdner, a stockman living between Bethany and Mount Moriah, Missouri, for whom he bought cattle and who proved a good friend to him, giving him books to read, so that he felt it was almost a year spent in school.

The "lure of the dim trails" was, however, upon him and he left Missouri, making a trip through Dakota, after which he returned to the Missouri river, stopping at Falls



FRED G. MOCK

City, where he pursued a sixty days' course in a business college. He then turned west again, organizing classes and teaching penmanship, but rheumatism in the right hand and shoulder stopped his Spencerian career and he took to the range. For ten years he worked as a cowboy except a part of three winters, when he clerked in stores, assisted in the postoffice and did other such work. He was connected with several big cow outfits and thus came to know well the country lying west of a line drawn from Ogallala, Nebraska, to Las Animas, Colorado, and extending almost to the Rocky mountains. Those were the "good old days,"—'79 to '89, the days of real champion riders and ropers. Speaking of these days, Mr. Mock said: "No, I didn't win any medals in those contests. I thought I rated as a champion rider, so entered a contest at Las Animas, Colorado. There was a big crowd there, cowboys, stockmen and not a few women and girls, and even if they were nearly all Mexicans, we liked to show off well before them. I drew Weaver, a little flea-bitten strawberry roan, and after a while succeeded in getting my saddle on him. Then I climbed on that bronk, confident I would show those Southdowns, as we called those who lived south of the Arkansas, a few fancy tricks in riding. I did. That cayuse threw me so high my clothes were out of fashion when I came down. So I repeat it, I never won any medals in champion contests as a rider."

At various times during those days Mr. Mock enlisted with Ranger organizations, a secret law and order bunch. There were some mean Indians and Mexicans and also some white men that caused the stockmen much trouble, working out across the head waters of the Republican and Arickaree rivers. They would commit all kinds of depredations and get away before the United States soldiers at Fort Lyon could arrive. Some Ogallala Sioux were going across the district one time, headed north, stealing horses and cattle, which they drove along with them. They had attacked an emigrant train at the head waters of the north fork and killed two of the party. Nine of the Ranger organization took after them and came upon them a few miles northwest of the head waters of the Arickaree. They rode up on the edge of the bluff, where they could look down on the Sioux. "There were six of them," said Mr. Mock, "all going at once to the Happy Hunting Ground. The renegades were strangers to us, but we gave them a decent burial. I remember it so well—it was a beautiful evening, just at sunset, the end of a perfect (Indian) summer day."

After leaving the range Mr. Mock served for a term as deputy assessor of Kit Carson county and then came to Idaho on the 13th of November, 1890. He spent the winter at work in Boise. After Governor Shoup had been elected United States senator and Lieutenant Governor Willy advanced to the governor's chair only a few days passed when he issued a call for volunteers to recruit old Company A of the National Guard of Idaho. The Bannock and Shoshone Indians had gone on the war path and had left the reservation and it was feared that the authorities at Fort Hall and Pocatello could not hold them in check and get them back to the reservation. Mr. Mock enlisted and for two weeks expected to be called for active duty, but the authorities near the scene of trouble were equal to the emergency and Company A was not needed. Mr. Mock then went to work for James S. Bogart in his abstract office, there remaining for four months, during which time he boarded with Mrs. J. D. Agnew. A smooth-faced attorney who had located in Boise, by name William E. Borah, took his meals there and sat opposite to Mr. Mock at the dining room table. The latter said: "Coming to think of it, in almost everything except the friendship that has ripened and grown stronger with the years, the senator has been opposite me ever since." Mr. Mock joined the O. L. Miller party, leaving Boise, June 2, 1891, to make a preliminary survey for a railroad to Butte, Montana, to be known as the Boise-Butte Railroad. They reached Butte on the 29th of September and immediately returned to Boise. With Thomas D. Babbitt, who was the engineer, Mr. Mock formed a partnership and on the 21st of December, 1891, they arrived in Nampa and hung out their sign, "Abstractors and Civil Engineers." They ran the lines for practically all the lateral ditches south and west of the railroad for what was then known as the Ridenbaugh canal. They also made the maps that were required by the department when final proof was made on desert claims; these maps showing how the water was carried to each forty acres. The firm also made the survey for the Nampa-Silver City Railroad, Mr. Babbitt doing the field work, while Mr. Mock remained in the office. Colonel Dewey took over the maps and built the railroad to Murphy, closely following the Babbitt & Mock line. On the 1st of February, 1892, they purchased the Nampa Leader from Jake Horn and continued its publication in connection with the insurance, loan and abstract business. A little later they sold the abstract books and after a partnership of about five years Mr. Mock

purchased Mr. Babbitt's interest in the business. He published the *Leader* for exactly six years, never missing an issue nor producing one late except on two occasions, owing to the Coxey army and a railroad strike, which prevented him from getting paper, but he brought out one issue on wrapping paper and the other on butchers' brown. Mr. Mock sold the *Leader* March 1, 1899, to McKee & Howry and established the Bank of Nampa, using the fixtures of the First Bank of Nampa. The town had three "First" banks, but they failed for lack of business. Mr. Mock established his bank in the Wilterding building, where the Farmers & Merchants National is now located, and afterward removed to the corner room of the Dewey Palace Hotel when that building was completed. He remained at the head of the bank until 1907, when he sold out, and in 1908 he retired from active business. He has largely placed his investments in Nampa property and derives therefrom a good income.

On the 27th of December, 1894, Mr. Mock was married to Miss Mennah Nettleton, a daughter of Hubert and Emeline (Crow) Nettleton, of Medina, Ohio, who passed away some years ago. Her brother, V. F. Nettleton, is a resident of Sinker Creek, Idaho, while her sister, Mrs. May N. Cottingham, makes her home at McCall, Idaho. Mrs. Mock came to Nampa to visit them and, forming the acquaintance of Mr. Mock, gave him her hand in marriage. They have since resided at Nampa save for a brief period spent on the coast, about a year in Portland, Oregon, and a similar period in Astoria, Oregon. Their only child, a son, born January 4, 1901, lived only a few hours. Mrs. Mock was a charter member of the Century Club, in which she has filled all of the offices. During her presidency Kurtz park was opened and the work of beautifying it was begun. Mrs. Mock was the assistant hostess of the Idaho building for a time during the San Francisco Exposition, extending to all a kindly greeting—a touch of genuine Idaho hospitality. She became a member of the Canyon County Council of Defense during the World war, was chairman of the home service branch of the Red Cross, is chairman of the Carnegie library board of Nampa and served for two years as chairman of the board of the Associated Charities. She is an untiring worker, never sparing time nor energy when there is anything to be done for the betterment of Nampa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mock are members of the Pioneer Society of Nampa, of which the latter was the first president, serving for two terms, while Mr. Mock is treasurer of the society. They have always worked together in everything and during the absence of Mr. Mock his wife would edit the paper, collect bills, write insurance and afterward assisted him in the bank until his business grew so that he could afford to hire help.

Mr. Mock has at different times been a member of various lodges and fraternal organizations but has withdrawn from all now save the Masons and the Elks. His Masonic record is without a parallel. He was initiated in Burlington Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., at Burlington, Colorado, September 6th, passed September 20th and was raised October 4, 1890. He demitted and joined Boise Lodge, No. 2, demitted from there and assisted in organizing Nampa Lodge, No. 29, as a charter member and served as its first master. The lodge was instituted June 4, 1892, and finished its work under dispensation on the 31st of August of that year, making report to the Grand Lodge, which convened the second Tuesday in September, after which the charter was received. Mr. Mock was reelected master and on October 4th, two years after he had been made a Mason, he was installed as the first master under charter. He was reelected in 1893 and 1894 and served still another term in 1898. In 1893 he was elected grand lecturer and again in 1894 and 1895, while on the 10th of September, 1896, he was elected grand master, when less than six years old in Masonry. He joined the Eastern Star at Boise in November, 1893, and was appointed grand representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, near the Grand Lodge of Idaho, and is still holding that commission. He wrote the report for the committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. On retiring from the grand master's chair he presented the Grand Lodge with a grand master's signet ring, worn by the grand master during his term of office and then surrendered to his successor. It has been a great pleasure to him to see this ring turned over to the grand master elected each succeeding meeting of the Grand Lodge and started on another Masonic mile of the long journey it will travel. Mr. Mock received the Scottish Rite degrees in Salt Lake, Utah, but withdrew later and became a charter member of the four bodies in Boise. He is now a member of Nampa Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., a thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite bodies at Boise and a member of El Korah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Mock served as school treasurer and city treasurer of Nampa for many years and also served three terms as deputy county assessor. In the early days of Canyon

county he was a candidate for clerk and recorder on the democratic ticket and though the republicans and populists outnumbered the democrats two to one, he was defeated by only a few votes—a fact indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. Shortly after Nampa was incorporated he was a candidate for mayor, but his ambition has never been in the line of office holding. He has written and published two novels: "Blue Eye," a story of the people of the plains; and "A Romance of the Sawtooth," an Idaho story, dedicated to the Idaho pioneers. He has also written several short magazine sketches. He and his wife now spend much time in motoring, having thus traveled practically all over Idaho, Oregon, California and Nevada, and they make ready response to nature's call into the open.

FRED FLOED.

Fred Floed, the founder of The New Freedom, a democratic weekly paper published in Boise, and until August, 1919, its editor and publisher, is a native of Roseburg, Oregon, and a son of John Creed Floed, one of the pioneer merchants of Roseburg who there took up his abode in 1852, having removed to the northwest from Evansville, Indiana. The father was born in Virginia and in young manhood was a pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi river steamboats. He was a boon companion in those days of Samuel L. Clemens, whose literary nom de plume of Mark Twain was suggested to him during his pilot days. The mother of Mr. Floed of this review bore the maiden name of Sarah Emily Lane and was a daughter of General Joseph Lane the first governor of the territory of Oregon. She passed away in Boise in 1907 at the home of her son Fred. The late United States senator, Harry Lane, of Oregon, was a first cousin of Mr. Floed.

The latter acquired a college education in Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Virginia. His entire life has been devoted to newspaper work and publication. After coming to Boise in 1900 he was a writer on The Capital News for several years and later he was editor and publisher of The Boise Citizen for four years. During the administration of Governor James H. Hawley as governor of Idaho, Mr. Floed was the private secretary to the chief executive, serving in that capacity from January, 1911, until January, 1913. Upon his retirement from that position he became editor and publisher of The New Freedom, the only democratic newspaper of Boise. In politics he has ever been a stalwart democrat, giving unfaltering allegiance to the party and its principles, and in 1892 he was a delegate from Oregon to the democratic national convention in Chicago, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the third time.

On the 29th of May, 1901, in Bellevue, Idaho, Mr. Floed was married to Miss Metta Wright, a native of Missouri and a lady most widely known and highly honored in Idaho. She was formerly school superintendent in Blaine county and has been very prominent in democratic circles. To Mr. and Mrs. Floed have been born two children: Hickory Carter, seventeen years of age, recently appointed to the United States Naval College at Annapolis; and Frances Margaret fourteen years of age, who is a freshman in the Boise high school.

Through his newspaper activity Mr. Floed has become widely known and has had not a little to do with molding public thought and opinion in Boise and the surrounding country, especially in regard to political problems.

WILLIAM G. BIERI.

William G. Bieri, secretary and treasurer of the Thatcher Realty Company of Rexburg is a native of the city in which he makes his home and in which he has won a creditable position as a business man. His birth occurred on the 14th of March, 1892, his parents being Gottlieb and Verena (Hunziker) Bieri, who were natives of Switzerland and came to America in early life, settling first at Logan, Utah. After a few months they removed to Rexburg, Idaho, where the father engaged in contracting, having learned the carpenter's trade in his native country. He has since been a contractor and builder of Rexburg and has contributed

much to the substantial development of the town. His wife passed away in June, 1917.

William G. Bieri was reared and educated in Rexburg, supplementing his public school training by study in the Ricks Academy. He afterward worked for the H. Flamm Company for five years and subsequently spent two and a half years on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Switzerland and Germany. Following his return home he entered the employ of the Rexburg State Bank as bookkeeper and later was made teller, occupying that position until the 9th of August, 1919, when he purchased an interest in the Thatcher Realty Company, of which he became the secretary and treasurer. He has thus gained a place among the leading real estate men of the city, the firm conducting an extensive business and negotiating annually many important realty transfers.

On the 3d of November, 1917, Mr. Bieri was married to Miss Mildred Hartman, of Salt Lake City, and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles of Rexburg, their home being the abode of warm-hearted hospitality. In addition to his property interests in Rexburg, Mr. Bieri owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Teton county, which he homesteaded. He has always been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in which he is now an elder, and he is secretary and treasurer of the Rexburg second ward Mutual Improvement Association. He belongs as well to the Rexburg Athletic Club and to the Rexburg Commercial Club and is keenly interested in all the projects of the latter organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and his energies upon his business affairs.

DON C. DRIGGS.

With many phases of Teton county's development and upbuilding Don C. Driggs is closely associated. He is the vice president of the Teton National Bank and proprietor of Hotel Driggs in the town which was named in his honor and, moreover, he is an influential factor in the moral progress of the community as president of the Teton stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Utah numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Pleasant Grove, November 20, 1864. He is a son of Benjamin W. and Olivia (Pratt) Driggs, who are mentioned in connection with the sketch of B. W. Driggs on another page of this work.

Don C. Driggs spent his youthful days in his parents' home at Pleasant Grove, Utah, and supplemented his early education, acquired in the common schools, by study in the Brigham Young University at Provo. He then turned his attention to merchandising and was connected with his father in mercantile interests until 1888, when he removed to what was then Bingham county, Idaho. On his arrival in this state he opened a general merchandise store in connection with M. W. Pratt, and also filed on land, where he engaged in farming and stock raising and further extended the scope of his activities by operating a sawmill. Every avenue in business that was opened seemed to call him. He established the first creamery and in 1895 he founded the town of Driggs, which was named in his honor. He platted his land and sold town lots and became the first postmaster of the town, serving under Grover Cleveland. He was also the first mayor of the town, established the first bank in Teton county, known as the Driggs State Bank, and later converted it into the First National Bank. Of this institution he was the cashier for seven years. He was the organizer of the Teton National Bank, which opened its doors on the 1st of November, 1919. He became vice president of the institution, which was capitalized at \$35,000 and of which F. J. Drake became president, with C. T. Manville as cashier. In addition to his other and varied business activities Mr. Driggs has become extensively engaged in farming, which he carries on under the firm style of D. C. Driggs and Sons. They operate six hundred acres of land and are extensively engaged in cattle raising, with which business Mr. Driggs has been identified since his removal to the state. In 1917 he purchased the Driggs Hotel and has since been its proprietor and host. He is likewise the vice president of the Teton Realty Company and the vice president of the Teton Abstract Com-



DON C. DRIGGS



pany. He secured the right of way from Ashton to Driggs, a distance of thirty-seven miles, for the Oregon Short Line Railroad in 1912 and he has at all times been ready to aid and cooperate in any plan, movement or project that has had to do with the development, settlement and improvement of this section of the country. He was associated with the Teton Coal Company, now the Idaho Coal Mines Company, and secured the right of way for the tracks to the mines.

On the 3d of July, 1889, Mr. Driggs was united in marriage to Miss May Robison and to them were born nine children: Lewis L.; Vida, who is the wife of Van B. Brinton, of Victor, Idaho; Ellwood W., a student in the University of Utah at Salt Lake City; Douglas H., who is also attending the University of Utah at Salt Lake City; Golden K., Junius F., and Virginia, all of whom are in school; Erma, who passed away in March, 1902; and Don C., Jr., whose demise occurred on the 21st of November, 1898.

Mr. Driggs has ever been keenly interested in public affairs and has been very active in support of all plans and measures for the general good. He votes with the democratic party, is a member of the state central committee and was a delegate to the democratic national convention which was held in St. Louis in 1916. He served as county commissioner of old Fremont county in 1899 and in 1898 was county treasurer of that county. He was elected the first state senator from Teton county and occupied that position for one term, serving in 1917. He belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and in 1898 filled a three months' mission in the northwestern states. In 1901 the Teton stake was organized and Mr. Driggs was made president and has so served to this time. He is likewise one of the trustees of the Ricks Normal College at Rexburg. He was made bishop of Driggs ward at the time of its organization. He stood loyally for every interest of the government during the period of the World war. He was county chairman of the federal food administration, was a member of the County Council of Defense and likewise aided in putting the county over the top in all of the Liberty Loan drives. His activities and interests have been wide and varied, his labors have been a potent force in public welfare and in the material progress of the community and on the list of leading citizens of this district his name stands high.

HARRY H. RUNYON.

Harry H. Runyon, the vice president and manager of the White-Runyon Shoe Company, a concern that does an extensive retail shoe business in Idaho, operating two stores, one in Boise and another at Buhl, is a native of New Jersey, having been born in Perth Amboy, that state, on the 2d of March, 1885, his parents being George D. and Melvina (Lewis) Runyon, both of whom are yet living. The ancestry in the paternal line is traced back to Vincent Rognon, a French Huguenot who came from France in 1665 and settled in New Jersey. His grave is only seven miles from Perth Amboy. He spelled his name Rognon, but later the spelling underwent several variations, such as Ronnion, Runnion, Runyan and Runyon. George D. Runyon, father of Harry H. Runyon, was formerly a wholesale and retail lumber dealer but is now president of the Perth Amboy Publishing Company, publishers of the Perth Amboy Evening News. To him and his wife were born three sons and two daughters. A brother of Harry H. Runyon is L. Parker Runyon, who follows merchandising at Buhl, Idaho, while the other brother, Vincent Runyon, the youngest of the three sons, who served in Europe with the American army of occupation, is twenty-one years of age and is now in the advertising business in New York city.

Harry H. Runyon was reared at Perth Amboy and the public school system of that city afforded him his early educational privileges. He passed through consecutive grades to the high school and afterward completed a course in the Hacketts-town Collegiate Institute of New Jersey. Later he spent two years in the State School of Mines of the University of Utah at Salt Lake City. This covered the years 1906 and 1907. In the fall of the latter year he came to Idaho and filed on land in the Twin Falls tract near Buhl and established himself in the real estate business in Buhl. In 1912, however, he removed to Boise, where he has since been prominently identified with the retail shoe trade. For several years he was

associated with his father-in-law, the late D. C. Wallace, who conducted a store under the name of the Wallace Shoe Company at No. 804 Main street. Upon the death of Mr. Wallace in 1914, Mr. Runyon became the manager of the business and in 1917 he and others organized and incorporated the White-Runyon Shoe Company, which took over the business of the Wallace concern. Of the new company Clarence H. White, the well known Chautauqua man of Boise, is the president. Mr. White, however, has other large business interests and therefore does not give his attention to the shoe trade but leaves this to the care of Mr. Runyon, who is in full charge and who has made the establishment of the White-Runyon Company the leading one in Boise. In the conduct of the business he is actuated by a most progressive spirit and has made his establishment the leading footwear store of the city, appealing to every class of trade. The most fastidious can here supply their wants and everything needed for everyday wear in shoes and by workers is found in this store. The trade of the house has constantly grown until it has assumed extensive proportions and Mr. Runyon has also extended the scope of the business by establishing a branch house at Buhl in 1918. He is a member of the National Shoe Retailers' Association and frequently attends its conventions.

On the 22d of November, 1910, Mr. Runyon was married to Miss Laura Rosalie Wallace, a great-great-niece of Daniel Webster, and a native of Naperville, Illinois. She was educated at Mount St. Joseph Academy in Dubuque, Iowa, from which institution she was graduated in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Runyon have two children: Virginia Wallace, born October 17, 1911; and Robert Vincent, born October 27, 1914.

Mr. Runyon is a member of the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity. He also belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, of which he is a director, and he likewise has membership with the Boise Rotary Club, with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church and takes an active part in its work. He has never been active in politics, however, and in exercising his right of franchise casts his ballot for the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office. His associations and membership connections at once indicate the breadth of his interests and the trend of his activities. He is a most loyal supporter of Boise and her welfare and is keenly interested in all that pertains to her upbuilding and development, giving his hearty cooperation to every movement that has for its object the further growth and improvement of the city. He has been a most earnest supporter of the Chautauqua and has been foremost among those who have assisted in the Red Cross and Liberty Bond drives.

HENRY I. ADAMS.

Among the county officials of Fremont county is numbered Henry I. Adams, who is serving as county assessor, with office in St. Anthony. He is numbered among the native sons of Utah, his birth having occurred in Richmond, that state, on the 24th of January, 1887. He is a son of George and Almira (Bair) Adams, the latter a native of Utah, while the former was born in Wales, whence he was brought to America by his parents when but three years of age, this being in 1854. The family home was established near Columbus, Ohio, where they remained for three years, and then drove across the plains with ox teams to Utah, settling near Lehi, where they resided for five years. Their next removal brought them to Idaho, the father taking up a homestead near Hayden, which he improved and cultivated until 1889. In that year he sold the property and purchased other land in Fremont county, which he has since tilled, converting the place into rich and productive fields. The mother is still living.

Henry I. Adams was reared and educated in St. Anthony, being but two years of age when his parents took up their abode in Fremont county. He was one of a family of eight children, the others being: George; Maude, who died in 1901; William; Clem; Leo; Benjamin; and Ray. After spending the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof Henry I. Adams started out in the business world with the firm of Fogg & Jacobs, general merchants, with whom he continued until June, 1913, when he engaged in the grocery business as a partner of J. G. Thompson. They continued together for nine months, at the end of which time

Mr. Adams sold his interest in the business and became a partner in the firm of Fogg & Jacobs. About the same time he also built four houses for rent. He has since sold three of these but still retains one. He also retains his interest in the Fogg & Jacobs Mercantile Company and thus remains an active factor in commercial circles, while at the same time he is proving a capable official. He is also secretary of the Independent Oil Company of St. Anthony.

In 1918 Mr. Adams enlisted for service in the World war and was stationed at Vancouver as posting clerk in the quartermaster's office. While there he was elected to the office of county assessor. On the 13th of December, he was discharged, returning home on the 19th of the same month, and on the 13th of January, 1919, he took the office of county assessor, in which he is now serving. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is noble grand, and also to the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically his support has always been given to the republican party, which finds in him an earnest worker.

BASH L. BENNETT.

Bash L. Bennett, county assessor of Jefferson county and a resident of Rigby, where he is closely associated with public and business interests, was born at Fontanelle, Iowa, May 30, 1874, a son of Gordon N. and Lovey J. (Wright) Bennett, the father being originally from the Empire state and the mother from North Carolina.

Gordon N. Bennett was one of the sturdy pioneers who began the development of the great central west, for he established himself upon the then virgin soil of Iowa, in the county of Adair, in 1849, and there bought a farm, becoming one of the first settlers of the community. He immediately set to work with the limited equipment of the pioneer and soon developed his land into a well improved farm, which he cultivated until 1884, when he went to Nebraska. There he purchased a farm and operated the same until 1894, when he disposed of it and came to Idaho, settling in what is now Jefferson but then Fremont county. There he bought land and farmed the rest of his life, which ended in November, 1904, his wife, Lovey J. Bennett, surviving until January, 1915.

Bash L. Bennett spent his early life in Iowa and Nebraska, where he received his early training in the local schools. He remained with his parents, giving them valuable assistance in the development of their agricultural interests, until he became of age. He accompanied them when they came to Jefferson county, Idaho, in 1894. Later he struck out for himself, buying a farm in this county which he developed and operated until 1909, when he disposed of it and removed to Market Lake, Jefferson county, where he engaged in the real estate business until 1915. In that year he came to Rigby, where he and his family have since made their home. He is still interested in farming, however, and gives supervision to a tract of one hundred and sixty acres which he still owns.

Mr. Bennett's activities are not confined to agriculture for he is closely associated with local business and legal affairs. In January, 1915, he was admitted to the Jefferson county bar and has since carried on a successful practice of law, being now a member of the firm of Bennett & McCall. He is also secretary of the Idaho Title & Loan Company and is a stockholder in the Beet Growers Sugar Company, the Gem State Furniture Company and the Jefferson Title & Abstract Company, all of Rigby.

In politics Mr. Bennett is a staunch republican and for a number of years he has done valuable work in his party's local organization. Even before Jefferson county was established, he was closely associated with the public and political interests of the community, for he was deputy assessor to Fremont county when this section was included in the aforementioned county. After the organization of the government of Jefferson county, his previous experience and his efficiency in the administration of a public trust so recommended him that he was appointed county assessor in November, 1913. So ably did he perform the duties of the office that his fellow citizens have reelected him annually. Furthermore, he has been the recipient of other offices of trust at the hands of his neighbors. While he was a resident of Roberts, Jefferson county, he was elected a member to the first town board. He is now serving his second term as member of the city council of Rigby,

of which he is chairman. For six years he served as school director and was for four years United States commissioner. It can well be said in summary that Mr. Bennett in the performance of the onerous duties of public office has been dominated by a strict sense of justice and right as he sees it, which have met the approbation of his fellow citizens.

It was in December, 1897, that Mr. Bennett married Alice E. Williams, and to them have been born eight children, who are in the order of their births: Gordon, Hope, Everett, Carroll, Burton, Mabel, Bernice and Robert. Both the father and mother are active members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and they are rearing their children according to the tenets of their religion. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett take a proper interest in the social affairs of Rigby, and they give their closest attention to the best interests of the community.

HARRY H. BRYANT.

Harry H. Bryant, senior partner and founder of the firm of H. H. Bryant & Son, dealers in automobiles and automobile accessories and supplies in Boise, also sales agent for Boise and vicinity for the Ford Motor Car Company of Detroit, has been a resident of the capital for the past five years, having removed to this city from Seattle in 1913. Impaired health had caused him to leave Detroit, Michigan, in 1908 and establish his home in Seattle, where he was captain of different coastwise steamboats. He was born in Detroit, August 5, 1871, a son of Melvin and Martha (Bench) Bryant, both of whom have passed away. The father was born in Vermont and made farming his life work. The mother's birth occurred in Sheffield, England. They were married in Greenfield, Michigan, and both passed away in Detroit, the mother at the age of seventy-two years and the father when he had reached the eighty-second milestone on life's journey.

Harry H. Bryant was reared in his native city and supplemented the public school training which he there received by study in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. His textbooks were put aside, however, when he attained his majority and for several years thereafter he was connected with steamboating on the Great Lakes. During the eight or ten years thus occupied he filled practically every position from that of cabin boy up to engineer and captain. His health became impaired, however, and he decided to try a change of climate and sought the salt air of the Pacific coast. Accordingly in 1908 he made his way to Seattle, where he completely regained his health. He went to that city on crutches, suffering from rheumatism, and weighed but one hundred and twenty-one pounds. He is now robust and in excellent health, and his weight is now one hundred and ninety-five pounds. Mr. Bryant is a brother-in-law of Henry Ford, the noted motor car manufacturer of Detroit, Mrs. Ford being Mr. Bryant's eldest sister. At the request of Mr. Ford, Mr. Bryant came to Boise in 1913 to take charge of the Ford motor agency at this place, conducting the business under the firm style of H. H. Bryant & Son, his territory covering Boise and seven Idaho counties adjacent thereto. The firm of H. H. Bryant & Son owns one of the largest and best motor car plants in Boise and also the land on which the plant stands. Their building is one hundred and fifty by one hundred and twenty-two feet and is located at the corner of Eleventh and Front streets. It is a two-story concrete building covering the whole lot and was completed in August, 1917. It is today one of the largest and best equipped garages in the west and represents an expenditure of about eighty-five thousand dollars. The entire plant is owned by Mr. Bryant and his son, Melvin B. Bryant. The firm sold thirteen hundred and seventy Ford cars in the year from August 1, 1916, to August 1, 1917. In addition to the passenger car they also sell the Ford motor truck and Fordson tractors.

At the age of twenty-one years, in Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Bryant married Miss Nellie Pierce, who was born at Redford, Michigan, a daughter of Alvin Pierce and a niece of Franklin Pierce, the manufacturer of the Pierce-Arrow motor cars. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have two sons, Melvin B. and Harry H., Jr. The former was born in Detroit, August 31, 1894, and was in the service of the government as a marine architect in the shipyards at Seattle during the World war. He holds a license as a steamboat engineer. Harry H. Bryant, Jr., born at Detroit, April 30, 1903, is a student in the public schools of Boise. The elder son was the only marine architect engaged on government work from all the state of Idaho. He had two years of submarine





HARRY H. BRYANT



MELVIN B. BRYANT



training before the United States entered the war. He learned his trade of marine architect with the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company of Seattle and on the 25th of April, 1918, he received a highly complimentary letter from Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States shipping board. On the 19th of July, 1918, he married Miss Emma Louise Bucklin, of Port Blakeley, Washington, the youngest daughter of Nathan and Martha Bucklin, pioneers of the Puget Sound, arriving there in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Bryant have a little daughter, born November 29, 1919, in Boise. In that city they now make their home, owning property at 1814 North Eighth street.

In religious faith H. H. Bryant is an Episcopalian. He belongs also to the Boise Commercial Club and he is a member of the Boise Limit Club, an organization composed of one hundred members, all of whom have purchased a thousand dollars worth—the limit—of War Savings stamps. Since the close of the war Mr. Bryant is planning to turn the motor car business over to his two sons and engage extensively in farming in the state of Idaho, already owning land in Canyon county. He is a firm believer in the west and its opportunities and is eager to avail himself of the advantages offered for agricultural development.

CHARLES ELLSWORTH SHRIVER.

Charles Ellsworth Shriver is a prominent figure in the industrial circles of Boise, where he is conducting business under the name of the Capital Sash and Door Company. In this connection he has developed an enterprise of importance, and his efforts have ever been of a character that have contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. Mr. Shriver was born in Williams county, Ohio, August 8, 1866, a son of Robert S. and Fannie (Neighswander) Shriver, who were farming people of Goshen, Indiana. The father devoted his attention to the cultivation of his crops until the time of the Civil war, when he put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the army, serving for two years. Robert S. Shriver is still living at Goshen at the age of eighty-five, enjoying excellent health, but the mother passed away in September, 1916.

Charles Ellsworth Shriver obtained his education in the grammar and normal schools of Indiana, accompanying his parents on their removal to that state from Ohio when but a child. He became an expert penman and accepted a position as a teacher of penmanship, devoting ten years to that calling. Attracted by the opportunities of the west, he made his way to California and spent two years on the Pacific coast. In 1888 he arrived in Boise and at that time his cash capital was less than a dollar. He possessed energy and industry, however, and these qualities stood him instead of fortune. He sought and won employment in the Overland Hotel, where he remained for five years and then entered into active connection with the planing mill business, associated with Fred C. Henry and M. H. Goodwin. Industrious, faithful and reliable, he soon won advancement and successive promotions brought him to the position of manager of the mills. In 1895 he determined to engage in business on his own account and established a modern planing mill and sash and door factory. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered and has enjoyed steady and continuous growth. Although in 1908 the mills were completely destroyed by fire, they rose, phoenix-like, from the ashes, however, owing to the enterprise and determination of Mr. Shriver, who rebuilt the plant on a more extensive scale than before. The business has continuously grown and in addition to a fully equipped planing mill and sash and door factory Mr. Shriver maintains a plant for the manufacture of bee supplies, the only one of the kind in the northwest. This branch of his business has proven very profitable and within recent years the plant has been greatly enlarged, its capacity being more than doubled. He makes shipment of bee hives and bee supplies throughout Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Utah and various points in Colorado and this branch of his business is now very profitable. Mr. Shriver is also the owner of considerable real estate in Boise and Idaho.

Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Hoo Hoos. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and from 1906 until 1908 he served as alderman of Boise but is not ambitious to hold office, preferring to concentrate his efforts

and attention upon his business affairs. Steadily he has progressed in this connection and today is at the head of one of the important productive industries of the capital city.

CLYDE M. GRAY.

Clyde M. Gray, deputy internal revenue collector for the Boise district, which embraces ten Idaho counties, was born in Gunnison, Colorado, August 23, 1886, and is the only son of the Hon. Charles W. and Lulu M. (Long) Gray. His father was a well known citizen and real estate man of Pocatello, Idaho, and at one time was called upon to represent his district in the state legislature. He was born in Illinois and his wife in Kansas, and for a considerable period they resided in the west. The father was in early life a railroad man, devoting many years to that service as a passenger conductor on the Denver & Rio Grande. Later he became foreman of the shops at Lima, Montana. In 1893 the family removed from Colorado to Lima and in 1900 came to Idaho, settling at Pocatello.

Clyde M. Gray on attaining school age became a pupil in the public schools of Colorado, afterward continued his studies in Montana and in Idaho and completed his course in the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, Utah. For several years after leaving college he was associated in business with his father at Pocatello but during 1911 and 1912 was in the service of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad at Las Vegas, Nevada, acting as voucher clerk.

On the 11th of June, 1913, at Pueblo, Colorado, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Grace E. Benning, a daughter of William Benning, a contractor of Pueblo. After his marriage and until the fall of 1913 Mr. Gray was associated with his father at Pocatello and during the time there spent was superintendent of the Fairview waterworks in North Pocatello, of which his father is a large stockholder. In the fall of 1914 Clyde M. Gray began the business of raising chickens at Pocatello, establishing a large white Leghorn plant, one of the largest in the northwest, having as high as three thousand hens at a time. When the country entered the European war the price to which chicken feed went made his business less profitable, so he sold out. On the 13th of November, 1917, he passed a civil service examination at Pocatello and on the 12th of April, 1918, was appointed to his present position as deputy internal revenue collector for the Boise district, serving under W. C. Whaley, the collector, at Helena, Montana. Later was appointed as chief of the income tax division in the office of Collector Lewis Williams of the new district of Idaho at Boise.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray have become parents of a son, Charles W. Gray (III), who was born September 11, 1914, being the third in line to bear the name of Charles Wesley Gray.

Mr. Gray is an Elk and belongs to Pocatello Lodge, No. 674. He is fond of fishing and hunting but perhaps finds his greatest recreation in reading, particularly along mechanical and philosophical lines. He was one of the first students to enroll in the Academy of Idaho at Pocatello, now the Idaho Technical Institute, and throughout his later years he has continued his reading and study along mechanical and scientific lines, thus constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency for the practical and responsible duties of life.

SAMUEL P. OLDHAM.

Samuel P. Oldham, county clerk, recorder and auditor of Madison county and a resident of Rexburg, was born at Paradise, Utah, April 6, 1873, and is a son of Samuel and Mary J. (Price) Oldham, who were natives of England and of Utah respectively. The father came to America and took up his abode in Utah in 1866, accompanying his parents on their emigration to the new world. The family home was established in the Cache valley, where Samuel Oldham, Sr., spent his boyhood days. He took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for many years, becoming county superintendent of Cache county, which office he filled for two terms. He also represented his district in the state legislature for two terms

and was thus prominently connected with public interests. To some extent he engaged in farming but is now retired, still making his home at Paradise, Utah. The mother of Samuel P. Oldham passed away, however, on the 15th of December, 1892.

Samuel P. Oldham was reared and educated in Cache county and completed a normal course at Brigham Young College in Logan, Utah. He, too, took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for two years, at the end of which time he was called on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and spent three years in South Carolina. He then returned to Utah and again engaged in teaching for three years. He next entered the railway mail service in Utah, Idaho and Nevada, traveling out of Ogden and Salt Lake City, and was thus busily engaged for seven years. Later he devoted one year to soliciting insurance and in 1910 he removed to Sunnyside, Madison county, Idaho, for the benefit of his health. He purchased land there which he improved and cultivated for four years and on the expiration of that period came to Rexburg as deputy auditor and recorder under John Hegsted, thus serving until April, 1918, when he resigned and established an abstract business, which he is still conducting under the firm name of the Rexburg Abstract & Title Company. In November of the same year he was elected to the office of auditor and recorder of Madison county and has since served in that capacity, his previous service as deputy well qualifying him for the prompt and capable discharge of the duties that now devolve upon him.

On the 25th of September, 1894, Mr. Oldham was married to Miss Lucy Schow and they have become the parents of eight children, as follows: Phyllis, who is the wife of Roy Stoddard, of Rexburg, Idaho; Mildred E., who manages the abstract business of her father; S. Reuel, who is attending high school; Lucille, Volney Lee, Rhea and Mary Annetta, who are also in school; and John Royal, who passed away on the 13th of January, 1914.

In his political views Mr. Oldham is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not seek nor desire political preferment. His religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and he is first counselor to Bishop H. J. Flamm of the second ward of Rexburg. He has always been a resident of the west, possesses the enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country and has always borne his full share in the work of general progress and improvement.

ALFRED RICKS.

Alfred Ricks is closely associated with business enterprises at Sugar, where he is the manager of the Sugar City Mercantile Company. That he is not neglectful of his duties in other connections is indicated in the fact that he is a bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He is a son of Thomas E. and Ellen M. (Yallop) Ricks, the latter now living at Sugar. Extended mention of Thomas E. Ricks is made in connection with the sketch of his son and namesake, Thomas E. Ricks, of Rexburg, on another page of this work.

Born in Logan, Utah, on the 28th of November, 1870, Alfred Ricks was there reared and educated and in 1883, when thirteen years of age, came to Madison county, Idaho, then a part of Oneida county. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty, when he took up a homestead in Madison county which he has since improved and cultivated, transforming it into an excellent farm property. In 1904 he came to Sugar and erected his present fine residence, at the same time purchasing an interest in the Sugar City Mercantile Company and also an interest in another store which was not being conducted along very remunerative lines. It was owned by a stock company whose losses had amounted to about thirty-two thousand dollars. Mr. Ricks took charge of these business interests, consolidating the two stores, and within three years had paid off all indebtedness. He has since had charge of the business and has made it a very profitable and growing concern. Prior to the time when he became manager he had served as collector of Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution at the branch at Rexburg for a period of three years. This had given him an experience which proved of worth in the financial management of the business at Sugar. He still devotes about half of his time to his farm and he is also the vice president of the

Fremont County Bank of Sugar, is a member of its board of directors and passes on much of its commercial paper. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Rexburg, of which he is the president, and thus his business interests are extensive and important. What he has accomplished has not only constituted a valuable contribution to his individual fortunes but has also been an element in the growth and continuous development of the community along commercial and financial lines. In addition to his other interests he is extensively engaged in sheep raising. He is also a stockholder in the Sugar City Milling Company, which he managed for a year, is the manager of the Ricks Investment Company of Rexburg and is identified with various other enterprises. For twenty years he was president of the Teton Island Canal Company, managing a project valued at one million dollars, and he is serving on the board of directors of the Teton Island Feeder Canal.

On the 27th of November, 1890, Mr. Ricks was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary A. Roberts, by whom he had two children, who died at birth. The wife and mother passed away about 1892 and about 1894 Mr. Ricks was again married, his second union being with Winifred L. Roberts, a sister of his first wife and a daughter of John L. and Adeline (Ensign) Roberts, who became pioneer settlers of Madison county and still reside upon a farm within its borders. To Alfred and Winifred Ricks have been born eight children, namely: Mary A.; Alfred, Jr.; Ellen and Lee, both of whom have passed away; Georgianna; Lorin; Fontella; and Margie.

Mr. Ricks was reared in the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and in 1905 was made bishop of Sugar ward, prior to which time he had served in the bishopric at Salem and was superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. He has always voted with the republican party and for two terms served on the board of county commissioners, while his prominence in the public life of Sugar is indicated in the fact that he has filled the office of mayor altogether for fourteen years. No higher testimonial of his capability could be given than the fact that he has so long continued in this position through the vote of his fellow townsmen, who have thus expressed their confidence in his ability and fidelity. His life record indeed constitutes an integral chapter in the history of Sugar and this section of the state.

JOHN M. EVANS.

John M. Evans, deceased, a broad-minded business man and citizen of marked initiative whose labors constituted an important element in the development and growth of the district in which he lived, as well as a source of individual success, came to Idaho from Illinois, his birth having occurred at Woburn, Bond county, May 7, 1862. His father, Morris Jones Evans, was a native of Indiana and when a youth of seventeen years accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois where he afterward engaged in buying stock and in farming. During the period of the Civil war he purchased horses for the government. He was of English lineage. His father, Edward Evans, was a native of Wales. He lived in Indiana for some years and afterward removed to Illinois, where he and his wife spent their last days. The mother of John M. Evans was prior to her marriage Artimissa Jette, of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Morris Jones Evans were born two children, the daughter being Mary E., who became the wife of Sephus Elam, and after his death married Robert Glenn, by whom she had one child, Evert. It was in the year 1881 that Morris Jones Evans removed with his family to South Dakota, first settling at Aberdeen and later going west to the unsurveyed country near Ipswich, where they exercised their homestead, preemption and tree claim rights to the extent of each securing four hundred and eighty acres of land.

John M. Evans had been reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors incident to the cultivation and development of the fields, and after the removal to South Dakota he with the others became owner of four hundred and eighty acres of land. On the 13th of December, 1885, he married Clara S. Houghton, a native of Lyons, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Stephen and Anna (Randall) Houghton. Her father was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, November 18, 1803, and in 1840 went to Wisconsin, where he secured a homestead, devoting his



JOHN M. EVANS



remaining days to its cultivation and improvement. He there passed away April 14, 1864. His wife, a native of Boston Spa, New York, went to Wisconsin with her parents in 1844 and there on the 5th of January, 1847, became the wife of Mr. Houghton. They had a family of six children: George, Maria L., Albert, Lou A., Edgar and Clara S. The ancestry of the Houghton family is traced back to James and Henry Houghton, who came to the United States from England in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Connecticut, Henry becoming the founder of the branch of the family to which Mrs. Evans belongs. In young womanhood Mrs. Evans and her sister Lou went to South Dakota, where the latter acted as housekeeper for their brothers, while Clara S. Houghton engaged in teaching school until the time of her marriage to John M. Evans.

Following the marriage Mr. Evans engaged in buying and selling cattle and in farming for thirteen years, his wife proving a most able assistant to him. He then left South Dakota for Grass Valley, Oregon, where he arrived on the 21st of June, 1895. His means were exhausted by the time he reached his destination and for the first time in his life he found it necessary to work for someone else. He received but twenty dollars per month for his labor and there was only one person in that section who could afford to pay even that sum. Mr. Evans was joined by his wife about a month after he reached Oregon. She arrived at Grants at two o'clock in the morning and the wind was blowing such a gale and the dust was so dense that it was impossible to cross the road. At eight in the morning she accompanied her husband across the prairie and a distance of forty-five miles, where he had already located on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres and had there built a cabin. Their capital was just one hundred and seventy-three dollars and all around them was a desolate country. They at that time had two children. Mr. Evans had dug a well, but unfortunately it went dry, leaving them without water. Previous to this time Mr. Evans had had an opportunity of buying thirteen yearlings, a cow and a calf and a hog. He asked his wife if she could care for the stock while he worked for the twenty dollars per month previously referred to, and when the well went dry she found it necessary to ride a distance of more than five miles and draw water from wells with a rope. She took one of the children behind her on the horse and in order to get water had to lower her boy, Emmett, down to the bottom of the well that he might dip up the last drop of water which it was possible to get. Her labor, however, saved the stock, which in time were fattened and sold by Mr. Evans. At night she would drive the cattle behind the cabin and watch them until they laid down for the night. When dawn broke, she arose, cooked breakfast and was away after the cattle to keep them from straying. When three years had passed Mr. and Mrs. Evans sold their place in Oregon and by that time had not only a thousand dollars in gold but also a fine team, a covered wagon and two ponies for the boys. Thus equipped they started for Idaho. They had driven their cattle to The Dalles, Oregon, where they received their money in gold. They were shadowed night and day from the time they left The Dalles until they reached Notus, Idaho. There were a number of cattle rustlers who delegated one of their party to accompany Mr. Evans and his family to Idaho as a friend who wanted to see the state, and the only way the family escaped being robbed and probably murdered, was by convincing this man that they had left their money in the bank at The Dalles. The coin, however, was in a trunk on their wagon. They experienced great difficulty in driving their cattle to The Dalles and on going through the Deschutes canyon the roads were so bad that one of the cows fell off the grade and rolled two hundred feet down an embankment, from which position it was rescued after two hours of strenuous effort. Mrs. Evans saved the whole herd from stampeding by throwing rocks at them when on one of these grades and on that occasion she would probably have been trampled to death had the cattle stampeded. It was on one such grade that the horses took fright at a large white rock in the river and were checked in their mad run with great difficulty.

He was the pioneer in the cattle feeding industry in the Boise valley. He began feeding cattle in 1904, when hay was selling at three dollars per ton. He met with a great deal of opposition from the sheepmen, who practically had things their own way up to that time, but he was successful in this enterprise and became prominent in the cattle-feeding industry, which was the beginning of the Boise Valley Packing Company.

On the 6th of July, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and their children reached Notus, Idaho, and rented the ranch belonging to his brother-in-law, R. E. Glenn. Mr. Evans' father, who was then an invalid, also became a member of their household and remained with them until his death. On the 9th of February, 1900, the Evans family

took up their abode upon their present place of one hundred and thirty acres. Here Mr. Evans built a fine home and carried on general farming and also bought and fattened cattle for the market. When he took over this land it was enclosed with just two wires for a fence and the sod was unbroken, but he converted it into a most valuable and attractive place. Moreover, he not only successfully conducted important business interests but did much to develop and improve the region in which he lived. He was one of the three men most active in promoting the Enterprise school district No. 12 and bringing about the building of the schoolhouse, which later was found too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils, and he put up a hard fight for the erection of the present school building, which is one of the finest in the state. Mr. Evans likewise built a mile and three quarters of road west from Eagle for half price. In this he was assisted by the farmers, who charged only two dollars and a half per day for themselves and their teams. This was accomplished while Mr. Evans was serving as road commissioner. Ever an untiring worker for clean morals, it was through his efforts that Eagle was made one of the cleanest towns morally in the state.

With the material development of the community Mr. Evans was also actively associated. He was the pioneer in the cattle feeding industry in the Boise valley. He began feeding cattle in 1904, when hay was selling at three dollars per ton. He met with a great deal of opposition from the sheepmen, who practically had things their own way up to that time, but he was successful in this enterprise and became prominent in the cattle-feeding industry, which was the beginning of the Boise Valley Packing Company. He was connected with Frank Gardner in establishing the Bank of Eagle, of which he became a stockholder. He also promoted the Eagle Creamery, now the Eagle Cheese Factory, and was instrumental in organizing the Boise Valley Packing Company, under United States inspection and now turning out some of the best products in their line in the state. The enterprise has assumed extensive proportions and has been a most valuable adjunct to the business interests of the valley. The company was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, all of its stockholders being land-owners of this part of the state. They began the curing and packing of meat, purchasing from the farmers on an average of one hundred hogs each week and beef in proportionate quantity. This stock was killed and packed by the company and found a ready market, so that the business of the company rapidly increased and the industry became a boon to the stock raisers of Ada county. The plant has been developed along the most progressive and complete lines, with every modern facility for the conduct of the business, and the products placed upon the market are equal to any. Mr. Evans was the largest stockholder in the business at the time of his death, which occurred September 7, 1916, and he was also the president of the company. Another feature of his public-spirited devotion to Ada county was found in his intercession with Senator Borah at Washington that the postoffice and rural route headquarters should be maintained at Eagle instead of being transferred to Star.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans became the parents of three sons. Emmett A., thirty-two years of age, a prominent farmer and cattle man, is the president of the Boise Valley Packing Company and one of its largest stockholders. Stephen E., who died at the age of twenty-eight years, left a widow and one child, Ruth. John C. H., seventeen years of age, is living with his mother.

The death of Mr. Evans was the occasion of the most deep and widespread regret. He was killed in a collision of the interurban cars with his automobile at Yost station, living but five hours after the accident occurred. His remains were interred in Morris Hill cemetery at Boise and the high regard in which he was uniformly held was indicated in his funeral, which was one of the largest ever held in the capital city. In politics he was always an earnest republican and had been approached by both parties as a candidate for governor but had steadily refused. He fought untiringly for clean politics but never sought or desired office, yet there was no position within the gift of his fellow townsmen in Idaho that he could not have had for the asking. Throughout Idaho he is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life was so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it became an integral part of the history of Ada county and of the annals of the state. In no sense a man in public life, he nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence on the place of his residence—in business life as a promoter of extensive industrial, commercial and agricultural interests; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality; and in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good as well as by his comprehensive understanding of the questions affecting state and national welfare. It is the enterprise and char-

acter of the citizen that enrich and ennoble the commonwealth, and this the life of Mr. Evans did for Idaho. His career was marked by the achievement of honorable purposes and the accomplishment of important projects for the benefit of the commonwealth as well as for the promotion of his individual fortunes.

MISS ESTHER J. SWANN.

Miss Esther J. Swann is one of the successful business women of Nampa, at present holding the position of treasurer of the Nampa and Meridian irrigation district, in which position important duties fall to her lot. Her father, P. M. Swann, is a native of Sweden and is at present in the employ of the United States government in connection with road work at Grimes Pass, Idaho. In the days of his youth he was a great traveler and has twice rounded the globe. For the past thirty years he has been a resident of Idaho, in which state he has made many friends. His wife, a native of Marquette, Michigan, was in her maidenhood Jennie Della Erickson and at the age of four years was taken by her parents to Colorado, where she received her education. In 1889 the family removed to Rocky Bar, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Swann are the parents of two children, Esther J. and Eric George, the brother and mother making their home with our subject.

Miss Swann was born at Rocky Bar, Elmore county, Idaho, and received her early education in the graded schools of her native county, after which she attended high school for three years. In 1913 she went to Boise and in order to better prepare herself for a business career took a course at Link's Business College. Being thus well armed for life's duties, she set out upon her independent career and became a stenographer for the Nampa and Meridian irrigation district. It was but a year before she was promoted to the position of assistant secretary and so rapidly did her talents develop that in appreciation of her industry, faithfulness and trustworthiness she was made treasurer of the district in April, 1918. She now has charge of all the collections, which amount to upwards of four thousand from that many water users. This in itself not only requires correct and quick work but also tact and managerial ability. Miss Swann has all these qualities and, moreover, is a woman of winning personality, who has many friends in Nampa.

CLARENCE A. BANDEL.

One of rising young attorneys of the Jefferson county bar is Clarence A. Bandel, who has been engaged in the practice of law in Rigby for the last four years. He was born in Alma, Kansas, October 8, 1888, a son of William and Josephine (Haller) Bandel, both of whom were natives of Holland.

Some six years after the liberal elements of the population of Holland had made a futile attempt to get a democratic government there in 1848, William Bandel, following the example of many of his countrymen who loved a democratic form of government and the chance for equal opportunity better than they loved their homeland, left Holland for the shores of America and landed here sometime in 1854. Shortly after his arrival in the United States he joined a band of immigrants, pushed on westward with them and finally settled in Iowa, where he plied his trade as tailor, which he had learned in the old country. At this time slavery was the burning question in this country and the partisans of both sides of the question were struggling over the possession of Kansas. In his tailor shop in Iowa William Bandel became imbued with the spirit of the free-state men and he moved southward and established himself in the town of Lawrence, Kansas, thus allying himself definitely and actively to the cause of anti-slavery. Not long after he had settled in Lawrence the long impending struggle between the north and south broke out in actual warfare with the firing upon Fort Sumter, and William Bandel, feeling that he should do his part for his adopted country, enlisted in the Union army in 1862, serving until the close of the war. After Appomattox he returned to Kansas but forsook his old trade of tailor and located on a farm near Alma, that state. Through good management he was soon able to purchase the farm, which he improved and operated until 1904. It was in that year that he

sold the place and removed to Wamego, Kansas, where he spent the remainder of his life, which ended on April 20, 1918, the mother of the subject of this sketch surviving.

Clarence A. Bandel spent his early life on the farm near Alma, Kansas, and it was there that he received his elementary education but finished his high school course at Wamego, that state. He then entered the University of Kansas, doing one year pre-law work in the College of Liberal Arts and the three years following in the Department of Law. He graduated with the class of 1911.

Following his graduation, Mr. Bandel returned to his home town, Wamego, where he began the practice of his profession. After two years of successful experience, in which time he gained the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens for his conscientious and careful work, he was elected to the office of county attorney, serving his two-year term. Feeling that larger opportunity in his profession lay farther west, he came to Rigby in 1915 and here he has achieved marked success.

On November 30, 1914, Mr. Bandel was united in marriage to Lillian M. Thompson, and to this union has been born one child, Burl W., on July 9, 1918. Mr. Bandel has affiliated himself with two fraternal orders, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a republican and the active part he takes in local affairs betokens his keen community interest and his good citizenship.

LEWIS A. CRITCHFIELD.

Lewis A. Critchfield, farmer and stockman residing at Oakley, was born at Tooele, Utah, February 17, 1869, and is a son of William A. and Orissa M. (Bates) Critchfield. He spent his boyhood to the age of eleven years at the place of his nativity and then accompanied his parents to Oakley, the family home being established near the present farm of Lewis A. Critchfield, who in his youthful days attended the public schools of Oakley and afterward operated his mother's ranch until he reached the age of thirty years. He then began raising and dealing in horses and likewise carried on general farming. He purchased a part of the old homestead and bent his energies to the further development of his place and the conduct of his business affairs. After a time he sold his horses and concentrated his efforts and attention upon cattle raising, while still later he also became interested in sheep. In February, 1903, he purchased his present farm of fifty acres and is now engaged in raising both sheep and cattle. He has added to his land from time to time until his possessions now include twenty-five hundred acres and he is one of the prominent and successful live stock men of his section of the state. He has closely studied the most practical and the most scientific methods of stock raising and his efforts have been so intelligently directed that his labors have been attended with a notable measure of success. As he has prospered he has also extended his efforts into other fields and is now the vice president of the Oakley State Bank and a director of the Warren Springs Water Company.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. Critchfield was married to Miss Jane W. Wilson, a native of North Ogden, Utah, and a daughter of Robert and Ann (Blood) Wilson, her parents having been early settlers of Utah. To Mr. and Mrs. Critchfield have been born eleven children: Viola P., who for two years was engaged in mission work for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Ethel J.; Lewis R., who for three and a half years was connected with the mission field at St. Louis, Missouri; Roland A., who enlisted January 29, 1918, in the Fifth Regiment of Marines and after arriving in France on the 8th of June participated with the Second Division in all of the many important engagements in which the American troops took part in the war for democracy; Claud W.; Anna O.; Lloyd C.; Ione, who died in infancy; Rodetta W. and Odetta W., twins; and Arnold C.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the work of which Mr. Critchfield has always taken an active and helpful part. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school and has been a high official in church circles. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is ably discharging the duties of county commissioner, to which office he was elected in the fall of 1914. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He started out in the business world a poor boy, empty-handed, but by persistent effort has worked his way steadily upward. He early recognized the eternal principle that industry wins



MR. AND MRS. LEWIS A. CRITCHFIELD



and he made industry the beacon light of his life, guiding him through all the changes and trials of a business career and bringing him at length to the goal of prosperity, for he is today one of the most successful of the farmers and stockmen of Cassia county.

B. F. ACKERMAN.

B. F. Ackerman, agent for the Payette Mills, Inc., at New Plymouth, is a representative of an old Swiss family. He was born in Switzerland on Sunday July 12, 1857, his parents being Antone and May Ann Ackerman, who came to America in 1883 and settled at Herman, Nebraska, where the father followed farming for four years. The mother then passed away and the father afterward returned to Switzerland, where his death occurred.

B. F. Ackerman remained in the Land of the Alps until 1880, when, crossing the Atlantic, he established his home in Nebraska, being then a young man of twenty-three years. There he followed farming for six years, after which he took up his abode at Blair, Nebraska, and became foreman of a horse collar factory, there serving for fifteen years. In 1903 he came to Idaho, settling at New Plymouth. He purchased ten acres a mile west of the town and followed farming for six years, after which he engaged in the furniture business in New Plymouth for a decade, when he sold out and retired. But indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he could not content himself without some occupation, so he accepted the agency for the Payette Mills, Inc., and is now capably filling that position.

In 1883 Mr. Ackerman married Miss Anna Wachter, whose parents are residents of Nebraska, and to this union eight children have been born. Marie is manager of the telephone office at New Plymouth. Arnold J., thirty-three years of age, has just returned from France, where he served as a second lieutenant in Company D, Machine Gun Battalion, First Division, and was in a number of the fiercest drives. He has been in the United States army for three years and was on the Mexican border. Florence is the wife of E. F. Meyer and the mother of four children, Ruth, Phillip, Edna and Paul Eugene. Arthur P., twenty-six years of age, married Marilla Hannigan and they have one child, Betty Ann. Gertrude is a stenographer and has recently returned from Spokane. Margaret is taking training in nursing. Louis, seventeen years of age is at home. William is working in the elevator office with his father. The family occupy an attractive residence on West boulevard in New Plymouth and are most comfortably situated.

Mr. Ackerman has led a busy and useful life. Starting out independently in 1880, when he severed home ties and came to the new world, he has since been dependent upon his own resources and step by step he has worked his way upward, using his opportunities wisely and acquiring a handsome competence as the reward of his labors and judicious investments.

JAMES L. GROW.

James L. Grow, manager of the Farmers Grain and Milling Company of Buhl and a business man who is winning success through close application and unfaltering enterprise, was born in the state of New York, January 30, 1880, and is a son of Edwin and Almira (Raymond) Grow. He was but a small boy when his parents left the Empire state and removed to Minnesota, settling near Princeton, where he pursued his education in the public schools. He was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, and after his education was completed he took up the occupation of farming in Minnesota, purchasing railroad land, which he cleared and improved, and in fact the father is still living there, being now seventy-eight years of age. The mother, however, passed away in 1911 at the age of sixty-three years. In his political views the father has always been a republican, and he has lived the life of a substantial farmer who in matters of citizenship has always stood for law, order and progress.

James L. Grow after following farming in Minnesota for a number of years

left that state for Idaho at the age of twenty-seven and located at Kimberly. In 1908 he removed to Buhl, where he entered the employ of the Weder Lumber Company, and later began operating the Buhl Transfer Company. In 1912 he accepted his present position with the Farmers Grain & Milling Company, having been manager since its organization. That he has done splendid work in this connection is indicated in the fact that he has always been retained by the company in control of its business. He is thoroughly acquainted with the grain trade and the possibilities for grain production in this section of the country and in the conduct of the business has displayed marked enterprise and ability.

In 1908 Mr. Grow was united in marriage to Miss Millie Dunken, a daughter of Albert and Frances (Ferbey) Dunken. Mrs. Grow was born in Wisconsin and by her marriage has become the mother of two children, Frances and Dorothy.

In politics Mr. Grow is a democrat, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He does not seek nor desire office, for his time is fully occupied by his business affairs, and he is at all times ready to cooperate in any plan or movement for the development of the community in which he lives or the upbuilding of the state at large.

FARRAR W. SKILLERN, M. D.

Dr. Farrar W. Skillern is a retired physician who at a recent date has become a resident of Boise, removing to this city from Oklahoma. He purchased and now occupies a splendid home at No. 420 Bannock street and is a welcome addition to the citizenship of the capital. He is a native of Hamilton county, Tennessee, born July 19, 1851. His elder brother, John Skillern of Boise, came to Idaho from Tennessee many years ago and is today one of the most prominent sheep men of the state, mentioned elsewhere in this work, in connection with whose sketch is given information concerning the parents of the brothers and their ancestry.

Dr. Skillern spent his boyhood on a farm in Hamilton county, Tennessee, where he first attended a country school until he reached the age of fourteen years. He then prepared for college in an academy at Pikeville, Tennessee, and afterward entered Vanderbilt University, in which he not only completed a medical course but also a literary and scientific course, thus becoming well qualified by extensive study for life's practical and responsible duties. He at once removed to the state of Texas, locating at Rockdale, where he taught school for two years. He then entered upon the practice of medicine there and in 1883 he returned to his native state, where he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery with excellent success for many years. In the meantime he did post-graduate medical work in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For a period of twenty years he was an active physician of Chattanooga, Tennessee. His brother, John Skillern, was at that time a resident of Chattanooga and the two became interested together in various business enterprises, but the widespread financial panic of 1893 caused the loss of almost everything they had. Though both were then past middle age—men in the forties—neither felt discouraged but resolutely set out to regain their lost fortunes. Both have "come back" far beyond their most sanguine hopes and expectations. John, the elder brother, removed to Idaho and within a short period of twenty years made a fortune as a sheep raiser.

Dr. F. W. Skillern also left Chattanooga and went to Oklahoma and to Texas, becoming a large operator in the oil fields of both states. He still has extensive oil properties in the two states, and thus the brothers have not only retrieved their lost possessions but have passed beyond the point of success which they had previously reached when financial disaster overtook them. While they traveled widely different routes, both reached the goal of success—the one through sheep raising and the other through operations in the oil fields of the southwest. Both are now financially independent and they are united as fellow residents of Boise, occupying two of the most beautiful homes of the city. John Skillern came to Boise many years ago, but the Doctor did not take up his permanent abode in this city until a recent period. In the meantime, however, he had made frequent visits to his brother John and his family and the wonderful Boise climate and other attrac-

tions of the city made strong appeal to him, so that he has established his home here and expects to spend his remaining days in Idaho.

On the 9th of February, 1874, in Belton, Texas, Dr. Skillern was married to Miss Alice Williams, a native of Tennessee but at that time a resident of the Lone Star state. She is a daughter of the Rev. James Williams, a Methodist minister. Dr. and Mrs. Skillern have become parents of two daughters: Martha J., now the wife of James A. Howard, a well known ranchman and cattleman of Boise; and Kathryn, who is still with her parents.

The most tragic experience in the life of Dr. Skillern occurred less than two years ago. While he was spending the night of September 7, 1918, at a hotel in the little town of Tishomingo, Oklahoma, about four o'clock in the morning he was awakened by cries of fire and not only learned that the hotel was in flames but was doomed. He sought a way of escape but found that every avenue of escape by stairs was cut off. He then rushed through flame and smoke down a corridor to a veranda and with his clothing already on fire, he made a thirty-foot leap to a stone pavement below. Although he escaped the horrors of death by fire, it was an awful leap for a man of two hundred and twenty-five pounds weight to make. He was picked up unconscious and so continued for many hours. An X-ray examination disclosed that there were eighteen fractured bones. The attending physician said that there was no hope. However, he was rushed on a stretcher to an Oklahoma hospital thirty miles away and after some weeks spent in the hospital, careful nursing by the attendants of the institution and by his wife and daughter, Mrs. Howard, who in response to a telegram hastened to his bedside, brought about beneficial changes and it is believed that within a few months Dr. Skillern will be all right again.

Dr. Skillern still holds membership in the American Medical Association and also in the state medical societies of Tennessee and Oklahoma. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, loyally adhering to the teachings and purposes of the craft, and is an equally consistent member of the Methodist church. His life has been a most active and useful one. He has made splendid use of his time, his talents and his opportunities, won for himself a creditable position in medical circles and later displayed the soundness of his judgment through his excellent investments in oil properties. As the years passed he came to the front as an oil operator in the southwest and the fortune that he has acquired now enables him to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life in one of the most beautiful homes in Boise. Already somewhat widely acquainted in the city before he took up his abode here, the circle of his friends has constantly expanded and he is today one of the valued residents of the state.

OSCAR H. CUSICK.

Prompt, fearless and faithful in the discharge of his duties as sheriff of Fremont county and numbered among the valued citizens of St. Anthony, Oscar H. Cusick was born near Detroit, Michigan, January 4, 1865, a son of Charles S. and Sylvia M. (Hibbard) Cusick, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. The father was a sawmill man and farmer, who in 1836 left the east and went to Michigan, where he devoted his remaining days to agricultural pursuits. He died in April, 1906, and for several years was survived by his wife, who passed away in December, 1913.

Oscar H. Cusick obtained his education in the public schools of his native state and spent his youthful days upon the home farm to the age of seventeen years, when he began working for the Buckeye Machine Company, going upon the road as a traveling salesman and collector. He remained with that house for two and a half years and then became a representative of the Waddell Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who are the most extensive manufacturers of wood ornaments in the world. He continued in their employ for five and a half years, traveling over twenty-five states of the Union and also throughout Ontario, Canada, building up an extensive business for the house. He was obliged to quit, however, on account of his health and was off the road for two years. He then went into an office at Rochester, New York, being connected with a distilling and cattle feeding firm remaining as office manager for two and a half years.

His health did not improve, however, and illness forced him to put aside business until February, 1896, when he came to Idaho, making his way to St. Anthony. He has since been connected with the Thompson Mercantile Company and also with the Skalet & Gilman Mercantile Company. He likewise has a half interest with O. O. Skalet in the real estate and loan business and formerly was identified with farming interests in this section of the state. In November, 1918, he was elected sheriff of Fremont county and entered upon the duties of the position on the 13th of October following. He has made an excellent record as a public official by the ready response that he has made to every call of duty, and all who know him speak of him in terms of respect and regard.

On the 17th of September, 1897, in St. Anthony, Idaho, Mr. Cusick was married to Miss Susan M. Miller and to them were born five children. Arthur, who enlisted February 10, 1917, for the World war, spent twenty-two and a half months on the Hawaiian islands, being an observer at the fort there, and was discharged February 8, 1919, when twenty years of age. O. Felix, eighteen years of age, enlisted on the 25th of July, 1918, and was almost immediately sent to France, where he remained on active duty until the summer of 1919, being discharged on the 26th of July. Edwin M., seventeen years of age, is a senior in high school. Sylvia, aged fifteen, is a junior in high school, Franklin, twelve years of age, is in the seventh grade of the public schools.

Politically Mr. Cusick is a republican and for one term served as a member of the city council but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is well known in fraternal circles, having membership with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and high and honorable principles characterize him at every point in his career.

WILLIAM HENRY HOWELL.

William Henry Howell, owning and occupying one of Boise's finest residences at No. 1225 Warm Springs avenue, is widely known as a prominent sheepman and wool grower of the state. He is numbered among Idaho's pioneers, having removed from Evanston, Wyoming, in 1885 and taken up his abode in what was then the territory of Idaho. He was born in Syracuse, New York, April 15, 1854, a son of George and Eliza (Jones) Howell, but the mother passed away when her son William was but three weeks old. The father was a native of New York and during the greater part of his life was a seafaring man, at one time being second mate on the old ocean liner Minnesota, sailing between New York and Liverpool. After the death of his first wife he married again and by that union had a family of four children. The father passed away in 1876.

William H. Howell, the only child of his father's first marriage, was reared by his maternal grandmother in Syracuse, New York. He quit school at the age of fourteen years, left home and came west with an uncle, who settled at Bannock, Montana. This was in the year 1869. Mr. Howell has since been identified with the west, residing at different periods in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Idaho. At the age of eighteen years he took up railroad work as a brakeman on the Southern Pacific Railroad, his headquarters being at Ogden, Utah. When nineteen years of age he was a freight conductor on the Southern Pacific and later he spent several years in the employ of the Union Pacific and for a number of years resided in Evanston, Wyoming, during which period he was connected with railroad service in various capacities in the employ of the Union Pacific. His railroad experience covered fifteen years in all. He was for several years a conductor on both freight and passenger trains.

Following his removal to Idaho in 1885, Mr. Howell turned his attention to sheep raising, with which he has since been identified, and is now the vice president of the Butterfield Live Stock Company of Weiser, Idaho, a concern that is extensively engaged in the handling of sheep, having many thousand head of pure bred and registered sheep of the Hampshire, Lincoln and Rambouillet breeds. At the present writing the Butterfield Live Stock Company has about fifteen thousand registered pure bred sheep, this being thought to be the largest flock of pure bred sheep in the United States. A. G. Butterfield, of Weiser, is the president of



WILLIAM H. HOWELL



the company, of which Mr. Howell is the vice president. The company also owns many thousand acres of valuable ranch land in the vicinity of Weiser, most of it in Washington county, Idaho. Mr. Howell is widely recognized as one of the successful sheepmen of the state, operating along this line during the past third of a century, and success in very substantial measure has crowned his efforts. He has also been identified with many other activities of Idaho which have profited by his cooperation and sound judgment. He was one of the chief organizers of the old Bank of Idaho, a state bank, which was soon nationalized and merged into the present Pacific National Bank. He acted as director of the former and continued in the same capacity in connection with the latter until a recent date, when he sold his interests in the bank. He is now the vice president of the Idaho Dressed Beef Company.

On the 9th of October, 1879, in Ogden, Utah, Mr. Howell was married to Miss Eliza Rebecca Staker, who was born in Ogden and is a member of one of the old Mormon families of that state. They have three daughters living: Grace, now the wife of A. L. Jones, of San Francisco, California; Mary Ann, at home; and Ada Blanch, the wife of Elwood Gray, also of San Francisco. There are also two grandchildren: Eileen Howell, aged nine, who has been adopted by her grandparents and lives with them; and Elwood Gray, Jr., now about a year old.

Mr. Howell is a republican and was twice elected to the office of county commissioner of Ada county. He is a thirty-second degree and Knight Templar Mason, also a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He became a charter member of El Korah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Boise and is also a charter member of Boise Consistory, S. P. R. S. Masonry finds in him a loyal follower and worthy exemplar, and he enjoys the highest respect of his brothers of the fraternity. In community affairs he has always been deeply and helpfully interested, and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any plan or project for the public good. One of his activities in Boise covered the city sprinkling contract, which he held jointly with Edward Oetner for a period of five years. The execution of this contract involved the expenditure of about thirty thousand dollars in equipment. Later he sold his interests in this to his partner. He now occupies what is known as the handsome Kingsbury residence at No. 1225 Warm Springs avenue, which he purchased a few years ago. This was built of Idaho cut stone about sixteen years ago and is a fine residence of sixteen rooms, thoroughly modern in its equipment and appointment. It was built at a time when material was cheap at a cost of twenty-two thousand, five hundred dollars and is worth much more than that at the present. It is richly and tastefully furnished, and one of its chief attractions is its warmhearted hospitality, which the family cordially extend to their many friends.

WILLIAM J. N. ADAMS.

William J. N. Adams, the sheriff of Jefferson county and now a resident of Rigby, has the distinction of being the first white child born in this county. He was born at Market Lake, now Jefferson county, December 13, 1870, a son of William J. and Mary A. (Morrison) Adams, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee.

William J. Adams, the father, was one of the pioneers of what is now Jefferson county, after his removal here from Tennessee in 1867, at which time he took up a homestead in what was then Oneida county. As this section grew and prospered and more and more home-seekers established themselves here, new counties were organized; hence the homestead was first in Oneida county, then in Bingham, later in Fremont and finally in Jefferson county. After establishing himself upon his homestead, Mr. Adams, true pioneer that he was, set about improving his holding and here he carried on stock raising exclusively for the remainder of his life, which ended in February, 1904, and that of his wife, the mother of our subject, in October, 1902.

Here on his father's homestead William J. N. Adams grew to manhood, lending his assistance to the task of improving the place and at the same time laying the foundation for his career in the hard school of experience. During his boyhood

he received his elementary education in the local school, which training was later supplemented in the schools at Idaho Falls.

Like many westerners Mr. Adams has a liking for the stock business, having gained much valuable experience in this work not only under the tutelage of his father but also while he was punching cattle for several cow outfits during his early manhood. Finally he went into business on his own account at Roberts, Idaho, operating a hotel and dealing in horses and cattle, at which place he remained for thirty-five years. At the end of that period he came to Rigby, where he was engaged in the livery business for five years. As time has passed Mr. Adams has taken up other interests besides that of a stockman, since he now has farming interests in Bonneville county, this state, and owns stock in the Beet Growers Sugar Company of Rigby.

On January 17, 1894, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Janey Gilchrist, and to this union have been born the following three children: John N., aged twenty-four, who is the cashier of the Jefferson County National Bank of Rigby; Willard, aged twenty-one, a rancher in Swan valley, Idaho, and Mabel, sixteen years old, who is at home.

In politics Mr. Adams is a staunch democrat, but unlike many American citizens he is not content with taking a passive interest in the duties of citizenship, for he has served his fellow citizens as a member of the town board of Rigby. His painstaking care in the discharge of the duties of this office so commended him to the people of Jefferson county that they elected him sheriff in 1914, which office he has held to the present time. Mr. Adams takes a keen interest in the fraternal activities of the community, being a member of the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and at their home in Rigby they take an active part in all movements which have for their object the moral, spiritual and social betterment of their community.

IRA BARBOUR.

Ira Barbour, treasurer and general manager of the Grant Six Auto Company of Boise, a business that was incorporated on the 14th of February, 1919, has been a resident of the capital city since the fall of 1914, when he removed to Idaho from Winnipeg, Manitoba. For only a year and a half, however, had he resided in that place. He is a native son of the United States, his birth having occurred upon a farm near Madison, Wisconsin, June 20, 1877, his parents being Charles B. and May (Johnson) Barbour, both of whom have now passed away. They spent the greater part of their lives in Wisconsin, their last days being passed in Dane county, where the father followed the occupation of farming.

Ira Barbour, an only son, was reared upon his father's farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, and early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. As his parents were in comfortable financial circumstances, they gave him every advantage for the acquirement of a good education and he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity. After attending the country schools he became a student in the high school at Madison, Wisconsin, which was only three miles from his home, and was there graduated at the age of nineteen years. He is the only living member of his father's family, for the two sisters died in childhood. While still a resident of the Mississippi valley Mr. Barbour was married in Wisconsin, in 1897, to Miss May Jackson, who was also born and reared in Dane county and was an acquaintance of his boyhood days. For several years after his marriage he and his wife traveled largely throughout the United States and Canada. Being financially independent, they wisely decided that while they were young and could enjoy themselves they would make the most of their opportunities for travel. Many of their trips were made in a motor car, both greatly enjoying this means of going from point to point. They still spend about three months of every summer on a long motor trip. They finally decided to locate permanently in Boise, where they took up their abode in 1914, and since reaching this city Mr. Barbour has been identified with the automobile business and has become familiar with all phases of it, both from the mechanical and sales standpoints. In February, 1919, he became the chief organizer of the Grant Six Auto Company, doing business

at Nos. 206 to 212 South Tenth street. This company acts as distributors for the Boise and southwestern Idaho district for the Grant motor cars and trucks and already is developing a very substantial and gratifying business.

Mr. and Mrs. Barbour have become parents of three children: Charles, Robert and Ethel. The first named was at Camp Colts, Pennsylvania, when the armistice was signed and has now returned home. He is twenty years of age, while Robert is aged eighteen and Ethel is a little maiden of eight summers. Mr. Barbour belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, also to the Boise Automobile Association and in politics he is a republican with firm belief in the principles of the party but has never been a candidate for office. Relieved largely of the necessity of close application to business, he has made wise use of his time and opportunities, gaining that broad culture and knowledge which is obtained through travel and which precludes any possibility of a narrow view of life.

HENRY A. MUNNS.

Henry A. Munns, who has been called to the office of sheriff of Madison county and who is a valued resident of Rexburg, was born in England, March 4, 1871, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Collis) Munns, who were natives of that country and after emigrating to America made their way to Salt Lake City, Utah, where they arrived in 1877. The father soon afterward took up a homestead near Lehi, thirty miles south of Salt Lake City. He improved that place and continued its cultivation throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in August, 1912. The mother survived until September, 1915.

Henry A. Munns was but seven years of age when his parents came to America and was reared and educated in Utah county, Utah, where he remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. He then took up the occupation of mining, which he followed for several years. Purchasing land in Cache county, he bent his energies to its further development and improvement and continued its operation for eight years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Rexburg, Madison county, Idaho, and bought land thirteen miles from the town. Again he concentrated his attention upon general agricultural pursuits and has since cultivated this place, from which he has gathered substantial harvests as the reward of his care and industry.

On the 7th of March, 1892, Mr. Munns was married to Miss Sarah Weeks and to them have been born ten children: Beatrice, the wife of Henry Hathcock, a hardware merchant at Ririe, Jefferson county, Idaho; Alvin, who is engaged in farming in Madison county; Lulu, who is the wife of W. D. Cook, of Rexburg; Susan; Arthur; Myrtle; Rebecca; George; Eva; and Mary.

The religious faith of Mr. Munns is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is an earnest republican and for two years he served as city marshal at Cache Valley, Utah. He also served for four years as deputy sheriff of Madison county, Idaho, and in November, 1919, was elected to the office of sheriff, the duties of which he is discharging with marked promptness and fidelity, making a most creditable record by his efficiency and his fearlessness.

JAMES J. CHANDLER.

James J. Chandler, treasurer of Jefferson county and a resident of Rigby, where he has been very active in religious and educational circles for the last sixteen or eighteen years, was born July 16, 1849, in Eynesbury, Huntingdonshire, England, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Jarvis) Chandler, also natives of England. The father, who was a laborer in the old country, became impressed by the opportunities of the common man in the new world and accordingly emigrated with his family to America in 1866. Arriving on these shores, they pushed westward to Willard, Utah, where the parents spent the remainder of their lives, the death of the father occurring in 1882 and that of the mother in 1896.

James J. Chandler received comparatively little schooling in the land of his

nativity since he was by the force of circumstances compelled to go to work at the early age of eight years. Although he was a young man of seventeen or eighteen years when he settled with his parents in Utah, he soon entered a neighboring district school, where he completed his elementary education in a comparatively short time. Not being satisfied with this, he furthered his education by two terms of work in the University of Utah, after which he taught school in Utah for twenty-six years. Feeling that he could find better opportunities farther north, he and his family came to Idaho in 1901 and located in Rigby, where he taught school for four years. He then purchased a small farm one-half mile north of Rigby, giving its development and cultivation his careful attention until 1914, when he disposed of it. Mr. Chandler is a stockholder in the Beet Growers Sugar Company of Rigby and also has mining interests in Utah.

He has taken more than a passive interest in the administration of public affairs in his community, and his personal integrity and good judgment have caused his neighbors, who hold him in high esteem, to confer upon him the honor and responsibility of public office. He was elected treasurer of Jefferson county in 1914 and is still serving in that capacity. He has also served as justice of the peace and has the distinction of having been a member of the first board of trustees the village of Rigby ever had. His administration of the duties entailed by the public trusts which he has held has met with the universal commendation of the people of the community, because of his strict attention to business and courteous treatment.

On October 7, 1874, Mr. Chandler married Harriet Cordon and to them have been born nine children: Emily; Hattie; Cora, the wife of W. S. Burton, superintendent of the Jefferson county schools, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Ada; William J.; Ruth, whose death occurred September 19, 1917; Mabel; Arthur R.; and June.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the former is especially active in church work being ward clerk, a member of the high council of the Rigby stake, senior member of the patriarch and supervisor of the parents' class in the Sunday school. He has also done valuable work in spreading the teachings of his denomination to other fields, since he for four years did missionary work among the Shoshone Indians and was absent in England for two years in the same capacity. In politics Mr. Chandler is a staunch democrat and his voice is well known in the councils of his party.

HON. WILLIAM THOMAS DOUGHERTY.

Hon. William Thomas Dougherty, ex-secretary of state, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1880, a son of Matthew Day and Mary Alice (Burns) Dougherty, who were also natives of the Keystone state, the former of Irish descent, while the latter was of Scotch lineage. The father was a farmer by occupation and when his son, William T., was but three years of age removed with the family from Pennsylvania to Page county, Iowa, making the trip in the year 1883. He there devoted his attention to farming for many years and the old homestead is still in possession of the family. He died in 1914, having for many years survived his wife, who had passed away in 1889.

William T. Dougherty was but nine years of age at the time of his mother's death and his father never married again. He was reared, however, upon the home farm in Iowa and attended the country schools to the age of fourteen, finishing the work of the ninth grade. He afterward completed a four years' high school course in three years at Coin, Iowa, being but seventeen years of age when graduated at the head of his class in 1898, winning first honors in a class of more than twelve members, in which he was the only boy. At eighteen years of age he took up the profession of teaching and afterward taught and attended school alternately for eight years, within which period he completed a course in the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1902. He continued the work of teaching until 1906 and in the meantime, in 1904, was graduated from the Lincoln (Neb.) Business College. In the summer of 1906 he did post-graduate work in the Quincy (Ill.) Business College and through that period of his life devoted his time chiefly to expert accounting. During the fall of 1906 and throughout the ensuing year he was principal of a business college in Denver, Colorado. In 1908 he came to Idaho to accept



HON. WILLIAM T. DOUGHERTY



the position of auditor with the firm of J. G. White & Company, a New York concern, which built the irrigation system in the vicinity of Richfield, Idaho, the complete system costing about four and a half millions. Mr. Dougherty was auditor for this company for two and a half years. In December, 1910, he turned his attention to the hotel business at Richfield and also developed a ranch in that vicinity which he still owns.

In politics Mr. Dougherty has always taken a deep interest as a supporter of democratic principles and for two years, in 1916 and 1917, he served as mayor of Richfield. In the fall of 1916 he was elected secretary of state of Idaho on the democratic ticket, receiving a majority of more than three thousand, and on the 1st of January, 1917, he assumed the duties of the office, which he most acceptably filled. His work was done in a most systematic and thorough manner and in every possible way he safeguarded and promoted the interests of the commonwealth. Since his retirement from office he has become one of the principal stockholders and secretary and treasurer of the Boise Ice & Produce Company.

On the 10th of August, 1907, Mr. Dougherty was married to Miss Geneva Mace, of Stafford, Kansas, and they have two sons: Winston, born June 18, 1908; and William, born March 22, 1914. Mr. Dougherty is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his fraternal relations connect him with the Odd Fellows and the Elks. The elemental strength of his character was displayed in the manner in which he acquired his education, utilizing every opportunity for advancement in that direction, and throughout his entire life he has remained a student not only of books but of men and affairs and is thoroughly versed on many of the sociological, economic and political problems of the day which are to the thinking man of greatest import.

MRS. EMMA M. FOWLER.

Mrs. Emma M. Fowler, of Middleton, is one of the well known pioneer women of Idaho. She passed over the site of Boise in 1862, when there was no vestige of the present city, although there were plenty of Indian tepees. From that period to the present she has been a witness of the wonderful growth and development of this section of the state. She was born at Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wisconsin, September 10, 1847, and there attended the public schools to the age of nine years, when she removed with her parents to Wilmington, Kansas, where her father, William Curtis, carried on farming for about four years. He was a native of England and came to the new world after his marriage to Jane Swann, of Loughborough, England. They first settled at Rome, New York, where they remained for a brief period and then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A little later Mr. Curtis began farming near Beaver Dam, where he continued to till the soil for several years and then took up his abode in the town, where he carried on merchandising and the lumber business for five years. It was on the expiration of that period that he removed with his family to Kansas, and on leaving the Sunflower state they went to Colorado, where Mr. Curtis engaged in merchandising for about one year, at the end of which time they crossed the plains by ox team. It was sometimes necessary to use cows which they drove with them in place of the oxen when the latter would become tired out. Almost three months were consumed on the journey from Colorado to Oregon, on which occasion they passed through the state of Idaho but did not remain, as there were no inhabitants in this section of the country save Indians. While en route they passed a place where white people had been killed by the Indians the day before. The oxen were very badly jaded and the young people had to walk much of the way. Mrs. Fowler was fifteen years of age at that time and recalls the startling coincidence that it was on the very spot where they stopped to discuss the dangers confronting them that several people were killed on the following day. There were seven wagons in the train in which the family traveled and probably on account of their numbers they were immune from Indian attack. They reached Auburn, Oregon, on the 1st of September, 1862, and in June, 1865, the family returned to Idaho. Mr. Curtis passed through the state three years before traveling on the back of a mule, which was fouled by a snag when fording the Boise river, and his body was never recovered, although they searched all that day and a portion of the next and would have searched longer but that the guides advised them not to get separated from the rest of the train, as

the Indians would murder them if they were left unprotected. The ranch of Will Fowler is located at the point where Mr. Curtis lost his life August 11, 1862. His widow, their two daughters and three sons proceeded on their way to Oregon with the rest of the party and the family experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Edwin C. Curtis is now residing with his sister Mrs. Fowler and they are the only survivors of the family.

At her mother's home in Auburn, Oregon, Emma M. Curtis became the wife of Robert McKenzie, who had been one of their party as they traveled over the plains. It was in 1865 that Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie returned to Idaho, although the remainder of their original party continued in Oregon. They settled about three miles north of Caldwell on two hundred and twenty-five acres of land which the wife still owns. Mr. McKenzie was killed on the 30th of November, 1881, in his forty-second year, when riding the wheel horse of a six-horse team. As he was descending a very steep hill the brakes gave way, causing the accident that resulted in the death of Mr. McKenzie. They had traveled life's journey together for a little more than eighteen years, their marriage having been celebrated on the 30th of August, 1863. After nineteen years of widowhood Mrs. McKenzie on the 20th of February, 1900, became the wife of M. F. Fowler, a native of Indiana, the wedding being celebrated at Central Park, Idaho. Mr. Fowler passed away March 23, 1903. Mrs. Fowler has two children. M. C. McKenzie, fifty-five years of age, who married Anna Gilagan, a native of New York, resides at New England, North Dakota. To him and his wife have been born eight children: Margaret A., Mazie, John, Robert, Martha, Elizabeth, Edwin and Curtis. The daughter of Mrs. Fowler is Alice E., the wife of Byron Frost, a resident of Willow, California. Mrs. Fowler has also reared three boys: Robert S. Bixby, who is thirty-seven years of age and was with the army of occupation in Germany; Fred J. Henriksen, who is twenty-five years of age and resides in Portland, Oregon; and George H. Loomis, who is twenty-two years of age and lives with Mrs. Fowler.

The Methodist church finds a consistent member in Mrs. Fowler, who has long been identified therewith. She has been very active in the work of the church and in that of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In fact her aid and influence have ever been on the side of right, reform and progress and she has given earnest cooperation to many interests making for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community at large. She has now passed the seventy-second milestone on life's journey and is occupying a fine home at Middleton, where she enjoys all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

JOHN BLACKBURN.

On the list of county officials in Madison county appears the name of John Blackburn, of Rexburg, who is serving as county assessor. Wyoming claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Evanston, that state, on the 18th of March, 1877, his parents being Alfred L. and Catherine (Briggs) Blackburn, who were natives of England and on coming to America made their way westward to Evanston, Wyoming, where the father taught music and also worked at the machinist's trade in the railroad yards, being thus employed for a number of years. He afterward went to Salt Lake City, where he followed railroading for a few years, and in 1885 he came to Idaho, settling in what was then Oneida county but is now Madison county. Here he turned his attention to general merchandising and for a long period was actively and prominently identified with commercial interests as proprietor of a well appointed store. He subsequently returned to Salt Lake City, where he again engaged in railroading for a time and then once more came to Rexburg, where he opened a general merchandise establishment, continuing its conduct with success throughout his remaining days, his life's labors being ended in death May 31, 1916. He had long survived the mother of John Blackburn, who passed away on the 7th of December, 1902.

John Blackburn, whose name introduces this review, was reared and educated at Lyman and at Rexburg. He was but seven and a half years of age when his parents removed to this section of the state and under the parental roof he remained until he reached the age of twenty-two years. He then purchased land at Lyman, Madison county, and took up active farm work on his own account. Through-

out the intervening period he has been connected with agricultural pursuits and has most carefully and successfully tilled his fields. In November, 1918, he was elected county assessor of Madison county and is now dividing his time between his farming interests and his official duties.

On the 11th of October, 1899, Mr. Blackburn was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Burns, by whom he has nine children, namely: John Elmer, Hannah A., Catherine A., Charles A., Harold A., Howard, Demar, Ralph and Keith.

In religious belief Mr. Blackburn is connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His political endorsement has always been given to the republican party and he has filled various local offices, ever discharging his official duties with promptness and fidelity. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He has also made for himself a place in commercial circles of Rexburg as a stockholder in the Farmers' Implement Company. His has been an active and useful life and his energy and unfaltering industry have been the basic elements of his growing success.

WILLIAM STOEHR.

William Stoehr is the treasurer and general manager of the Idaho Products Company, with general offices at No. 606½ Main street in Boise. He was born in the village of Bethalto, Madison county, Illinois, March 22, 1880, a son of William and Clara (Meyer) Stoehr, who are natives of Illinois and of Germany respectively. The father is still living and now resides in Salt Lake City, Utah, but the mother passed away January 13, 1920.

William Stoehr of this review was reared and educated in his native town. His father was a cooper by trade and the son worked in the cooper shop of which his father was manager, being thus employed between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. At the latter age he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and for five years was employed in a large brewery there. By this time he had gained a very good knowledge of the brewing business, but desiring to become a master thereof, he later completed a course in the American Brewing Academy of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1901, taking first honors in his class of thirty-six members. He was awarded the gold medal by the school that year. Afterward he spent three years in Seattle, Washington, as brew master in a large beer manufacturing plant of that city. After coming to Boise in 1904 he was manager of the Idaho Brewing & Malting Company for about twelve years or until the state voted dry in 1916. The Idaho Brewing & Malting Company then went out of business in so far as the manufacture of beer was concerned, but the officers made haste to simply change the name of their concern and the product of their plant. It was then that the Idaho Products Company came into existence as the successor of the former concern. This company acts as buyers, packers and carload shippers and jobbers of fruit and produce and is also engaged in the evaporation of fruits and vegetables. They likewise act as growers' marketing agents. The president of the company is Charles Theis, of Spokane, who is also president of the Boise Gas Company. Its secretary is William Huntley, of Spokane, a banker, grain merchant and live stock dealer, while William Stoehr of this review is the treasurer and manager of the business. He had become a stockholder in the brewing company shortly after his removal to Boise and naturally became a stockholder in the Idaho Products Company in 1916. He is the only one of the principal officers residing in Boise, so that the greater part of the business management and development devolves upon him. He largely organized the new concern and adjusted its property and machinery to the new conditions brought about through the change in the business. While the Idaho Products Company has been in existence for only three years, it has already taken its place as one of Boise's successful and firmly established corporations, and Mr. Stoehr as sole manager deserves much credit for building up the new industry to its present profitable proportions. It has two evaporating and packing plants, one at Meridian and the other at Payette. It has also packing houses at Fruitland, Idaho, and Brogan, Oregon. During the years 1918 and 1919 the Idaho Products Company executed a large war contract for the United States government, involving the production of five hundred thousand pounds of dehydrated potatoes for export to the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The armistice was signed, how-

ever, before the contract had been completed. Aside from his connection with the Idaho Products Company as treasurer and manager, Mr. Stoehr is also the secretary and treasurer of the Boise Gas Light & Coke Company. In all business affairs he has displayed ready adaptability and initiative and his enterprise and energy have enabled him to adjust himself to new conditions and to rapidly establish and develop an enterprise that is of great benefit to the city and to the various districts in which its operations are carried on.

On the 11th of July, 1904, Mr. Stoehr was married in Boise to Miss Anna Bodendieck, also a native of Madison county, Illinois, and an acquaintance of his boyhood. Four children, two sons and two daughters, have been born to them, namely: Clara Marie, Wilma, Carl Frank and Henry George, all pupils in the public schools of Boise.

Fraternally Mr. Stoehr is an Elk and also has membership with the Order of Eagles. In politics he is a republican but has never been an office seeker, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs. When leisure permits he greatly enjoys a hunting or fishing trip and thus utilizes his vacation periods. He has worked his way steadily upward since starting out in business life on his own account when a youth in his teens in his father's cooper shop and through the intervening years he has wisely utilized his time and opportunities until he is now a prominent factor in commercial circles in the northwest.

DUDLEY H. VAN DEUSEN.

Resourcefulness and enterprise in business have brought to Dudley H. Van Deusen, a substantial measure of success and he is now well known as the secretary and treasurer of the Van Deusen Brothers Company, having large ranching and live stock interests at Emmett, Idaho, where he is also president of the Bank of Emmett. The story of his life is the story of earnest effort and endeavor intelligently directed. He had no special advantages in his youth but soon recognized the value of industry and determination as factors in the attainment of success.

He was born on a farm near Pekin,* in Tazewell county, Illinois, November 11, 1869, being the oldest of the four living sons of James T. Van Deusen, who still survives and lives with his four sons on the home ranch of the Van Deusen Brothers Company ten miles north of Emmett, Idaho, a ranch which embraces several thousand acres of land. The father's birth occurred at Hudson, New York, and he was once in the employ of A. T. Stewart, a former merchant prince of New York city. In young manhood he removed to the Mississippi valley, settling in Illinois, and was there united in marriage to Miss Mary Gulick, a native of New Jersey, who passed away November 12, 1916, in Boise, where she and her husband lived for several years prior to her death. Soon after losing his wife Mr. Van Deusen came to live with his four sons upon the ranch. Before coming to the northwest, however, the family home was established in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, the parents removing with their four children from Illinois to the Sunflower state when Dudley H. Van Deusen was a young lad of eight years.

Upon a farm in Kansas he was reared, obtaining his early education in the public schools of that place, while later he pursued a business course in Lincoln, Nebraska. About 1895 he entered the employ of A. J. Knollin & Company, a large packing concern of Chicago, with which he remained for seven years. He first served merely as a sheep feeder in their stock yards at St. Marys, Kansas, but later the firm sent him to Casper, Wyoming, to take charge of the trailing of large flocks of western sheep which they owned and which were brought to Kansas. For several years he thus served the company and it was on a mission of this kind that he first came to Idaho in 1898. Recognizing the possibilities for sheep raising in this state, he resigned his position with the Chicago firm and embarked in sheep raising on his own account. It was not long afterward that his brother, John E., came to Idaho and became interested with him in sheep raising in Gem county. The two brothers, Dudley H. and John E., started in the business in a small way, leasing a bunch of sheep from the firm of Bullard & Johnson. They finally purchased the sheep and also the ranch from the former owners, C. J. Bullard and John Johnson, both of whom are now in Boise. After



DUDLEY H. VAN DEUSEN



a time two other brothers, Frederick G. and Albert M., joined the original firm and today theirs is one of the largest sheep and cattle concerns in Idaho or the northwest. They give more attention to sheep than to cattle raising, having extensive flocks, numbering thousands of sheep. They also have hundreds of head of cattle and many thousand acres of land in Payette, Valley, Gem and Boise counties. Their interests have been gradually developed and the business is now one of gratifying proportions.

Dudley H. Van Deusen is the only one of the four brothers who is married. On the 23d of September, 1901, at St. Marys, Kansas, he wedded Elmina Hayslip, who was born in McLean county, Illinois, February 21, 1873. They have two children: Mary Eva, born December 1, 1902; and Dudley Howard, Jr., born July 9, 1904. Mrs. Van Deusen was reared in McLean county, Illinois, was educated in the public schools and in the Illinois State Normal School and previous to her marriage taught for several years in her native state. She is the youngest of three children whose father, Thomas Brown Hayslip, was a farmer of Illinois and a veteran of the Union army. He was born in Ohio in 1830 and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Baker, was born in Germany. Both are now deceased.

Mr. Van Deusen is a Mason and in his political views is a republican but does not seek to figure prominently in political circles. He belongs to the National Wool Growers Association, and his interests and activity centers in an important and rapidly developing business which has made him one of the foremost stockmen of the northwest.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS.

Charles H. Roberts is a wide-awake and alert business man prominently connected with the furniture trade in Boise as a member of the firm of Roberts Brothers, composed of Charles H., William O. and J. Cyrus Roberts, together with their father, William T. Roberts. They own a large furniture store at Nos. 909-911 Idaho street and have developed a trade of very gratifying proportions. Charles H. Roberts has made his home in Boise since the 10th of September, 1899. Previous to that time he had spent twenty years in the state of Colorado but is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Winchester on the 7th of October, 1866. His father, William T. Roberts, was also born in Kentucky, his natal day being August 20, 1842. He lived in that state continuously until 1879, when he removed with his family to Denver, Colorado. During the period of the Civil war he was in the United States mail service. On the 15th of March, 1865, he was united in marriage to Margaret Herriott Green, who was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, on the 15th of May, 1843. Both the father and mother are still in excellent health and on the 15th of March, 1915 they celebrated their golden wedding. To them were born seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom Charles H. was the eldest. Six of the number are yet living and all are residents of Boise with the exception of a sister, Mrs. Florence Whittle, who makes her home at Midway, Canyon county, Idaho.

Charles H. Roberts was the first of the family to come to Boise. As stated, he arrived in 1899 and the following year was joined by his parents. The other members of the family who have since come to this state are William O., Mrs. Alice H. Clements, J. Cyrus, Mrs. Florence R. Whittle and Mrs. Margaret H. Whittle. The former is the wife of Lewis A. Whittle and her sister married his brother, Oliver J. Whittle. Two of the Roberts brothers also married sisters, Charles H. of this review having wedded Lottie E. Swope, while J. Cyrus Roberts married Martha Alice Swope. The Whittle brothers removed from Illinois to Colorado and thence came to Idaho. The Swope sisters removed from Iowa to Colorado and its was in the latter state, on the 7th of December, 1892, that Charles H. Roberts wedded Lottie E. Swope.

The removal of the Roberts family from Kentucky to Colorado occurred in 1879, at which time Charles H. Roberts was a lad of thirteen years. He acquired a public school education and when eighteen years of age he became a cowboy of Colorado and rode the range for five years. At the age of twenty-one years he was made manager of a large ranch in Colorado and upon that property the city of

Cripple Creek now stands, for the district was used for ranching purposes before the discovery of gold there. Mr. Roberts left the district before gold was discovered, never dreaming that the mountains over which he traveled so frequently on foot and on horseback were full of gold. Within ten years after the discovery was first made over one hundred million dollars in gold had been taken from the Cripple Creek mines. Charles H. Roberts was not looking for gold in those days but was interested in the cattle on the ranch in his care and keeping.

At length, however, he turned his attention to commercial interests. In October, 1899, he became a clerk in a small furniture store on Idaho street in Boise, situated at Nos. 906-908, directly opposite his present establishment. In January, 1901, he and his father and his brother, William O. Roberts, purchased a small second-hand furniture stock on North Ninth street, less than one hundred yards from where he began as a clerk and less than a hundred yards from the present store of Roberts Brothers. At the beginning Charles H. Roberts adopted the name of the Company Store. This is today one of the best known furniture houses in Boise. It has conducted business under the same name for a longer period than any other furniture store in the city. The Roberts Brothers purchased the stock at Nos. 906-908 Idaho street in 1903 and thus Charles H. Roberts acquired an ownership in the business in which he had begun clerking in 1899. In the meantime the brothers had moved their own store to No. 904 Idaho street and after the purchase of their neighbor's stock they tore out the partition wall and then occupied all three numbers until March, 1919, when they removed their business to the splendid four story brick and concrete building, fifty by one hundred and twenty-two feet, which they now occupy. This is an entirely modern structure and has a basement underneath the entire building. It is supplied with both passenger and freight elevators, operated automatically. The main room also has a mezzanine floor and the combined floor space is thirty-four thousand square feet. They carry an extensive stock of furniture and general household goods, including stoves, carpets, rugs, linoleums, baby vehicles, garden tools, light hardware, queensware, kitchen cabinets, washers, etc. They have the largest line of stove repair parts in Boise, carrying repair parts for all the standard makes of stoves upon the market today. The partners in the firm are the father and the three brothers, Charles H., William O. and J. Cyrus, and while the firm is known as Roberts Brothers, the store has always been conducted under the name of the Company Store. Charles H. Roberts, the general manager of the firm and the buyer for the house, formerly occupied a residence which stood on the site of their present store building.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Roberts have been born three daughters: Florence Martha, now the wife of Edwin Jones; Margaret Charlotte, the wife of Blaine O. Starkey; and Mary Elsie, who acts as bookkeeper at the Overland National Bank.

Fraternally Mr. Roberts is connected with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor, and also a member of the Grand Lodge of Idaho. His religious faith is indicated by his connection with the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boise, and his entire life has been characterized by high and honorable principles, manifest in his relations with his fellowmen, in his business career and in his loyal citizenship. Progress has ever been his watchword and his life has been characterized by a progress that has as its basis indefatigable energy and straightforward dealing.

CARL PROUTY.

Carl Prouty, who has engaged in the general contracting business in Boise for the past seventeen years, was born on a farm near Emmetsburg, Iowa, but when he was three years of age his parents removed to that town, in which he was reared and educated. His father, Captain Thomas J. Prouty, was an attorney by profession and a native of Pennsylvania. In early life he removed to the Mississippi valley and served throughout the Civil war with the Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, winning promotion to the rank of captain of Company B of that command. He was on active duty altogether for forty-seven months during the progress of the war. In 1870 he took up his abode upon a soldier's homestead near Emmetsburg, Iowa. His wife bore the maiden name of Laura Pierce and was a native of Indiana. Both are now deceased.

It was on the 8th of September, 1870, only a few months after the removal of his parents to Iowa, that the birth of Carl Prouty occurred. He has one sister living, Miss Beryl Prouty, who is now in Berkeley, California. When sixteen years of age Carl Prouty made his initial step in the business world, setting himself to the task of learning the bricklayer's trade, at which he worked until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when he began contracting. For eight years he engaged in contracting and building in Emmetsburg, Iowa, before removing to Boise, Idaho, which he did in 1902, and for the past seventeen years he has been a general contractor of this city, erecting many important structures here, including the east wing of the high school, the Bristol Hotel, the Hotel Grand, the Park school and several of the leading garages of Boise. He also built the Mutual Creamery building, many warehouses and apartment houses, together with many of Boise's most beautiful homes, including the residence of J. H. Oakes on Harrison boulevard. He was also the builder of the Shriners' mosque. In addition to his industrial interests he is engaged in fruit raising and one of his farms has a twenty-acre apple and prune orchard upon it that is in full bearing, having been planted eight or ten years ago.

On the 14th of December, 1892, Mr. Prouty was married in Iowa Falls, Iowa, to Miss Emma Doherty and they have two children, a son and a daughter, Cyril A. and Frances Alva, who are graduates of the Boise high school. The son is married and resides in Boise. Mr. Prouty turns to hunting and fishing for recreation. Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained the Knight Templar degree. He has prospered since coming to the west and in addition to his farm property is the owner of a good home on Washington street, being now most comfortably situated in life.

YOUNG H. ABERCROMBIE.

Young H. Abercrombie, a general contractor in cement and concrete work in Boise, came to Idaho in 1882 from Fort Laramie, Wyoming. Here he has since made his home, covering a period of thirty-eight years, and for the past twenty-three years he has engaged in business as a general contractor in cement and concrete work, receiving a patronage of large and gratifying proportions. His persistency of purpose, his unfaltering industry and determination and his carefully directed labors have been the salient features in bringing to him the success which is now his.

Mr. Abercrombie was born in Lumpkin county, Georgia, October 3, 1860, a son of Clemeth Abercrombie, who was also a native of Lumpkin county and a farmer by occupation. He served as an enrolling officer in the Confederate states army, being too old for active work in the field. The Abercrombie family is an old and numerous one in Lumpkin county, Georgia, where many of the name have long resided. They come of Scotch ancestry and one of Mr. Abercrombie's Scotch forebears was a famous general of the land of hills and heather. His mother bore the maiden name of Emeline Jones and both parents reached a ripe old age, both the father and mother being about eighty-four years of age when called to their final rest. In 1869 they had removed from Lumpkin county, Georgia, to Mitchell county, Kansas, where both the father and mother spent their remaining days upon a farm.

It was there that Young H. Abercrombie of this review was reared. About the time that he reached Kansas his father gave him a six-shooter and a broncho, although he was but nine years of age, and set him to the exciting game of "cow punching and riding the range." The father was the owner of many cattle and in his youth Mr. Abercrombie of this review made three different trips to Texas to assist in driving cattle through to the northern ranges in Wyoming, South Dakota and Kansas. When nineteen years of age he went to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, where he remained for three years, and there his business was that of furnishing wood for the government under contract. He was also employed in other ways and in 1882, when twenty-two years of age, he came to Boise, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of the territory of Idaho. After his arrival in the northwest he was engaged in business as a logger and timber man in the employ of the late M. H. Goodwin. Twenty-three years have passed, however, since he turned his attention to cement and concrete work and his success in this field is most

gratifying. He has been awarded many important contracts in this line not only in Boise but in various other places in southern Idaho, including Glens Ferry, Shoshone, Hailey, Nampa, Weiser and Council. He did the foundation work for various important buildings of Boise, including the building of the Idaho Candy Company, of the Boise Milling Company, the Brand Hotel, the Bowers & Noble building, the building of the Idaho Tent & Awning Company and the annex to the Federal building. He was likewise the builder of the Saxon garage and of various other garages and he has had the contract for laying many miles of sidewalks in Boise. He had the contract for the foundation work for the Roosevelt school in East Boise. His work is of such excellence and he is so prompt and faithful in meeting the terms of his contracts that he is accorded a very liberal clientage and his work is returning to him a most gratifying annual income.

On the 24th of December, 1885, Mr. Abercrombie was united in marriage in Boise to Miss Alice Lindsay, who was born and reared in this city, a daughter of Charles Lindsay, one of the pioneer residents here. They have become parents of two children, a son and a daughter. Carlton, who is associated with his father in the cement work, was born in Boise, November 17, 1886. He was married May 31, 1913, to Miss Bertha Mathias and they have two children: Don Royal, aged four years; and Doris Mabel, aged two. The daughter of the family is Mabel, who was employed as a stenographer in France by the United States government. For several years she had occupied a stenographic position in the law office of Samuel H. Hays. Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie are widely and favorably known in the city in which they have now made their home for thirty-eight years. Their sterling worth is recognized by all and their friends are many.

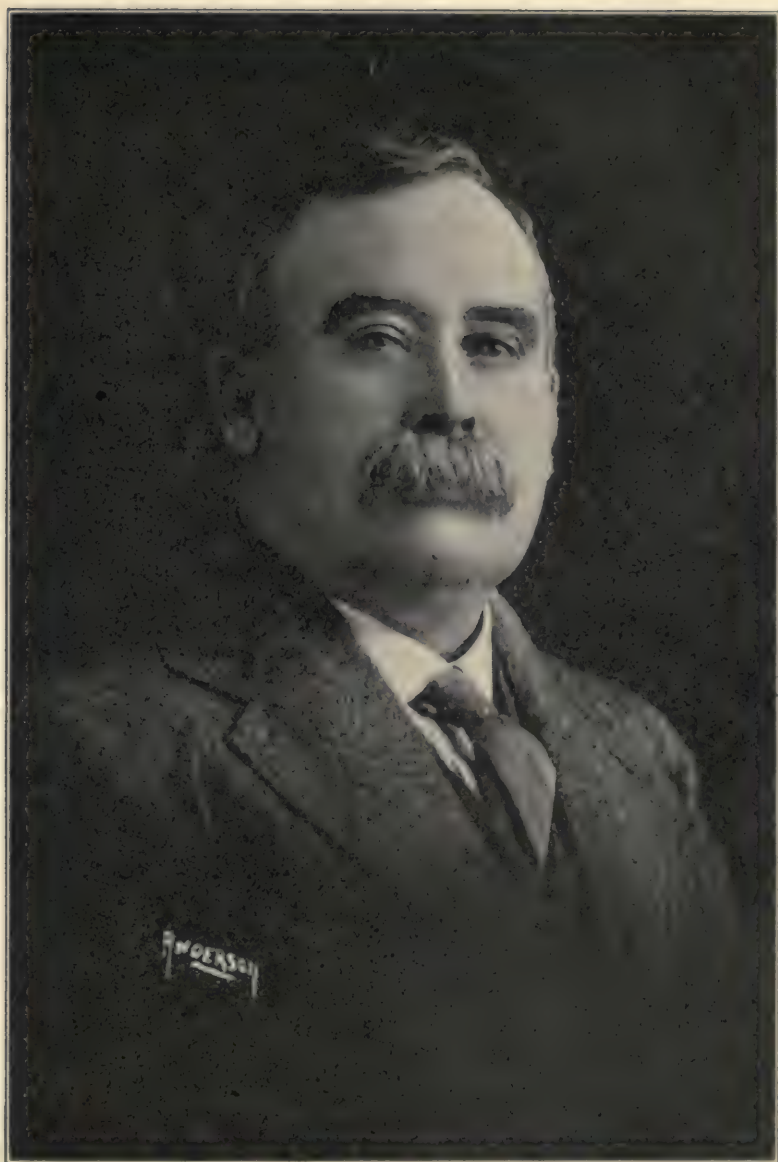
JAMES A. BERRY.

James A. Berry, probate judge of Madison county, was born in Bristol, England, August 6, 1854, and is a son of James B. and Julia E. (Allen) Berry, who were natives of England. The father was foreman of a basket manufacturing plant in that country and continued in the business throughout his entire life, there passing away December 25, 1870. His wife died in Salt Lake City in 1914.

James A. Berry was reared and educated in England, but when only nine years of age started out to provide for his own support, for his father was in ill health and it was necessary that he earn something and contribute to the family. He came to America when a youth of fifteen years, in company with his mother, four sisters and brother, the family home being established at Ogden, Utah, where James A. Berry took up railroad work. He acted as foreman of construction and also in the early days worked on the section. In 1879 he came to Idaho and was section foreman for the Oregon Short Line Railroad at different places for many years. He filed on land on which now stands the town of Dubois, but on account of the hostility of the Indians in that section he gave up the land and removed to Rexburg, filing on another claim, which he developed and improved, continuing to carry on that farm for about thirty-five years, and it is still occupied and cultivated by his son.

In 1914 Mr. Berry removed to Rexburg and was appointed by Governor Haines to the position of probate judge of Madison county, in which capacity he is still acceptably serving, his duties being discharged with marked promptness, fidelity and ability. He is the first and only probate judge that Madison county has had. He is likewise very active in support of irrigation projects and is the secretary of the Teton Island Canal Company, a position which he has filled for more than twenty years. At the same time he has been the incumbent in other offices, serving as justice of the peace and as notary public for a long time, while at present he is police judge as well as probate judge. In the probate court he has had twelve hundred and forty-four cases and has also been called upon to try criminal cases. He has always supported the republican party and is a stalwart champion of its principles. Aside from his active public service he is identified with business interests of importance in his community, being now a stockholder in the Rexburg Furniture Company, also in the Beet Growers Sugar Company of Rigby and in the United Mercantile Company of Rexburg. The farm upon which he resided for many years is still in his possession.

Judge Berry was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Doul and to them were born three children, two of whom have passed away, the living daughter being Jane,



JAMES A. BERRY

the wife of Robert Widdeson, who follows farming near Newdale, Idaho. Mrs. Berry passed away in 1874, and Judge Berry afterward wedded Jane Elizabeth Christy, by whom he has six children: Arthur, a resident farmer of Madison county; Charles C., who follows farming at Hibbard, Idaho; May, the wife of Rex Latham, living at Herbert, Idaho; Ruby Pearl, the wife of Ira O. Spencer, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Earl C., who is operating his father's farm; and Lucille, at home.

In religious faith Judge Berry is connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He filled a two years' mission to England, from 1905 until 1907, and is now ward clerk of the second ward of Rexburg and is also high priest. His has been an active life, contributing in marked measure to the material development and to the political and moral progress of the community in which he makes his home.

OSCAR H. ALLEN.

Mercantile interests of Boise find an able and prominent representative in Oscar H. Allen, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Allen-Wright Furniture Company. The great volume of business which this firm now does is largely the result of the untiring labors, the progressive methods and the honorable policy which Mr. Allen has laid down for the conduct of the business. A native of Alton, Illinois, he was born October 19, 1869, of the marriage of William K. and Mary E. (Hill) Allen. The father was born in New Jersey and the mother in Bloomington, Indiana. In 1855, William K. Allen, at the age of nineteen years, attracted by the gold discoveries on the Pacific coast, crossed the continent to California, in company with an older brother, covering the entire distance from Omaha by walking. During most of his life, however, he followed farming in Illinois. His widow is still living and is the mother of four sons and a daughter. Harry F. is a resident of Twin Falls, Idaho; and William G., of Salem, Oregon, while the sister Edna is now the wife of Guy E. Metcalf, of Wenatchee, Washington.

When he was but five years of age Oscar H. Allen accompanied his parents on their removal from Illinois to Kansas City, Missouri, and there he began his education. At the age of twelve, however, he accompanied his parents to Douglas county, Kansas, where they settled on a farm. There he received a public school education and later entered the University of Kansas at Lawrence, also attending Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, the latter being a Quaker institution. He was largely induced to enter this college because of the fact that his mother's people were of Quaker origin. Weighing his opportunities in the various sections of this wide land, he decided upon the growing west as a suitable field for his life's endeavors and in 1891 removed to Oregon, where he remained for thirteen years. While in Portland he was connected with steamboating, being in positions from purser to captain on the Columbia and Willamette rivers. In 1904 he came to Boise, where he at once became one of the organizers of the present large mercantile establishment known as the Allen-Wright Furniture Company. He has been secretary-treasurer and general manager ever since its organization and it is now one of the largest as well as oldest furniture houses in the state of Idaho. Its present officers are: W. E. Pierce, president; O. H. Allen, secretary-treasurer and manager; and L. H. Cox, vice president. The retail store of the firm is located at 817-819 Bannock street. The Allen-Wright Furniture Company is one of the widely known and old established mercantile houses of the city and much of its reputation is due to Mr. Allen, who has ever seen to it that the most reliable methods have been followed in the conduct of the enterprise. A certain conservatism which is the safeguard of any reliable business is maintained, and the latest ideas find representation in the curriculum of the management.

Mr. Allen was married in Boise to Mrs. Mary D. Averil, née Thompson, a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan. There is a step-daughter, Nellie, who is the wife of Robert Sproat, of Elmore county, Idaho.

Mr. Allen belongs to the representative clubs of his city, including the Boise Commercial Club, in whose projects he is ever interested, and the Country Club. He is prominent in Masonry, being a Knight Templar and Shriner and is also well known as an Elk. The cares of the business are practically thrown entirely upon his shoulders, as Earl Wright sold his interests several years ago, and it may be said that Mr. Allen's chief recreation consists in hard work and close attention to

his business affairs. It is therefore but natural that success has attended his labors, and none can say that his prosperity, which is expressed in the substantial business firm of the Allen-Wright Furniture Company, is not justified.

W. P. ACKERMAN.

W. P. Ackerman, secretary of the Farmers Cooperative Irrigation Company and a resident of New Plymouth, where he also handles real estate, insurance and loans, was born in Adams county, Wisconsin, September 29, 1857. His father, W. H. Ackerman, was a native of New York and in 1856, accompanied by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Alzina L. Amans and was also a native of New York, went to Wisconsin, making the trip in the year in which they were married. Mr. Ackerman there followed the occupation of farming and also spent some time upon Lake Michigan as a sailor. In 1864 he sold his place there and with his family moved back to New York, where he enlisted for service in the Union army, participating in the Civil war until its close. He then returned to his farm in New York, carrying on agricultural pursuits there until 1880, when he removed to Nebraska and purchased a farm four miles from Hastings. In the meantime his old farm property which he had sold in Wisconsin became Adams Center postoffice. He and his wife died at Hastings, Nebraska, the former in 1898 and the latter in 1896.

W. P. Ackerman acquired his education in the schools of New York. He was twenty-three years of age when he married Miss Hattie Luther, a native of the Empire state, and removed with his bride to Kearney county, Nebraska, where he carried on farming for five years. On the expiration of that period he entered the hardware business at Juniata, Nebraska, and when two years later a railroad was built from Fairfield to Alma, and the town of Norman was established on that road, he divided his hardware stock with his partner and removed to the new town, there continuing in the hardware business until 1898. He then came west to Payette, Idaho, and soon afterward purchased a farm on the bench, which he later traded for a store in Payette, conducting his commercial interests for two years. At the end of that time he entered the fruit business on a commission basis. In 1915 he took up his abode at New Plymouth, where he is secretary of the Farmers Cooperative Irrigation Company. In addition to his duties in that connection he also handles real estate, insurance and loans.

Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman have become the parents of three children, as follows: Mrs. W. A. James, of Baker, Oregon, who has three children—Albert V., Harriet and Lillian; Lillian L., at home; and Paul A., who is deceased.

Politically Mr. Ackerman is a republican and on one occasion was offered the nomination for sheriff of Canyon county but refused it. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and his religious faith is that of the Christian Science church, his membership being at Payette. He is much impressed with the work of the church and its high purposes. In matters of citizenship he stands loyally for progress and improvement and was secretary of his district for the Council of Defense during the period of the World war and was very active in furthering the interests of the government and in doing everything in his power to promote the welfare of the soldiers at the front.

CLARENCE J. TAYLOR.

Clarence J. Taylor, attorney at law successfully practicing at Rexburg, was born in Centerville, Davis county, Utah, November 13, 1893, his parents being Peter and Margaret (Cannel) Taylor, who are natives of Scotland and of the Isle of Man respectively. It was in 1884 that Peter Taylor arrived in the new world, making his way across the country to Utah, where he worked at his trade, that of iron molder. He had previously been employed along that line in Scotland and after some time spent in Utah he entered the service of a railroad company, with which he was connected for sixteen years. On the expiration of that period he took up the occupation of farming, in which he engaged for two or three years. In 1904 he removed to Madison county, Idaho, then Fremont county,

and purchased land three and a half miles from Rexburg. This he improved and has continued its cultivation to the present time. His wife is also living and they are highly esteemed residents of Madison county.

Clarence J. Taylor was reared in Utah and in Rexburg, Idaho, being but ten years of age when his parents removed from Utah to this state. He had begun his education in the schools of the former state and continued his studies in the public schools of Rexburg, while later he attended Ricks Academy, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1914. He afterward taught school through two succeeding winters and took pre-legal work at the University of Utah and then entered the University of Idaho, from which institution he was graduated with the law class of 1919. While still a university student he enlisted on the 5th of November, 1918. He had previously attempted to enlist in Seattle in 1917 but was not accepted. When he attempted to join the army at Rexburg he was put in class 3 and remained at home to assist his father on the farm. Later he was assigned to the Student Army Training Corps at the university and was discharged on the 20th of December, 1918, after being in the service for only forty-five days.

On the 15th of July, 1919, Mr. Taylor opened a law office in Idaho Falls, forming a partnership with Alvin Denman under the firm style of Taylor & Denman, but on the 11th of August, he removed to Rexburg and opened an office there. The office in Idaho Falls is still maintained under the charge of Mr. Denman.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the Alpha Kappa Epsilon, a fraternity of the University of Idaho and of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity. Politically he is a democrat and in religious faith is connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He is the president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association and in all things is actuated by a progressive spirit. While one of the younger representatives of the bar, he is well qualified for the duties of the profession and is making steady advancement in a calling where progress depends entirely upon individual merit and ability.

DUNCAN S. LOWRIE.

Duncan S. Lowrie is the well known traveling auditor of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and for half a century has been in railroad service, taking up that line of work when he made his initial step in the business world as a Scotch lad of fourteen years. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, August 23, 1856, a son of Andrew and Margaret (McKellar) Lowrie, who came with him to the United States in 1882. His ancestors had lived in Scotland for many generations. His father was a railroad man and was also for eighteen years in the military service of the country as a member of the Ninety-first Regiment of Highlanders in the British army.

Duncan S. Lowrie pursued his education in the schools of his native country and when fourteen years of age took up railroad life in Scotland as a weigh clerk on the North British Railroad. This was on the 12th of December, 1870, and he continued to serve as clerk and station agent for a period of twelve years. He was married in Scotland on the 3d of May, 1882, to Miss Sarah Watson, a native of Belfast, Ireland, but of Scotch-Irish descent, and through the intervening period, covering thirty-seven years, they have traveled life's journey happily together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. It was just two days after their marriage that they started for the United States accompanied by Mr. Lowrie's parents. All made their way to Topeka, Kansas, where they took up their abode. At a later period, however, the father returned to Scotland and there passed away in 1885. The mother while en route for Scotland, passed away on a vessel in midocean in 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan S. Lowrie remained for some time in Topeka, Kansas, he being employed by the Santa Fe Railroad as chief clerk in the bureau of station accounts. Later they removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway until 1897. He then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, as representative of the Oregon Short Line in the capacity of chief clerk of station accounts, there remaining until the 1st of September, 1900, when he was appointed agent at Kemmerer, Wyoming. He continued at the latter place until

1903, when he became freight and passenger agent at Pocatello, Idaho, where he remained until 1907. In the latter year he became traveling auditor and resided at Pocatello until 1914, when he removed to Boise, where he now makes his home. He and his wife occupy a beautiful residence at No. 512 North Thirteenth street, which was purchased by Mr. Lowrie a year or two ago. It is built of cut stone and is thoroughly modern in its equipments.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie have been born two children: Annie, now the wife of Dr. H. H. King, a practicing physician of Montpelier, Idaho; and Benjamin Harrison, a man of thirty years, who is now a conductor on the Oregon Short Line Railroad and makes his home at Pocatello.

Mr. Lowrie is well known in Masonic circles. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. They are a most highly esteemed Scotch couple, exemplifying the best traits of the Scottish character, and during the period of their residence in Idaho they have gained many friends in the different sections of the state in which they have lived.

HON. HENRY CHILES RIGGS.

With events which have shaped the history of Idaho during territorial days as well as in statehood, Henry Chiles Riggs was in many ways closely connected. Arriving here in early pioneer times, he supported all plans and measures for the general good, aided in framing the laws of Idaho as one of her legislators and did whatever lay within his power to do for the upbuilding of the state.

He was born in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, May 14, 1826, and in June, 1846, joined Company A, First Missouri Mounted Volunteers for service in the Mexican war under Colonel Doniphan, and was mustered out in June, 1847, at New Orleans. While at the front he participated in the battles of Brazeto, in the state of New Mexico, and Chihuahua, in the state of Chihuahua, in old Mexico. After the latter engagement he was exempt from duty in the regular army but continued to act as scout during the remainder of the war, being at times as much as two hundred miles ahead of the regulars. The scouts traveled by night and seldom lighted a fire lest the blaze and smoke would attract the attention of the enemy. This was a very trying time for the party. The trip was made to Brownsville, Texas, at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, unmolested and Mr. Riggs deserved great credit for the daring and bravery which he displayed during that campaign.

In May, 1850, he made his first trip across the plains, starting from Independence, Missouri, and arriving in California in the following September, having been about five months en route. While in California he conducted the Comanche Hotel at Washington, just across the river from Sacramento. He returned to the east by way of Cape Horn, arriving at Independence, Missouri, on the 17th of March, 1852, and on the same day he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Lipscomb, who was born at Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, on the 23d of August, 1834.

In company with his wife, Mr. Riggs again crossed the plains to California in 1854 and upon once more arriving on the Pacific coast he purchased a section of land on Putah creek, in Yolo county, and began farming there. He was a prominent and influential resident of the community and served for two terms as county commissioner but left California on account of his wife's health upon the expiration of his second term in office. He removed to Corvallis, Oregon, and again his ability and worth as a citizen were recognized in his election to the office of mayor of the town in 1861.

Upon learning of the wonderful gold discoveries in Idaho, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs decided to remove to this state and on the 6th of July, 1863, he pitched the first tent in what is now known as Boise. Soon afterward, with others, he laid out the city, now one of the most beautiful cities of the entire west. Again his fellow townsmen desired him to serve in public office and he was appointed county judge but never qualified for the position. In 1864 he was elected a member of the house of representatives from Boise county and introduced the two famous bills of that session. The first was a bill changing the capital of the state from Lewiston to Boise and the second was a bill creating a new county in the vicinity of Boise, with that city as its seat of government. After a hard fight both bills were passed and in appreciation of the great work he had done it was unanimously decided to call the new county Riggs. Not caring to be thus honored himself, Mr. Riggs suggested to his colleague to name



HON. HENRY C. RIGGS

the county Ada for his little daughter. At the time of the marriage of this daughter, in commenting thereon one of the local papers said in regard to the organization of Ada county: "Hon. H. C. Riggs and a Mr. Parkinson were but two of Boise county's numerous delegation in that session. Mr. Parkinson, of Boise, and the writer of this sketch, who then represented the great county of Shoshone, occupied the same table in the hall, when the question of naming the new county came up. Several names were proposed, those of Grant, Lincoln, Douglas being among the number. Some good-natured sparring ensued, during which Mr. Parkinson whispered to his deskmate that Ada was a pretty name, and that as it was the name of his colleague's little daughter, he, Mr. Parkinson, would esteem it a personal favor if his friend from Shoshone would offer Ada as the name of the new county. This was done and the motion carried promptly and unanimously. Mr. Riggs was one of the founders of Boise City and was one of the most devoted and efficient friends of the city and of the new county during the second session." Upon his return home from his second session in the legislature Mr. Riggs was tendered a most enthusiastic reception. Thirteen guns were fired upon his arrival and a reception was held at the old Overland Hotel. A paper, the Statesman of January 10, 1865, commenting on this occasion, said: "Assemblyman Riggs arrived in town by last evening's overland stage from Walla Walla. His neighbors congratulate him upon his return to his family after a laborious session, and themselves on having sent the best man to represent them at the capital. It is doubtful if any other man could have accomplished so much for his constituents at this session as has Mr. Riggs. No fraud, no trick, no device was left untried to defeat the just measures in behalf of this portion of the territory, introduced by him and fought to a successful issue. To accomplish them under such circumstances requires not only the highest order of talent, but a clearness that no attack can surprise and industry that no opposition can tire. These qualities he has exhibited in a good degree to the great advantage and lasting benefit of his constituents, for all which we but express their sentiments when we welcome him with, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'" Not only did Mr. Riggs succeed in having Ada county organized by the state legislature but also during his second term in the general assembly he introduced a bill that made Boise an incorporated village.

Another incident in the life of Mr. Riggs was written in the Emmett Index as follows:

INTRODUCED THE QUAIL.

"How many of our readers who enjoy hunting know that an Emmett man introduced the quail into Idaho? And how many know that it was done from purely philanthropic motives at a considerable outlay of money?

"To that grand old man, Henry C. Riggs, now passing the evening of his life with his children in this city, the people of Idaho are indebted for that valuable bird, the quail.

"On December 26, 1870, the first shipment was made from Independence, Missouri, and consisted of two crates, each containing thirty-eight birds. They were consigned to Mr. Riggs, who then lived in Boise. At that time the terminus of the Union Pacific was Kelton, Utah, and express matter was carried by stage. Owing to the severity of the weather and their exposure and long confinement many of the birds died in transit.

"The consignment did not reach Kelton until January 30th and it was nearly spring before it reached Boise. The birds were distributed in different sections of the state. Three dozen were given their freedom on Dry creek, another dozen at the mouth of the Payette, a number along the Boise river, and the balance at more remote points of the state.

"Other shipments were made at later dates from Missouri, and as an experiment a dozen of what are known as the valley quail were shipped in from California. These, however, were too tame and soon fell a prey to cats and wild animals and none survived. The Missouri quail took kindly to Idaho and multiplied rapidly, and today the descendants of those quail secured by Mr. Riggs number probably over a million and may be found scattered throughout this and neighboring states.

"The original receipts given by the United States Express Company for the transportation charges of the birds are still in the possession of Mr. Riggs. The express charges from Omaha to Kelton were thirty-three dollars and twenty cents for four coops, and the total expense from Independence, Missouri, to Boise was over one hundred dollars."

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chiles Riggs eight children were born. Cache, born Sep-

tember 10, 1854, at Cacheville, Yolo county, California, died on the 26th of November, of the same year. Ada Hobbs, born April 3, 1856, at Davisville, Yolo county, California, was married at Caldwell, Idaho, February 26, 1884, to John Riggs Coon. It was she in whose honor the county of Ada was named. She passed away May 29, 1909, at San Francisco, California. Henry Chiles, Jr., born January 5, 1862, at Corvallis, Oregon, was married August 3, 1910, to Mary Frances Wilkins at Middleton, Idaho. Their first child, a son, born June 8, 1911, at Emmett, Idaho died at birth. Their second child, Henry Chiles Riggs (III), was born May 20, 1913, at Emmett and their third child, May Putnam Riggs, was born January 26, 1915. Boise Green Riggs, the fourth member of the family of Henry and Mary Ann (Lipscomb) Riggs, was born at Boise, February 26, 1865, and was married March 8, 1888, at Fells, Idaho, to Clara Alice Jackson. Their children were all born at Emmett, Idaho, and are as follows: Clara Ann, who was born March 3, 1889; Boise Green, Jr., born April 14, 1890; Adlia Ruth, November 26, 1892; Mona Lenore, November 7, 1895; Hester Nellie, July 25, 1897; Elma Ada, January 19, 1899; and Mollie Bernice, June 10, 1900. Joel Bennett Riggs, the fifth member of the family of Henry Chiles Riggs, Sr., was born at Boise, Idaho, April 16, 1870, and was married February 19, 1908, at Emmett, Idaho, to Lena Rebecca Kesgard. Their children are: Bryan Kern, born November 24, 1908, at Endicott, Whitman county, Washington; Mary Lena, September 10, 1910, at Emmett, Idaho; an infant son, who was born May 20, 1912, and died on the 1st of June, following; and Samuel James, born October 31, 1913, at Emmett. Mary Susan Riggs, the sixth member of the family of Henry Chiles Riggs, Sr., was born August 27, 1872, at Boise, and on the 15th of May, 1892 at Emmett became the wife of Robert Lee Jordan. She passed away at Emmett, July 15, 1893. Samuel Dabney Riggs, born March 31, 1875, at Boise, is the efficient postmaster at Emmett and is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Idaho May Riggs, the youngest of the family, born on the old homestead near Emmett, in Canyon county, Idaho, May 7, 1879, was married on the 11th of August, 1896, to William Charles Langroise and their children are: Ada May, who was born April 26, 1897; William Henry, born September 4, 1898; Norma Fay, August 24, 1900; and Hazel Marguerite, January 21, 1903, all being natives of Emmett. Of these the eldest died September 24, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Riggs reared a family of whom they had every reason to be proud and who have been an honor to their name. The death of Mr. Riggs occurred at Boise, July 3, 1909, while his wife survived until December 14, 1912. They were a most worthy and highly esteemed couple, identified with Idaho from early pioneer times. During his active life Mr. Riggs was considered one of the foremost residents of his part of the state and was instrumental in many ways in the upbuilding of the great commonwealth in which he lived. He left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and a record which should serve as an inspiration and a source of encouragement to all who knew him.

BISHOP RICHARD H. SMITH.

Richard H. Smith, a bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and an active factor in business circles as the president and manager of the Farmers Mill & Elevator Company, of Rexburg, Idaho, and also the president of the Thatcher Realty Company, was born in Macmerry, Scotland, January 14, 1863, his parents being Richard and Helen (Hogg) Smith, who were natives of the land of hills and heather. The father was a coal miner in that country and in 1865 came to America, making his way first to Maryland, where he lived for a year. In 1866 he arrived in Utah, having driven across the plains with ox teams. He located in Logan, where he acquired land which he improved and cultivated until 1884. That year witnessed his arrival in Idaho and he took up his abode in what is now Madison county but was then Bingham county. Here his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in October, 1905. The mother died in October, 1899.

Richard H. Smith was but two years of age at the time of the emigration of his parents to the United States. He was largely reared and educated in Logan, Utah, and remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority. For a time he worked in the timber, hauling lumber until 1884, when he came to what is now Madison county, Idaho. Here he filed on land a mile from the present site of Rexburg and with characteristic energy began the cultivation and development

of the place, which he continued to further improve and operate until 1916. He then rented the farm and removed to Rexburg, where he became interested in several business enterprises. He now devotes most of his time to the Farmers Mill & Elevator Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He bought one thousand acres of dry farming land in 1910. He had leased it through the previous eight years and then purchased the property, which he cultivated until the spring of 1918, when he turned it over to his son and son-in-law, who are still further developing and cultivating the tract. Mr. Smith is also a stockholder and director in the Rexburg State Bank; is the vice president of the Jenson-Patterson department stores of Rexburg and as a member of that firm is also interested in branch stores at Driggs and Ashton, Idaho; and has also been president and manager of the Smith & McCulloch Sheep Company for the past twenty years.

In April, 1890, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Agnes McCulloch and to them have been born eight children, five of whom are still living, namely: James A., who assists in the operation of his father's dry farm; Eva L., the wife of E. A. Arnold, who in conjunction with his brother-in-law is engaged in operating the farm owned by Mr. Smith; Vera C., at home; Kenneth E., who is nine years of age; and Priscilla M., aged six. Agnes, Orville and Richard all died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Smith is a democrat and served as probate judge of Fremont county from 1900 until 1902 and as county commissioner from 1913 until 1916. His religious belief is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and he is now bishop of the Rexburg third ward, an office which he has filled for the past ten years. He served on a mission to England from 1907 until 1909 and has always been an earnest supporter of and worker in the church. At the same time he is a most progressive and alert business man, wide-awake to every opportunity presented in the natural ramifications of trade, and his straightforward and progressive business methods have made him a man of affluence in his adopted country.

WILBERT J. BARBER.

Wilbert J. Barber, a general contractor, who came to Boise from Mankato, Minnesota, in 1896, was already at that time an expert workman in his line, although but twenty-three years of age. He was born at Winona, Minnesota, July 23, 1874, a son of Obadiah T. and Alice (Wilmot) Barber, the latter of whom passed away in Boise in 1904. Here the father still makes his home at the age of seventy-three years.

Wilbert J. Barber arrived in Boise with his parents in 1896, the entire family, consisting of father, mother and five children, coming at that time. He had largely spent his youth at Mankato, Minnesota, and when eighteen years of age entered the employ of a general contractor at Alexandria, Minnesota, under whom he thoroughly learned the carpenter's trade. Soon after reaching Boise he took up the business of contracting on his own account and for several years was in partnership with his uncle, E. A. Wilmot, under the firm style of Wilmot & Barber. Subsequently Mr. Barber became a partner of I. J. Allen, with whom he was associated for a number of years under the style of Allen & Barber. For the past ten years, however, he has conducted business alone and has been accorded a liberal patronage, having long since demonstrated his ability to successfully execute any contract awarded him. He is today numbered among the pioneer contractors of Boise and, associated with his partners and since operating independently, he has erected hundreds of the best buildings of the city and surrounding district, including the Longfellow school, the Garfield school, the Congregational church and many of the best homes of the capital. Outside of Boise his building operations have included the Meridian Bank and the Ustick schoolhouse. As the years have passed he has prospered in his undertakings and is now numbered among the men of affluence in the capital city. He has made wise investment in realty and is the owner of nine different houses in Boise besides his own home, all being rented and bringing to him a good income. Six of these are situated near the corner of Fifth and Union streets.

On the 2d of December, 1903, Mr. Barber was married to Miss Ida Pearl Davis, of Boise, a daughter of John A. Davis, and they have two living children: Vera, aged eleven; and Alice H., aged three. A daughter, Ruth, died of influenza in December,

1918, at the age of thirteen years, having been their eldest child. The family occupies a splendid cut-stone residence at No. 403 O'Farrell street, which Mr. Barber erected in 1908. He belongs to the Sons of Veterans, his maternal grandfather, Wilbert F. Wilmot, having been a soldier of the Union army, and he is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Through industry in the prime of manhood he has fortified himself against the proverbial rainy day and against any exigencies that may arise in the evening of life.

JOHN MALONEY.

John Maloney is the well known treasurer and manager of the Idaho Provision & Packing Company of Boise, wholesale and retail butchers and packers, in which connection an extensive business has been developed. He arrived in this city on the 21st of March, 1890, with a knowledge of the butchering business, and here he has since remained, covering a period of twenty-nine years, throughout which time he has been continuously connected with the butchering and meat business. In 1896 he became the founder of the Idaho Dressed Beef Company and was its president and manager until 1910, when it was succeeded by the Idaho Provision & Packing Company, of which Mr. Maloney has since been general manager and also the treasurer. He had served as president and manager of the Idaho Dressed Beef Company from 1896 until 1910 and gained broad and valuable experience through that period. The retail store of the Idaho Provision & Packing Company is at No. 716 Idaho street, which location has thus been occupied since 1906. The slaughter house and packing plant are at the west end of Seventeenth street, on the Foothill road. This is the pioneer concern of the kind in Boise. The building occupied by the retail plant is owned by the company. Mr. Maloney has accomplished much in founding and building up this interest, which is today one of Boise's largest industries. The Idaho Provision & Packing Company, together with its parent concern, the Idaho Dressed Beef Company, founded by Mr. Maloney, has figured prominently in the business life of Boise for more than twenty years and to the efforts of Mr. Maloney, more than anyone else, is due the upbuilding of the enterprise. He is also the owner of a ranch of one hundred and fifty acres, which is one of the finest of the kind of its size in the Boise valley. It is pleasantly situated eleven miles from the city and is improved with every modern convenience and equipment. He is also the president of the Ballentine Ditch Company, an irrigation concern.

In religious faith Mr. Maloney is a Catholic, fraternally is an Elk and politically a democrat. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and turns to hunting for recreation when business permits of leisure. His commercial interests are important and extensive, however, and make continuous demand upon his time and energies.

SAMUEL THOMPSON BROWN.

Samuel Thompson Brown, residing in one of the prettiest homes of South Boise, has now reached the age of eighty-four years but is still active, hale and hearty. He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the banks of the Juniata river, February 8, 1836, and is a son of Alexander and Eleanor (McCord) Brown, also natives of the Keystone state. He was reared upon his father's farm there and remained under the parental roof until he reached the age of twenty-two when he made his way westward to Illinois, spending five years in that state. He then returned to Pennsylvania and it was during this period of his sojourn in his native state that his younger brother, Alexander McCord Brown, died of typhoid fever in 1862, while serving in the Union army. The father went to Fredericksburg, Virginia, to bring home his son's remains and did so, but he was thus exposed to the disease and, becoming ill, passed away within a month.

In 1865 Samuel T. Brown again left Pennsylvania and made his way west to Keokuk county, Iowa, where he owned and resided upon a large farm of three hundred and twenty acres for sixteen years, successfully cultivating his fields during that period. In 1882 he sold the property for forty dollars per acre, regard-



JOHN MALONEY

ing this as a big price. Twenty-two years later, however, he returned to Iowa on a visit and learned that the property had since sold for one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. In 1882 Mr. Brown left Iowa for Harper county, Kansas, where he purchased eight hundred acres of land, and for twenty-two years he remained a resident of the Sunflower state, disposing of his lands there in 1904, at which time one hundred and sixty acres was sold for fourteen thousand dollars. He later spent a winter in Houston, Texas, and a year in the Puget Sound section of Washington. In 1905 he came to Boise, Idaho, and located in South Boise, where he owns much valuable real estate, his possessions embracing forty-five fine lots, largely planted to bearing fruit trees. He is an enthusiast regarding Idaho and says he would not exchange what he has in South Boise for all the vast acreage he had in Kansas if this necessitated his returning to that state to live. Mr. Brown, despite his eighty-four years, is a most active and energetic man, seeming to possess the strength and vigor of a man twenty years his junior.

At the age of thirty-six, in Keokuk county, Iowa, or on the 6th of November, 1871, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Margueretta Elizabeth McBride and they have since traveled life's journey happily together, Mrs. Brown being now a well preserved woman of seventy-three years. She was born in Ohio, August 13, 1847, and they have become the parents of five children. Charles Sumner, who was born in 1875 and is a teacher by profession, being now connected with the schools of Vallejo, California, is married and has two children. Clarence F., forty-one years of age, is an interior decorator of much ability who is now in the employ of Marshall Field & Company of Chicago at a salary of seventy-five hundred dollars per year. He is married but has no family. Helen became the wife of Clark D. Brock, a teacher, and died April 1, 1919, of tuberculosis, passing away at the age of thirty-seven and leaving one son, Robert. The youngest child is Grace Lyle, the wife of Dr. William C. Whimster, a physician of Kansas City, Missouri. The other child of the family was Robert Brown, the first born, who died at the age of five years. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are most happily situated amid pleasant surroundings, with a host of warm friends who esteem them highly and find pleasure in their companionship.

JOHN F. GROOME.

The life story of John F. Groome if written in detail would present a most clear picture of pioneer life and conditions in Idaho. He was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, October 12, 1848. His father, William Swayze Groome, was a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and in 1834 removed to Iowa, which at that time was still under territorial rule. He became a farmer of Van Buren county, where he resided until his death at the age of seventy years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Jane Woolweaver, was also a native of Ohio.

John F. Groome attended the common schools of Iowa until after he attained his majority and in the spring of 1870, attracted by the opportunities of the growing and rapidly developing west, he came to Idaho and entered the employ of Dr. J. B. Wright, of Middleton, for whom he took some hogs to Camas Prairie. The following summer he worked at dairying for James Harley, of Idaho City, and later drove a butcher's wagon for M. R. Jenkins at Middleton for three months. In the spring of 1873 he returned to his old home in Iowa and on the 1st of January, 1874, married Olive Mussetter, also a native of Van Buren county, Iowa.

In the spring of that year Mr. Groome and his bride came to Middleton and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres four miles east of the town. Of that tract he still retains the ownership of eighty acres. He remained upon his farm from 1875 until 1899 and then took up his abode in Caldwell. In 1895 he purchased one hundred acres on the state highway between Middleton and Boise, about five miles east of Middleton, and of this tract he has deeded his three sons, C. W., Henry S. and Cleve, each twenty acres. The tract was homesteaded by Rev. George C. Allender, a Methodist minister, who came to Idaho in the early '70s and built the first Methodist Episcopal church in southern Idaho in 1875. The church is still standing near the farm. Mr. Groome has practically retired from farming

while his sons carry on the work of cultivation and in addition to raising hay and grain they feed beef cattle for the market.

Mr. Groome and his wife occupy a home in Caldwell and are among the valued residents of the city, where they have now lived for twenty years. They have reared a family of three sons, of whom C. W. married Florence Keith, of Star; Henry S. wedded Ada Chamberlain, of Boise; and Cleve wedded Grace Potter of Providence, Rhode Island.

There is no phase of pioneer life with which John F. Groome is not familiar. When in 1871 he went with hogs to Camas Prairie for Dr. Wright he was accompanied by Will Montgomery, who was to look after Peter Moore's hogs, and Jim Nelson, who was to look after hogs belonging to William Montgomery. The hogs of the three owners were to be ranged altogether and the three men were to live together, so that each would have company. Everything went well for the first few weeks after their arrival at their destination and then the Indians began to come to Camas Prairie, which was a great resort for the red men during the summer months, but Mr. Groome and his companions were not aware of that. Soon fifteen hundred Indians of seven different tribes were gathered there and began their festivities of horse racing, gambling and feasting. The prairie produced the camas plant in abundance and it was a favorite food with the Indians, so they gathered there each year for the purpose of feasting upon it. The camas is like a large onion in appearance but has none of its onion flavor. The Indian method of cooking it is to dig a hole in the ground, line it with hot rocks and then spread grass over the rocks, after which they lay the camas on the grass and cover them with grass and earth in quantities ranging from five to twenty-five bushels. After several hours it is removed and the camas are delicately and deliciously cooked, white men as well as Indians proclaiming them most palatable. The hogs were as fond of the camas as the Indians and it was but a short time until the red men made complaint to the men in charge of the hogs, saying that the animals were eating all of their camas. The Indians soon began setting their dogs on the hogs and followed this by an ultimatum that the men would have to get their hogs off the prairie or there would be trouble. This threat was met by Will Montgomery, who was a fearless man and acted as spokesman for his two companions, who were "tenderfeet," while he knew the Indian nature well. Procuring a large club, which he soaked in water over night until it was like a steel bar, he used this to knock down a horse upon which one of the braves rode up to him, telling him that he must go at once. This left the Indian dismounted. The Indians therefore believed Montgomery to be a brave man and thereafter showed much respect for him. The three white men were living on an island which was completely hedged in by willows except for the old emigrant road across it. A small pathway led through the willows and over a small bridge constructed by them across a stream too deep for the hogs to ford. The hogs were taken over this bridge each night and held on the island for shelter and safety. Seven chiefs charged this bridge on horseback in single file with the hope of destroying it and scattering the hogs. Just as they were nearing the bridge Mr. Montgomery brought his double-barreled shotgun, loaded with seventeen buckshot in each barrel, to bear on the Indians, who knew their man too well to proceed any farther. A fellow tribesman signalled the chiefs to retreat, which they did without delay. That evening, however, they held another war council, arrayed themselves in their war paint and delivered their ultimatum to the white men, telling them to be on the move by sunrise the next morning. They were promptly told that the hogs were not the property of the three white men and that they had been sent to take care of the animals, that they only represented the owners, whose orders were that the hogs were to remain there and that the United States government would back them in their undertaking. After dark that evening the Indians ranged about the hills in a circle, surrounding the camp of the white men and made night hideous with their blood-curdling war whoops, which sounded to the white men as though they were closing in upon them, and they expected every moment to be set upon and massacred. Mr. Montgomery counseled with his companions about the best method to pursue and told them, while he was familiar with the Indians, one could never tell just what they might do, but that in his judgment it would be better for one of the white men to go to Boise for help. He said that he would remain with the other and face the worst, should it be their fate, but that the other two should draw straws to see which should go

to Boise. He told them that the trip would be fraught with every danger and that he who went, if caught by the Indians, would meet death. It fell to the lot of Mr. Groome to make the trip and he accordingly started about two o'clock in the morning with his horse's feet muffled and with Montgomery's admonition to proceed with all caution till out of hearing of the Indians. He made a Paul Revere ride that night, the memory of which he will always retain. He reached Boise the next evening, having covered a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles in sixteen hours. Acting Governor Curtis and several men from the United States army camp in Boise came to the scene of the prospective trouble and their presence among the Indians effectually quelled any further trouble. So ended what might have been a serious Indian outbreak had Mr. Groome and his friends not proceeded in the manner which they followed. Such and similar conditions did the frontiersmen at all times face. The difficulties and privations which he endured were also humorous and it was only men of courage and determination who faced these conditions and upon the wild western frontier wrested fortune from the hands of fate. Mr. Groome is one of the men that never quails before pioneer conditions and he has lived to see remarkable changes as the work of transformation and improvement has been carried steadily forward.

THEODORE KROEGER, D. D. S.

Dr. Theodore Kroeger is a dentist by profession but throughout almost the entire period of his residence in Boise has devoted his attention to the subdivision and sale of real estate. He has prospered in his undertakings and today occupies one of the beautiful suburban homes of the capital city. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, May 16, 1857, a son of Gustave Kroeger, who was a tanner by trade. He was reared in his native country to the age of twenty-three years and in his youth learned the tanning business with his father. In 1880 he came to the United States, settling first in Nebraska, where he gave his attention to various business pursuits until 1895. He then took up the study of dentistry and in 1897 was graduated from the Omaha Dental College, after which he engaged in the practice of his profession at Hooper and at Dodge, Nebraska, until 1903.

In that year he came to Idaho, settling at Boise, having removed from Fremont, Nebraska, to this state. He opened an office at Boise and continued in the practice of dentistry for a year, after which he purchased what is known as the old Fenton farm south of the city on South Broadway, embracing one hundred and ten acres, for which he paid about twelve thousand dollars. He has since platted and subdivided this property and has sold lots to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. He has also disposed of acreage tracts but still retains more than one-half of the original property, which is today worth perhaps four times what he paid for the entire place. Nine acres of the original purchase adjacent to and including the original home site has been set apart by the Doctor for his own homestead, and upon the tract stands not only his own residence but also the residence of his only child, Gustave Kroeger, who is married and resides in an attractive dwelling about twenty rods from his father's place. The nine-acre tract is devoted almost wholly to orchards and gardens and shaded lawns. There are also the various outbuildings that go to make up a well appointed suburban home and the place is in every way most attractive. The original dwelling on the place, formerly occupied by Dr. Kroeger and his wife, was recently destroyed by fire, after which the Doctor erected on the same site one of the handsomest suburban homes in all Boise or vicinity. It is a beautiful dwelling of white pressed brick, of attractive design, erected at a cost of several thousand dollars.

It was on the 1st of November, 1886, that Dr. Kroeger was married at Hooper, Nebraska, to Miss Pauline Quast, who was also born in Schleswig-Holstein, the Kroeger and Quast families residing in the same neighborhood in Germany. Mrs. Kroeger came with her parents to the United States long before her future husband crossed the Atlantic, she being but ten years of age when she made the voyage. Dr. Kroeger had known her as a little girl in Germany and the acquaintance was renewed in the United States. They have had but one child, Gustave, now thirty years of age, who is a graduate of the University of Idaho, where he specialized in bacteriology. He is a Mason of high rank, having attained the thirty-second

degree in the Scottish Rite, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was married in 1917 to Miss Stella Campbell and they have one son, Robert, born in 1919.

Dr. Kroeger belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a Unitarian in religious faith and a republican in his political views. His progressiveness in citizenship has been manifested in many ways, particularly in his active support of all the plans and projects which he has deemed of worth in the advancement and upbuilding of the community in which he makes his home.

RAY C. KIMBALL.

Ray C. Kimball is the vice president of the First National bank of Driggs and is also engaged in stock raising about two miles north of the town. Born in Salt Lake City on the 22d of August, 1869, he is a son of Heber P. and Phoebe (Judd) Kimball, who were natives of New York and Canada respectively. The father devoted his life to farming and stock raising and was among the first representatives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to cross the plains and take up the work of colonizing Utah. He arrived in that state in 1847, after making the journey westward with ox teams, the first trip being in company with his parents. Later he made various trips across the plains, for he followed freighting for a number of years. He afterward concentrated his efforts and energies upon cattle raising near Salt Lake and later he engaged in the same line of business in Nevada. He then returned to Utah, where he once more devoted his attention to cattle raising and was thus engaged to the time of his death. For one year he filled a mission for the church in New York. He passed away in February, 1885, and was long survived by the mother, who died in July, 1912.

Ray C. Kimball was reared and educated in Salt Lake City. He continued with his parents to the age of twenty years and in 1889 removed to the Teton basin of Idaho, settling in what was then Bingham county and is now Teton county. He filed on land and also purchased farm property, which he developed and improved. His homestead was situated eight miles from Driggs and he continued its cultivation until 1918, when he sold the property. He is now engaged in operating a farm of six hundred and forty acres two miles north and a half mile west of Driggs. Here he raises sheep and cattle and has successfully continued the business to the present time. He made a specialty of Ayrshire cattle, having the only herd of the kind in the state, but is not now engaged in raising that breed. Since the organization of the First National Bank of Driggs he has been one of its stockholders and directors and is now its vice president.

On the 28th of August, 1896, Mr. Kimball was married to Miss Emily Seymour and to them were born five children: Chase, Judd, Edith, Cora and Lois. Chase is attending the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, while the other children are in school at Driggs.

Mr. Kimball's political endorsement is given to the democratic party. His has been a life of diligence, actuated by laudable ambition. Each successful move that he has made has stimulated him for larger activities and his energies have brought him prominently to the front in connection with public interests and the material development of the community in which he lives.

E. M. SMALL.

E. M. Small, a general merchant of Wilder now conducting a profitable business, was born in Ohio on the 17th of October, 1865. His father, S. S. Small, was a native of the south and of Norwegian parentage. He was a repair lineman on the railroad and also acted as lineman during the Civil war, serving throughout the entire time in which the north and south were engaged in hostilities. His wife, Mrs. T. T. Small, was also of southern birth, but both are now deceased.

E. M. Small went to sea when a mere lad, shipping before the mast, and made fourteen voyages around Cape Horn on the oldtime sailing vessels known as "wind-jammers." He has been in every seaport of any importance in the world, has cruised upon the Nile and went up the Amazon when all of the crew on his ship died of smallpox save himself and two other white men. He stood by and saw his dead



RAY C. KIMBALL

shipmates thrown over the side and devoured by alligators and crocodiles and wondered whether he would be the next one to fill their hungry maws. His trip to various parts of the globe if written in detail would present many a thrilling and interesting picture.

At the present time, however, Mr. Small is pursuing the even tenor of his way as a progressive and enterprising merchant of Wilder. He came to Idaho in 1903 and worked on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. In 1905 he removed to Parma as operator and agent and there remained until 1912, in which year he became a resident of Wilder and erected the first building where the town is now located. At that time no townsite had been laid out and he built in eighty acres of sagebrush. He opened a small store but has increased his stock from time to time to meet the growing demands of his trade until he now carries a stock valued at about forty thousand dollars and occupies a substantial store building fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet and two stories in height. The interurban line had not been built at the time he located at Wilder and there was little indication of future rapid growth, yet Mr. Small saw the possibilities of the district and from the beginning has been identified with its development. He conducts a general merchandise business and his interests make constant demands upon his time and energies. He has three trucks and does a general trucking business in connection with the conduct of the store, in which he carries the most complete stock of goods in Wilder, while the integrity and enterprise of his business methods have brought to him most substantial success.

In 1910 Mr. Small was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Lillian A. Ramsey, a native of Missouri, and to his wife Mr. Small attributes much of his success. She is a most intelligent woman, capable, energetic and persistent, and her labors and judgment have ably supplemented the efforts of her husband. Mr. Small is a versatile man who always looks on the bright side of life and has a smile for every situation and for every person with whom he comes in contact.

FRED J. HEATH.

The progressive spirit which dominates the business circles of Sugar finds expression in the life work and activity of Fred J. Heath, a general merchant, who was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 1, 1883. He is a son of Fred G. and Henrietta (Haigh) Heath, the former a native of Utah, while the latter was born in England, being brought to America when ten years of age by her parents. The paternal grandfather, Frederick Heath, was one of the earliest Mormon settlers of Utah, where he arrived in 1847. Fred G. Heath was reared and educated in that state and in young manhood took up the occupation of farming but for the past thirty or forty years has been engaged in the real estate business in Salt Lake City. The mother of Fred J. Heath is also living.

It was in the capital city of Utah that Fred J. Heath spent the days of his boyhood and youth. In the acquirement of his education he passed through consecutive grades in the public schools, also attended the high school and the evening class of the Latter-day Saints University, but had to leave school when about the age of sixteen to help earn his living. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority and then went to work in the general passenger office of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, thus serving for four years. He was afterward called on a mission to the southern states for the Mormon church and served for two years. In 1905 he removed to Sugar, where he became an office man in the employ of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, with which he continued for a year. He was next made secretary-treasurer of the Sugar City Mercantile Company, with which he continued for four years and then entered into partnership with J. W. West for the conduct of a general merchandise business. The partnership was maintained for about five months, at the end of which time Mr. West disposed of his interests to A. W. Kartchner, who was a partner of Mr. Heath for three years, at the end of which time he sold his interest to Mr. Heath, who has since carried on the business alone and not only owns an extensive stock of general merchandise but also the building which the store occupies and a part of which is utilized as the Hotel Heath. He has one of the leading commercial interests of Sugar, his store containing a large and varied stock, while his patronage is extensive and gratifying.

On the 19th of December, 1906, Mr. Heath was united in marriage to Miss Emma Cahoon, by whom he has seven children, namely: John, Donald, Leon, Harold, Dora, Richard and Paul.

Mr. Heath votes with the republican party and for twelve years he served as village clerk, while in April, 1919, he was elected a member of the town board. He was reared in the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to which he has always adhered, and he is one of the presidents of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Quorum of Seventy. He has held various other offices in the church, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence.

THOMAS D. JONES.

Thomas D. Jones, conducting business under the name of the Pioneer Furniture Company at 706 Main street in Boise, has been identified with the house since 1913, when he purchased a half interest from W. G. Smitherman. In March, 1918, he took over Mr. Smitherman's interest and has since practically been sole proprietor, he and his wife holding all of the stock save one share. Mr. Jones came to Boise ten years ago from McAlester, Oklahoma, but is numbered among the native sons of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Pomeroy, that state, November 16, 1871. His father, Peter Jones, was a coal miner of Wales who left that little rock-ribbed country in 1861 to try his fortune in America. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anne Lloyd, was also a native of Wales, in which country they were married, and their two eldest children were born ere their emigration to the new world.

Thomas D. Jones was reared to the age of sixteen years at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, and then left home, going to McAlester, Oklahoma, where his elder brother, Evan R. Jones, already resided. The younger brother learned the trade of blacksmithing and continued to live in Oklahoma until 1909, when he came to Boise. In this city he opened a smithy and continuously followed his trade until 1913, when he became identified with commercial interests by purchasing stock in the Pioneer Furniture Company. This is one of the well known houses of Boise, having been in existence for many years. The first location was on South Ninth street, whence a removal was later made to 1112 Main street and afterward to 1108 and 1110 Main street. The next removal brought the business to No. 909 Idaho street, while in March, 1917, it was established at Nos. 822 and 824 Idaho street, and at this writing is located 706 Main.

On the 18th of June, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Jones and Miss Lillie M. Jones, who though of the same name was not a relative. She was born in Iowa but was reared in the state of New York. They have become parents of five children, two sons and three daughters: Gladys, who is a graduate of the Boise high school and now follows the profession of teaching in Ada county; Margjiella; Thelma, Thomas Carl; and Cecil Irwin.

Mr. Jones votes with the republican party but has never been an aspirant or a candidate for political office. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and his interest in the welfare and progress of his city is therein manifest, as well as by active support of many measures for the general good. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and also to the Knights of Pythias and his religious faith is that of the Christian church, to the teachings of which he loyally adheres.

B. FRANK NEAL.

B. Frank Neal, a member of the Boise bar for sixteen years, his practice being of distinctively representative character, comes to the northwest from Nebraska, where he was born on the 24th of February, 1864, the place of his nativity being Nemaha county. His parents, James E. and Mary (Nincehelser) Neal, were natives of Ohio, where their respective parents had settled in pioneer times and where the father and mother were reared and married. In 1863 they removed to Nebraska, becoming early residents of the southeastern section of that state, where they met all of the experiences and hardships incident to life on the frontier. Mr. Neal, however, developed a good farm and won substantial success in the cultivation

of the soil and in stock raising. In 1902 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away in Nebraska at the age of sixty-seven years, after which Mr. Neal became a resident of Boise. Their family numbered seven children, six sons and a daughter.

B. Frank Neal, who was the third of the family, supplemented his early educational training by study in the Nebraska State Normal School at Peru, where he completed his course as a member of the class of 1890. A review of the broad field of human activity led him to the determination to make the practice of law his life work and with that end in view he entered the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and was graduated with the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1893. For a year thereafter he engaged in the practice of his profession in Lincoln. He afterward practiced for some time at Auburn, Nemaha county, Nebraska, and then removed to the northwest, arriving in Boise in 1903. Through the intervening period he has continuously practiced in the courts of this state, enjoying a large and distinctively representative clientage owing to the thoroughness and capability with which he prepares his cases and the clear and cogent manner in which he presents his evidence. For a time he was senior partner in the firm of Neal & Kinyon, his associate being Frank B. Kinyon, but since the dissolution of the partnership he has practiced alone. He belongs to the Ada County Bar Association and the Idaho State Bar Association and was formerly a member of the Nebraska State Bar Association.

Mr. Neal was married June 30, 1897, to Miss May Harman, also a native of Nebraska and a daughter of Elias G. Harman, of Auburn, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Neal have three children: Edgar H., born December 29, 1899; James H., February 7, 1901; and Franklin, April 13, 1904.

Mr. Neal indulges in hunting and fishing when professional duties permit of leisure and Idaho furnishes splendid opportunity for enjoyment of those sports. He and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity belonging to lodge and chapter in Boise. He is also a stalwart advocate of republican principles and maintains a public-spirited attitude in regard to civic affairs.

WILLIAM ROBISON.

As district superintendent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with headquarters in Boise, William Robison represents important insurance interests in this state. A native of the west, he has ever been moved by that western spirit of restlessness and enterprise that has characterized so many western men. He was born at Morgan, Utah, October 27, 1867, a son of William and Margaret (Smith) Robison, both now deceased. They were natives of Pennsylvania and both were reared in the Keystone state, where their marriage also occurred. In 1860, however, they undertook the arduous task of removal to the west, pulling a handcart across the plains and thus making their way to Utah, in which state they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was successful as a farmer and died in 1897, while his son William was on a mission in Australia. He was survived by his widow for about fifteen years, the latter passing away in 1912. Both were loyal adherents to the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of which Mr. Robison of this review is also a communicant.

William Robison is one of a family of eleven children, of whom eight are living. He was reared and educated at Morgan, graduating from the Morgan City Academy. He then followed in the footsteps of his father and engaged in farming, so continuing until the age of twenty-nine. At that period in his life he was sent as a Mormon missionary to Australia and Tasmania and he spent three years in those countries in missionary work, from January 1, 1897, to 1900. In that year he returned to Morgan, Utah, and in the fall was elected county clerk of Morgan county on the democratic ticket. So well and faithfully did he perform his duties that he was reelected in 1902, again in 1904, in 1906 and in 1908, thus serving five consecutive terms. This statement clearly indicates the faithfulness and ability which he displayed in his position and which assured him of continued reelections to the office, as he was never defeated when he was a candidate. In 1910, however, he declined renomination, refusing to serve any longer, his service as county clerk

having extended from 1901 until 1911. In the fall of the latter year he entered the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York as field man and solicitor and was very successful in getting insurance for his company, proving himself an alert promoter and salesman from the beginning. By 1916 he was writing over one hundred thousand dollars insurance a year and he wrote that sum in 1916 and 1917. He has charge of the district of southern Idaho, with offices in the Empire building in Boise, and while he came into this territory in 1918 a total stranger, he has at this writing, in the spring of 1920, twelve active agents, whom he has appointed. They will write during this field club year over a million dollars' worth of business, while he has himself produced during the field club year (May, 1918, to May, 1919) two hundred thousand dollars, thereby qualifying for field club honors, which entitled him to attend the field club convention held at Quebec, Canada, August 28 and 29, 1919. From May, 1919, to May, 1920, he will write business amounting to a quarter of a million dollars in order to make the big field club honors. In contests he has won two gold watches which were offered as prizes by the Mutual Company and he proudly wears the \$200,000 Club gold badge. His able work was fully recognized and appreciated by the company when he was transferred to Boise, Idaho, as district superintendent for southern Idaho, a distinct promotion. He is thoroughly versed in insurance matters, clearly understanding any form of policy, and, moreover, has the gift of demonstrating the value of the policies to prospective customers, thus by his logic and salesmanship easily closing deals. He, however, always sees to it that anyone making a contract with him fully understands the conditions of the policy, so that no misconceptions may exist. His reputation as well as his ability as a salesman are therefore the underlying factors in his success.

On August 7, 1901, Mr. Robison was married to Miss Eva L. Robinson, of Farmington, Utah, and to this union have been born six sons and a daughter, namely: William La Von, Theron O., Wanda, Clayne, Paul J., Grant Y. and Bruce K. The family residence is at No. 1302 North Eighteenth street in Boise, which Mr. Robison purchased and which was formerly the Judge Savidge home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robison have many friends in the city and both enjoy the high regard of those who have the honor of their closer acquaintanceship.

FLOYD COREY WHITE.

Floyd Corey White has since 1912 engaged in the practice of law at Boise but has been a resident of the city since 1909, or for an entire decade. He was born in Traverse City, Michigan, April 24, 1878, the younger of the two sons of John M. and Phoebe J. (Spencer) White. The father was of Welsh descent, while the mother is of English lineage. The former was born in Prince Edward county, Ontario, Canada, and died at Picton, Ontario, in 1903, when about seventy years of age. Though his birth and death occurred in Ontario, he was for many years or during the greater part of his active business career a resident of Maryland, New Jersey, Michigan and North Dakota and was extensively engaged in business as a cattle man. His widow survives and is now living in Boise. Fred White, who is four years older than his brother, Floyd C., is successfully engaged in business as a druggist of Donnybrook, North Dakota.

Floyd Corey White was chiefly reared on a North Dakota cattle ranch near Bismarck, his father owning extensive landed interests there and in addition making use of the open ranges, upon which he herded his hundreds of cattle. The parents employed a tutor on the ranch to teach their two sons, Fred and Floyd, for there were no school facilities offered in the district in which they made their home, which was a frontier region. Later, however, Floyd C. White attended the public and high schools of Bismarck, North Dakota, and then, having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he spent the scholastic year of 1896-7 as a student in the law department of the Valparaiso University of Valparaiso, Indiana. He completed his professional course in the Chicago Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1898. The following year he entered the service of the United States government, in which he continued until 1904, spending nearly three years of that time in the Philippine Islands. He was honorably discharged from government service on the 25th of March, 1904, and from 1905 until 1909 he occupied the position of post-



FLOYD C. WHITE

master at Donnybrook, North Dakota. In the latter year he removed westward to Boise and for three years was connected with the government reclamation service in this section of the state. Since 1912, however, he has been practicing law and has secured a good clientage, confining his attention particularly to irrigation law, in which branch of jurisprudence he has become exceptionally well informed. He has made a close study of irrigation problems and of the law applicable thereto and has been connected with various noted cases of that kind.

On the 2d of November, 1905, Mr. White was married to Miss Anna C. Neal, of Seattle, Washington, and they have a daughter, Florence T., who was born August 27, 1906.

In his political views Mr. White is a republican but has never held office aside from the position of postmaster save for a year and five months when he served as justice of the peace. He belongs to the local and state bar associations and fraternally he is a Mason, a member of the Eastern Star and an Elk. He also belongs to the Boise Chamber of Commerce. Following America's entrance into the great World war he joined the Idaho Home Guard and won the rank of second lieutenant and he belongs to the order called Veterans of Foreign Wars, his membership being by reason of his active service in the Philippines.

BRADLEY SHEPPARD.

The firm of Sheppard & Falk represents important insurance interests in Boise, doing a large business as general agents of various eastern insurance, surety and casualty companies. The senior member, Bradley Sheppard, was born in Penn Yan, New York, June 17, 1869, and is descended from old New York families, in fact in both lines of his ancestry Revolutionary stock is represented and he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

His father, Captain Morris F. Sheppard, who held that rank in the Sixteenth New York Artillery during the Civil war at the age of nineteen, followed banking in New York state and later also had railroad and steamboat interests. He was a republican in politics and a close friend and warm supporter of Senator Thomas Platt. In the state republican politics of New York he was powerful and was one of three hundred and six delegates at the republican national convention in 1880 who stood for the renomination of U. S. Grant for the presidency, Roscoe Conkling being chairman of the New York delegation. Sheppard was well educated, having graduated from Hamilton College of Clinton, New York. He died in 1917. He was united in marriage to Louise Ogden, of a well known and distinguished New York family. Darius A. Ogden, her father, was a prominent democrat, very influential in New York state democratic politics and a close friend of Grover Cleveland. To Captain and Mrs. Sheppard three sons were born, the two brothers of our subject passing away when they were quite young. Bradley Sheppard is now the only living member of the family, his mother having died when he was a child of but four years.

Mr. Sheppard of this review was reared to manhood in western New York, receiving his early education in Penn Yan. Subsequently he attended Hamilton College, the same institution of which his father had been a student and which nearly all the members of the family attended, and he was there graduated in 1891 with the degree of A. B. When the Klondike gold discoveries excited old and young Mr. Sheppard also decided to take a northwestward course and in 1897 proceeded to the Klondike, where he remained four years. At the end of that time, in 1902, he came to Boise and has since continued a resident of the capital city. For many years his insurance business was conducted under the name of Bradley Sheppard but lately a partnership has been formed and the firm of Sheppard & Falk has been established. Harry N. Falk is a son of the late Nathan Falk, one of Boise's most prominent merchants and builders. The offices of the firm are in the Owyhee Hotel.

In 1902 Mr. Sheppard was married to Miss Grace Wyman, who also was born and reared in Penn Yan, New York. To this union has been born a son, Ralph Wyman, whose birth occurred on the 6th of April, 1905. Mrs. Sheppard is prominent socially and was the first regent of the Boise Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being of Revolutionary descent. Mr. Sheppard is a valued member of the Boise Commercial Club, in whose projects he is ever deeply interested. He has

not only gained individual prosperity but has greatly contributed toward the growth and upbuilding of his community, in the welfare of which he has ever been deeply concerned.

VIRGIL R. LAIRD.

One of the progressive business enterprises of Buhl is that conducted by the Idaho Mercantile Company, of which Virgil R. Laird is manager. He is a progressive, alert and enterprising young man whose business advancement is the direct outcome of his energy and persistency of purpose. He was born in Eugene, Oregon, on the 2d of July, 1882, and is a son of John W. and Sarah (Smith) Laird. His boyhood was passed in Whitman county, Washington, where he pursued his education as a public school pupil. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the northwest. His father was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, and with his parents crossed the plains with ox teams to California. They had the usual experiences of the frontiersmen of that period, seeing many Indians while en route and sharing in all the hardships of travel in those days. It was the discovery of gold that led the family to seek a home on the Pacific coast. Later they removed northward to Lane county, Oregon, where the grandparents of Virgil R. Laird engaged in farming. It was there that John W. Laird grew to manhood amid the scenes and environment of pioneer life. After reaching manhood he became a construction miner and subsequently he traded his interest in the mines for land in Whitman county, Washington. There he carried on farming in the vicinity of the town of Farmington for some time but eventually sold his property and became connected with his brother Samuel in a mercantile business at Garfield, Washington. At a still later period, however, he resumed ranching in the same locality and there he still resides at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife has reached the age of fifty-five. His political allegiance is given the democratic party. From his early boyhood he has been identified with the west, has witnessed much of the development of the Pacific coast country and in considerable measure has contributed to the progress and improvement of the district in which he lives.

It was upon the old homestead farm in Garfield county that Virgil R. Laird was reared, dividing his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. He came to Buhl in 1916, wishing to enter commercial pursuits, and has since been connected with the Idaho Mercantile Company. Purchasing a lot, he erected thereon a store building that he now occupies, and he carries a large and attractive line of general merchandise, the store of the Idaho Mercantile Company being one of the finest in this section of Twin Falls county. Mr. Laird is the president of the company, with J. K. Huston as vice president, and Mrs. Laird as secretary and treasurer. From the beginning the firm has ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and they have put forth every effort to please their customers, while the integrity of their business methods is recognized by all.

In 1911 Mr. Laird was united in marriage to Miss Sina M. Miller, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Henry and Rose Miller. Mr. Laird is a prominent Mason, having attained high rank in the order, and he is also a Mystic Shriner. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is ever faithful to any cause which he espouses. He is not only a leading merchant but also a progressive citizen of Buhl whose cooperation and aid can at all times be counted upon to further any plan or project that looks to the benefit and upbuilding of the district in which he makes his home.

WILLIAM B. LYMAN, M. D.

For nearly fourteen years Dr. William B. Lyman has been engaged in medical work in Boise, enjoying a large practice as his high reputation warrants. To his duties he brings an exhaustive experience, and profound study has made him highly efficient. He was born in Lansing, Iowa, May 8, 1855, a son of the Rev. Timothy Lyman, a Congregational minister, whose father and grandfather also were

clergymen in New England. Rev. Timothy Lyman was born in Massachusetts and there passed away at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife died when our subject was but two years old. Her maiden name was Vallie Van Reed Rinehart and she was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, being of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. On the paternal side Dr. Lyman of this review is of English lineage. He has one brother living, Dr. John Van Reed Lyman, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

William B. Lyman was reared at the home of his maternal grandparents in Fort Madison, Iowa, after the death of his mother and there attended the Fort Madison Academy. At the age of seventeen, however, he went to Menomonie, Wisconsin, where he clerked in a general store until twenty-one years of age. Aspiring to higher things in life, he then decided upon a professional career and at the age of twenty-two took up the study of medicine. He spent one year in the St. Louis Medical College and for two years he was a student at Rush Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1880 with the M. D. degree. For the following two years, or until 1882, he practiced medicine in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and subsequently was for twenty years connected with the medical profession in the state of Wisconsin. During that time he served as superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane for six years, an appointment which came to him in recognition of his ability. This institution is located in Dane county, seven miles west of Madison. From 1903 until 1905 he was engaged in medical work in the Black Hills but since 1905 he has practiced in Boise. He specializes in diseases of women and has been very successful in this line. For the past ten years his has been entirely office practice. He ever keeps in touch with the latest methods and discoveries in the medical world, gaining valuable knowledge through his membership in the American Medical Association, in the proceedings of which organization he is greatly interested.

In 1881, at Cordova, Illinois, Dr. Lyman was married to Miss Bertha A. Terry, and they have become parents of two sons, Walter K. and Irvine R., the former of whom is married and resides in San Francisco, California. Irvine R. Lyman was with the Eighty-first Field Artillery in the United States army, having volunteered at the age of thirty-three years although he was exempt from the first draft.

Dr. Lyman is prominently connected with the Masons, being a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Knights Templar Commandery. He is also an Elk. He finds his chief recreation and pleasure in travel and has seen many parts of this country. Dr. Lyman is of striking personal appearance, standing six feet four, and in his dignified manner shows the professional man although it would be difficult for anyone to tell if he was doctor, jurist, theologian or statesman. He has succeeded in his career through a combination of natural ability and an application of iron energy which has ever driven him to closely apply himself to any subject in hand.

OLIVER F. CROWLEY.

Oliver F. Crowley, county assessor of Power county and a resident of American Falls, was born in Modoc county, California, November 22, 1883, and is a son of Randolph and Sarah (Oakes) Crowley, the former a native of Illinois, while the latter was born in Missouri. The father, a farmer by occupation, crossed the plains to California with ox teams at a very early day and took up land in Modoc county. He bent every energy to the development and improvement of the place, continuing its cultivation for about fifteen years. He next went to Sonoma county, California, where he purchased land, and there resided for several years, after which he removed to Washington. In 1910 he came to Power county, Idaho, settling at Rockland, and made his home among his children, spending his remaining days here. He passed away in May, 1912, and the mother is now living at Buhl, Idaho.

Oliver F. Crowley was reared and educated in California, completing his studies by a course at Sweet's Business College at Santa Rosa, California. He likewise attended the Blair Business College at Spokane and took up the work of bookkeeping. He became secretary and treasurer of the Odessa Mercantile Company of Odessa, Washington, there remaining for three years, and in 1908 he removed to Idaho, filing on land in that section of Oneida county which is now Power county, his place being near Rockland. He at once began the arduous task of

breaking the sod and developing the fields and continued the further cultivation of the farm until 1913, when he sold the property and came to American Falls. Here he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the Leader Hardware Company and so continued until 1914, when he was appointed county assessor of Power county, to which office he has been reelected at each succeeding election since that time. While the incumbent in this position he also served for four years as city clerk and police judge and is now the city treasurer. His official duties have been discharged with notable promptness and efficiency, and his worth as a public official is widely acknowledged.

In June, 1907, Mr. Crowley was married to Miss Alma Wheeler and they have become the parents of two children: Harold, who was born July 17, 1909; and Margaret, born March 1, 1917. Mr. Crowley is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political belief that of the republican party. Aside from the political offices which he is filling he is now conducting the Auditorium Theater at American Falls, of which he took charge in October, 1917. He allows nothing to interfere with the faithful performance of his official duties and his excellent record in office is indicated by his frequent reelections. Abraham Lincoln said: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." This is always evidenced in public office, where political advancement is achieved by popular suffrage. An incompetent man may gain office but he cannot retain his position when he has to depend upon the voice of the people, and frequent reelections therefore are indicative of splendid service.

ALFRED EOFF.

For more than two decades Alfred Eoff was an outstanding figure in the banking and business circles of Boise and previous to this he had become widely known throughout the west as a representative of the Wells Fargo & Company express agency and its predecessor, the Ben Holladay Company. Stationed at various points in the west, he became thoroughly familiar with the history of this section of the country and his support of all progressive measures made him a potent factor in the development of the districts in which he lived.

Illinois claimed Alfred Eoff as a native son. He was born at White Hall, Greene county, that state, on the 11th of January, 1845, his parents being James L. and Jane (Ayres) Eoff. The family is of Holland lineage and was founded in Virginia at an early period in the colonial history of the country. The removal of the grandparents of Alfred Eoff to Illinois connected the family with that section of the country and there his parents were married. They had a family of five children, of whom three died in infancy, while one son, Jacob Henry, passed away at Colorado Springs in 1887, Alfred Eoff being the last survivor of the family. For many years the father engaged in the real estate business and at an early period in the development of the Pacific coast country went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and there passed away in 1885.

Alfred Eoff was but fifteen years of age at the time of his mother's death and afterward went to live with his aunt and uncle, Enos and Jane Ayres, in Chicago, the former being one of the prominent citizens of that day. The environment of his youth had much to do with molding the splendid character of Alfred Eoff. He attended the public schools of Chicago to the age of seventeen years and then, attracted by the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, Colorado, he made his way to that state. Not long afterward he enlisted under Colonel George L. Shoup and was detailed to the medical department. He remained in the army until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge, being at the time but twenty years of age. For a brief period he remained in the east following the close of his military experience and then returned westward to Colorado, where he became an employe of the Ben Holladay Mail Overland Express Company. Acting as special agent, he was entrusted with the duty of taking out supplies with which to equip the office of the corporation and in a special coach started from Atchison, Kansas, on the Missouri river, and outfitted every station as far as Denver and from Denver westward to Salt Lake and northward through Idaho to the Boise basin. It was on the 10th of July, 1866, that he arrived in Boise,



ALFRED EOFF



and establishing the office at Idaho City, he remained in charge of the Idaho business with that place as his headquarters until the fall of the year. When Wells Fargo & Company in October, 1866, purchased the Holladay line, Mr. Eoff was appointed paymaster on the line between Salt Lake and Denver and made monthly trips over that route, occupying the position until the railway reached Cheyenne early in 1868, at which time he was made terminus agent for the same company. When the railroad was completed he was appointed agent at the Western terminus, so serving for a short time before the road was extended to San Francisco. In the latter city he became connected with the banking department of Wells Fargo & Company and thus received his initial experience in the banking business, in which he was later to figure most prominently in Boise. For a year, beginning in 1870, he was associated with Hugo Richards, of Prescott, Arizona, in supplying an Indian contract, and following his return to San Francisco he was again connected with the banking department of Wells Fargo & Company as bookkeeper and later was sent to Salt Lake as cashier in the company's bank at that point. In 1878 he was again transferred to San Francisco as assistant cashier of the Wells Fargo Bank but in 1884 left the employ of that company to engage in business on his own account. He formed a partnership with E. A. Hawley and at Prescott, Arizona, organized the First National Bank, but the high altitude of the city seriously affected his health and he returned to San Francisco. He was there advised by old friends—Mr. Wadsworth, H. B. Eastman and A. H. Boomer—of the need of a second banking institution in Boise, Idaho, and they volunteered to assist him in the establishment of a bank there by becoming stockholders. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Eoff visited Boise and decided that he would open a bank, which he accordingly did on the 3d of March, 1886, thus establishing the Boise City National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of the northwest. In 1892 a removal was made to larger quarters and the capital stock increased to one hundred thousand dollars. During the twenty years in which Mr. Eoff continued as cashier and manager the bank paid an annual dividend of ten per cent and added two hundred thousand dollars to the value of its property. Not only was Mr. Eoff instrumental in the successful management of the bank but was also closely associated with the promotion of the townsite of Weiser. He retired from business on the 1st of July, 1906, selling his interest in the bank, and his remaining days were spent in well earned rest save for the attention which he gave to his invested interests.

On the 12th of October, 1881, in San Francisco, Mr. Eoff was united in marriage to Miss Victoria Louise Marsh, a native of Canada and a daughter of George F. and Mary (Elrod) Marsh. After retiring from the banking business Mr. and Mrs. Eoff spent two years in travel and then returned to their Boise home, where he passed away on the 29th of June, 1908. At all times he manifested the keenest interest in the welfare and progress of the city, contributing to its commercial, intellectual and moral progress. In politics he maintained an independent course but was never remiss in the duties of citizenship. In fact he was a leader in many movements which resulted beneficially to Boise and his aid and support could at all times be counted upon to further any plan for the city's upbuilding and development. A feeling of the deepest regret spread throughout Boise when the news of his demise was received. Of him the Daily Statesman wrote: "There are few men here who stand in such a peculiarly high position as that which was occupied by Mr. Eoff. He was strong in counsel, forceful in action, tender in the feelings of all of every station with whom he came in contact, and so lovable in his social relations that the most exacting critic, coming to know him, could not fail to set the seal of approval upon him. He was true as the steel of Damascus, loyal as the sun itself, and of such exalted character that he may well be selected as a pattern for every man who is actuated by a desire to win and retain the confidence and the love of those with whom he is associated and the community in which he lives.

"In business Mr. Eoff was a power for the welfare of the city. He had rare judgment and men learned to lean upon him with the confidence that those alone can command who have proved that they possess great wisdom and that uprightness of purpose which is the handmaiden of wisdom in accomplishing results that are lastingly beneficial and beneficent. After having been associated with the business affairs of various western communities, he selected Boise as the place that seemed to offer the best opportunities for a career that should be profitable, creditable and most useful and measured by the highest standards. He took hold with that broad grasp that was such a strong feature of his mental equipment, and soon won a commanding position which he retained throughout his business career, and which he still held up to the time he was stricken, though his active connection with business management had ceased.

"Not only in business, but in public affairs also he was a tower of strength. There was nothing of value to the city that he did not stand ready to champion and assist, and to him Boise owes more, perhaps, than to any other single man the development of its commercial energy, its municipal strength and progressiveness, its moral tone and its culture that have characterized its well balanced progress. The city can ill afford to lose him, for he was one of those upon whom it could lean without fear of having its standards lowered.

"No man had more friends than Alfred Eoff; few can hope to have as many. He was always quietly genial, whether in the casual meeting on the street or within the portals of his attractive home. Words fail when attempt is made to speak of the social side of this nobleman of nature. He was always the same and that means he was always perfect. As tender of the feelings of those by whom he was surrounded as he would be of those of a child, he never caused pain, but always shed sunshine about the pathways of others wherever he moved. He was so considerate, so steadfast, so true, so loyal, that even so much as an appearance of neglect or coldness was altogether foreign to him—totally absent from the memories of all those who have known him. His home life was faultless; it was ideal. Nothing more can be said; but, as those that knew that home reflect upon the awful sundering of ties that has occurred, their hearts go out in unspeakable sympathy to her who has been left desolate by the inexplicable blow that has fallen."

Mrs. Eoff still makes her home in Boise and is very prominent in the social circles of the city. While a native of Ontario, Canada, she was chiefly reared and educated in San Francisco, California, and she is a recognized leader in the church, club and social circles of Boise, becoming the organizer and the first president of the Columbian Club, one of the leading clubs of the capital. She also took a very helpful and active part in war work, including the Red Cross activities, and her cooperation is never sought in vain where the interests of the unfortunate are concerned.

EDWIN HERRINGTON.

One of the most important positions in regard to the municipal government of Boise was that held by Edwin Herrington, who was commissioner of accounts and finances. For ten years he has been a resident of this city, while for thirty-nine years he has made his home in this state. He was born on a farm near St. Louis, Missouri, June 4, 1862, the only child of Henry and Mary (Martin) Herrington, both of whom have passed away. The father was an agriculturist and was also quite successful as a stock breeder and dealer. He passed away when his son Edwin was but four years of age and his widow died a few years later.

Edwin Herrington was reared in the vicinity of St. Louis and at the age of seventeen he set out from that city for the west making his way to Denver, Colorado, where he spent a few years. Having been trained to farm work, he continued along that line and was also connected with the ice business. In 1881, at the age of nineteen he made his way from Denver to Idaho, hoping to find better opportunities in a newer country. During the first summer he assisted in building the Ketchum smelters and then for several months was employed in a gold mine at Vienna, Idaho. Upon his return to Ketchum he was engaged in hauling water for five years, thus supplying the town from a near-by creek. He then went to Hailey, Idaho, where, in partnership with another gentleman, he opened a meat market, conducting that establishment from 1887 until 1889. He then bought a ranch, upon which he located and where he raised horses until 1892, in which year he sold out. For many succeeding years he did contract work and owned and operated a wagon freight line first in Payette and later in Owyhee county. Having carefully husbanded his earnings, he had in the meantime become the owner of considerable ranch property in Canyon county, about midway between Caldwell and Nampa. On one of these ranches he located, raising sheep and also hay, for which he found a favorable market. He continued in ranching and the sheep business until 1910 when he came to Boise. His business ability being recognized, he was elected commissioner of accounts and finances in 1912. That he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents is evident from the fact that he was twice reelected and filled the position for about eight years, making a most creditable record. He is a republican as far as national

politics is concerned but was elected on a nonpartisan ticket, having received generous support from both parties. In 1915 Mr. Herrington was elected for a term of four years and was again a candidate for the office in 1919, his past performance well entitling him to continuance in the position which he so ably administered.

Mr. Herrington has one son, Curtis, who at the age of seventeen joined Company H, Second Idaho Volunteers, April 17, 1917, and on November 23, 1917, his eighteenth birthday, he sailed at New York for over-seas duty with his regiment. He had been in France for over a year and a half when the armistice was signed, and held the rank of corporal in the Sixteenth United States Engineers.

Mr. Herrington of this review was connected with war activities, thus doing his share in supporting the country's democracy, and he served as a member of the local draft board. There is great credit due him for what he has achieved in life, as he started out without special advantages as a miner and cowpuncher in Idaho.

CLARENCE O. BALLOU.

Clarence O. Ballou, well known in the commercial circles of Boise as the president of the Ballou-Latimer Company, Limited, owners of a large retail drug store at the corner of Ninth and Idaho streets, was born on a farm in Cook county, Illinois, just west of Chicago, January 18, 1866, his parents being Orlando R. and Elizabeth (Boyd) Ballou. The father, who was of French Huguenot descent, traced his ancestry back to one who came to America with Roger Williams. Orlando R. Ballou was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, December 19, 1833, and died in 1910 at the age of seventy-seven years. Throughout his active business career he followed the occupation of farming and although he was not physically fit for active fighting service in the Civil war he did valuable work for the country as a master of transportation in the Union army. Three of his brothers were on the firing line, one of these being Major Sylvester Ballou. Mrs. Elizabeth Ballou still survives her husband and now resides with a daughter in Umatilla county, Oregon.

Clarence O. Ballou is the only member of the family residing in Idaho. At the age of six years, or in 1872, he accompanied his parents to Sonoma county, California, and in 1878 a removal was made to Umatilla county, Oregon, where the father spent his remaining days. The son passed his youth there and acquired a public school education in California and Oregon, while later he continued his studies at Whitman College of Walla Walla, Washington. When seventeen years of age he began learning the drug business in a store in Walla Walla and has since followed that pursuit, covering a period of about thirty-six years. He remained with the same firm in Walla Walla for thirteen years, or from 1883 until 1896, a fact indicative of his thorough reliability as well as capability. In the latter year, however, he came to Boise and for four years continued to act as a drug clerk in the store of Northrup & Joy, thus spending seventeen years with two houses. On the 18th of March, 1901, he joined with the late James B. Latimer in the purchase of the stock of drugs formerly owned by W. S. Galbraith on Eighth street in the old Odd Fellows building. The two men then organized and incorporated what became known as the Ballou-Latimer Company, Limited, of which Mr. Ballou has since been the president. Mr. Latimer became the vice president and so continued up to the time of his death in 1911, while W. H. Puckett was the secretary and treasurer, remaining as such until his death a few years ago. Mrs. James B. Latimer is now vice president, while Mrs. Teresa Puckett is the secretary and treasurer. On the 1st of January, 1913, the Ballou-Latimer Company removed their drug store to the present quarters in the McCarty building at the corner of Ninth and Idaho streets and today they have one of the best establishments of the kind not only in Boise but throughout Idaho. Mr. Ballou is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business and with every detail as well as its principle features and at all times has been actuated by a progressive spirit in the conduct of his interests. He has served as president of the Idaho State Board of Pharmacy for nine years, having been first appointed by Governor Gooding and reappointed by Governor James H. Hawley.

On the 6th of October, 1917, Mr. Ballou was married to Miss Mary C. Baillie, of Denver, Colorado. In politics he has always been a stalwart champion of republican principles but never an office seeker. He is a past noble grand of the

local lodge of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also of the Boise Commercial Club. Alert and energetic, he has readily recognized his opportunities, which he has utilized to good advantage, and along the legitimate lines of trade he has reached his present creditable and enviable position in the commercial circles of Idaho's capital.

FRANKLIN A. MILLER.

Franklin A. Miller, occupying the position of postmaster at St. Anthony, was born at St. George, Utah, September 3rd, 1879, and is a son of Arnold D. and Mary J. (Laub) Miller. The father was born in Iowa, while the mother's birth occurred in Utah, to which state Mr. Miller removed in 1852. He settled at St. George and took up railroading, which he followed for many years, during which time he laid out many places along the Denver & Rio Grande, including the station grounds at Cañon City and Pueblo. He was likewise connected with the building of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads, but eventually retired from railroad work and started for Canada. On reaching what is now St. Anthony, Idaho, however, he was so well pleased with the country, its conditions and its prospects that he remained in that locality. He took up land near by and at once began to till the soil and improve his place. He was numbered among the early settlers and contributed to the development and up-building of the region in many ways. He assisted in digging the first canal and was a member of the board of directors of the first canal company that was organized. He continued to engage in farming until 1909 and was then made field superintendent for the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, in which responsible position he continued for a number of years. He is now retired from business and at present is serving on a mission for the Mormon church in Australia, where he has been made president of the mission. For three years he has continued his church work in that country but regards St. Anthony as his home.

Franklin A. Miller was reared in St. Anthony, attending its public schools, and afterward became a student in the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah. When his education was completed he turned his attention to the abstract business in partnership with W. H. Carbine, of St. Anthony, and was thus engaged from 1901 until 1913. In the meantime he was graduated from the university on the completion of the law course, and he also read law under the direction of Phil Averitt, now of Rigby but then of St. Anthony. In 1912 Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar before the supreme court and for two years continued in the practice of law, after which he was appointed in June, 1913, to the position of postmaster of St. Anthony, in which capacity he has since served. He is very capable, prompt and obliging in the discharge of the duties of the office and has therefore made a popular official. He was also manager for the Fremont Abstract Company for about seven years and has extensive farming interests in Fremont county, where he is conducting a cattle business on a large scale. His farm property embraces three hundred and twenty acres near St. Anthony.

In May, 1900, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Bertha A. Flint, and they became the parents of six children: Franklin A., William R., Eva Maude, Arnold W., Rulon G. and Verna May. The wife and mother passed away in October, 1915, after a short illness, and in January, 1918, Mr. Miller wedded Bettie M. Hunter.

Mr. Miller belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and has held offices therein, serving for nine or ten years as general superintendent of Sunday schools of the state. He votes with the democratic party and for fifteen or twenty years has been actively interested in politics.

EUGENE B. SHERMAN.

An orderly progression has brought Eugene B. Sherman through successive steps in the educational field to a point where he is now a dominant factor in the commercial circles of Boise as the vice president of the C. R. Shaw Wholesale Lumber Company. A native son of Iowa, he was born in Clarksville, December 25, 1872, his parents being Rev. Eugene L. and Harriet (Sheffer) Sherman, the former



J. A. Miller

a Congregational minister who passed away in Fairfield, Nebraska, in 1896 at the age of fifty-one years. He was a graduate of Northwestern University of Chicago and for a quarter of a century was active in the Congregational ministry in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. His widow survives and is now living in Boise with Eugene B. Sherman, her only son. The only daughter of the family is Mrs. Carol Doubrava, living in Brogan, Oregon. Mrs. Sherman has reached the age of sixty-nine years.

Eugene B. Sherman was educated in the Northwestern University of Chicago and the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, being graduated from the latter institution in 1895 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In early manhood he took up the profession of teaching, beginning at the age of nineteen and devoting twelve years to that work in Nebraska. He was during that period superintendent of schools in various Nebraska cities, including Fairfield, North Bend, Schuyler and Columbus, and for two years filled the responsible position of superintendent of the Nebraska State Reform School for Boys at Kearney. In 1909 he withdrew from the profession of teaching to turn his attention to commercial pursuits, which he believed offered a more lucrative outlook. Removing to Boise, he has been engaged in the lumber business in this city since 1910, when he became associated with C. R. Shaw and is now the vice president of the C. R. Shaw Wholesale Lumber Company, to which position he was elected in 1912, and thus has voice in the active management of one of the important lumber interests of the state.

In 1896 Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Maud Shaw, a niece of C. R. Shaw, his partner in the business. She was born in Missouri, was educated in the University of Nebraska and became a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma, while Mr. Sherman is a member of the Delta Tau Delta and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. To Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have been born three sons, Eugene P., Theodore A. and Frederick, aged respectively twenty-one, seventeen and fourteen years. The eldest is now a midshipman in the United States navy and is manifesting the spirit of an ancestry ever characterized by patriotism and loyal devotion to country.

Mr. Sherman is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and is a direct descendant of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but while recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, he has never sought nor desired office as a reward for party fealty. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and also to the Rotary Club. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, and fraternally he is an Elk and a Mason. He has served as master of three different lodges and has ever been a loyal exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the craft.

WILLIAM W. PARISH.

William W. Parish, county commissioner of the second district of Twin Falls county and actively identified with farming interests in that locality, was born at Fincastle, Ohio, October 17, 1873, and is a son of John T. and Sarah C. (Melvin) Parish. The father was born in Ohio in 1838 and the mother's birth occurred in Winchester, that state. They were married at Winchester, Ohio, where John T. Parish followed farming throughout his remaining days, passing away in 1917 at the age of seventy-nine years. He was always a staunch republican in his political views and at the time of the Civil war enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry and served for more than four years with the Union army, participating in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Cumberland Gap and Chickamauga, where he was wounded, while his brother Robert was killed in that battle. At the close of the war John T. Parish was mustered out in Ohio. In 1890 he served as census enumerator at Fincastle, Ohio, and was also justice of the peace there.

William W. Parish spent his boyhood days in the Buckeye state, pursuing his education to the age of eighteen years, and in 1892 he removed to Piatt county, Illinois, where he was employed as a farm hand. He also attended school in that county and also the Normal University at Normal, Illinois, and later taught school at Bellflower, Illinois, for two years and for three years at Cisco in the same state. He afterward engaged in the hardware and machinery business at Cisco for eight years and in 1905 he came to Twin Falls, Idaho, purchasing a farm on Sucker Flat. He became the owner of eighty acres of land which he developed and improved,

erecting buildings thereon, and later he bought and sold several farms. In June, 1919, he disposed of his first eighty-acre tract. In 1916 he had purchased two hundred and fifty acres which he cultivated, bringing the place to a high state of development, and he is still owner of that property. He likewise has a fine home near Twin Falls, standing in the midst of a tract of eleven and a half acres, and there he now resides.

In 1900 Mr. Parish was married to Miss Pearl E. McCartney, a daughter of Thomas H. and Cynthia A. (Madden) McCartney and a native of Cisco, Illinois, where her parents are farming people. Mr. and Mrs. Parish have five children: Velma, Wilma, Wayne, Helen and Evelyn.

Mr. Parish is identified with the Masons and with the Knights of Pythias. He is serving as a member of the school board of Twin Falls and is representing the second district of Twin Falls county on the board of county commissioners. His public duties have ever been faithfully discharged, whether in office or out of it, and he is most loyal to the best interests and welfare of the community in which he makes his home.

WILLIAM L. ATHAY.

William L. Athay, proprietor of the Owyhee Pharmacy, in the Owyhee Hotel block of Boise, is a native son of Idaho his birth having occurred in Bear Lake county, December 25, 1888. He is a son of William and Emma (Smith) Athay, who now resides in Utah. His education was acquired in the public schools of Idaho and Utah, and he became a resident of Boise in 1903. Throughout practically his entire life he has been identified with the drug trade and is a registered pharmacist. In May, 1915, he founded the Owyhee Pharmacy, which is one of the best in Boise. The store is well appointed and carries an excellent line of drugs and druggists' sundries, while the business methods of the house commend it to a liberal patronage.

Mr. Athay was married to Miss Ruth Davies a native of Iowa, and they have two sons. The religious faith of the family is that the Episcopal church, and Mr. Athay is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also with the Boise Commercial Club.

D. D. CAMPBELL.

D. D. Campbell, street commissioner of Caldwell, was born in Kent county, Ontario, Canada, September 16, 1855, and in 1869, when a youth of fourteen years, went to Iowa in company with his parents, Duncan and Mary (McCall) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Scotland. From Iowa they removed to South Dakota, where the father followed farming until his death on the 24th of January, 1903. The mother passed away two days later and thus a double funeral was held.

D. D. Campbell, spending his boyhood and youth in Iowa, acquired his education in the schools of that state and on the 8th of September, 1878, when a young man of twenty-three years, left home and made his way to Nebraska for the purpose of taking up a homestead. After traveling quite extensively through that state and Kansas and recognizing the fact that the settlers had prospered very slightly, he became discouraged and made his way to Idaho, arriving at Weiser in May, 1879. He then went to work for Woodson Jeffreys, a farmer, but remained with him only a brief period, when the trend of his life was changed through an accident which occurred to his friend, Fred Woods, who had accompanied Mr. Campbell from Minneapolis, Kansas, and who had secured work at splitting rails in the hills north of Weiser. Mr. Woods had his hand badly bruised and Mr. Campbell accompanied him to Boise to see a physician. They traveled by stage and when they reached their destination they had but seventy-five cents. Mr. Woods secured work as waiter in the hotel for his board until his hand was healed and then in a short time returned to Kansas. Mr. Campbell, however, obtained employment in a saw-mill above Boise, called the Clark Mill, but as he could not obtain his pay he left that position and entered the employ of J. P. Wilson, a farmer, with whom he continued for five years. In the spring of 1884 he took up his abode in Caldwell and established a livery business, which he conducted for a quarter of a century.

Success attended him in this venture and the liberal patronage which was accorded him made him one of the prosperous men of the community. He also became president of the Western National Bank of Caldwell, and further extending his banking interests, was elected to the presidency of the Middleton State Bank. While thus engaged in banking he disposed of his livery business. Because of failing health he afterward took up his abode upon his ranch, located near Caldwell, on the west side of the river. He devoted two years to farming but contracted rheumatism and returned to Caldwell. In 1913 he entered upon active work for the city and has since occupied civic positions, being the present road commissioner. He has also served for two terms as sheriff of Canyon county and was a member of the city council for nine years, while for twelve years he served on the school board.

In 1887 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Basheba Moudy, who was born in Illinois and came to Idaho with her parents, James and Elizabeth Moudy, in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell now have five children: Viola, the wife of Charles Miller, of La Grande, Oregon; and Enos, twenty-seven years of age, Goldie, Eldora and Catherine, all at home. Mr. Campbell is held in high esteem by all who know him and is a very genial and companionable man whose sterling worth has gained for him warm friendship.

R. G. HITCHCOCK.

R. G. Hitchcock has been engaged in the jewelry trade in Boise since September, 1911, and is numbered among the progressive young business men of the city. He was born in Oberlin, Kansas, March 15, 1886, the youngest of the six children, five sons and a daughter, who were born to John B. and Julia (Wendall) Hitchcock. The paternal grandfather came from England and settled first in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where John B. Hitchcock was born and reared. Removing to Kansas, he settled at Oberlin, where he engaged in the banking business, being president of what is now the Farmers National Bank at the time of his death, which occurred when his son, R. G. Hitchcock, was but five years of age. The mother, who is of Scotch and German descent, is now living at Courtland, Kansas, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Hitchcock was not only well known as a banker but also as a breeder of fine race horses, of which he owned forty-eight head at the time of his death.

R. G. Hitchcock was reared and educated in his native city but left school when fifteen years of age and entered upon an apprenticeship to the jeweler's trade. When eighteen years of age he pursued a course in watch making in Kansas City and on attaining his majority became proprietor of a store of his own in Oberlin, Kansas, since which time he has carried on business on his own account, first in Oberlin and later in Kimball and at Sturgis, South Dakota, while finally, in 1911, he came to Boise, where he has since conducted one of the fine jewelry stores of the state.

On the 25th of July, 1910, Mr. Hitchcock was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Metcalf, of Oberlin, Kansas, a former schoolmate, and they have one daughter, Harriet, born February 4, 1913. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also to the Boise Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all that has to do with the progress and development of the city. In politics he maintains an independent course and has never been a candidate for office, but his aid and cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further plans and measures for the general good, for in matters of citizenship, as in his private business affairs, he is actuated by an undaunted spirit of progressiveness and enterprise.

LEWIS H. NEAL.

Lewis Neal, cashier of the St. Anthony Bank & Trust Company at St. Anthony, Fremont county, is a wide-awake and progressive business man and citizen whose worth in financial circles in his section of the state is widely acknowledged. He was born in Fort Scott, Kansas, October 11, 1884, and is a son of S. L. and Sarah E. (Harbour) Neal, who are natives of Ohio. The father became one of the pioneer settlers of Kansas, taking up his abode near Fort Scott when

the work of development and improvement had scarcely been begun in that section. There he engaged in farming and and stock raising and has since continued the cultivation of his place. His wife is also living.

Upon the homestead farm in Bourbon county, Kansas, Lewis H. Neal spent his youthful days and the district schools afforded him his educational opportunities. During vacation periods he worked in the fields and remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, after which he spent eight months in traveling around the country looking for a suitable location. He finally purchased land near Blackfoot, Idaho, and there kept "bachelor's hall" for three years. On the expiration of that period he was offered a position in the First National Bank of Blackfoot and accepted same, leaving his brother to operate the ranch. He started in the bank in a minor position at a salary of but thirty-five dollars per month, but steadily worked his way upward until he became assistant cashier and a director. He was with that bank until August, 1914, when he came to St. Anthony to accept the position of assistant cashier with the St. Anthony Bank & Trust Company. He was not long in demonstrating his ability and his faithfulness and after six months was made cashier. He is also one of the directors of the bank and still retains his financial interest in the First National Bank at Blackfoot. His fellow officers in the St. Anthony Bank & Trust Company are: M. J. Gray, president; and James G. Gwinn, vice president. The bank is capitalized for thirty thousand dollars, has a surplus of equal amount and deposits amounting to five hundred thousand dollars. This bank was organized on the 26th of February, 1907, and has enjoyed a prosperous existence to the present time.

Mr. Neal is not only connected with the St. Anthony institution but is also the president of the First State Bank of Drummond, Idaho, and is the treasurer of the Ashton-St. Anthony Power Company, which is the largest independent company in the state. He likewise has farming interests in Fremont county. Politically he is a democrat but not an office seeker. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and his life has at all times measured up to high standards of manhood and citizenship.

ALBERT K. STEUNENBERG.

Albert K. Steunenberg, or "A. K.," as he was generally known among his friends, came of sturdy Dutch stock, his father and mother being natives of Holland, his father emigrating to America in the year 1843 at the age of nineteen, first settling at Keokuk, Iowa, but later moving to Knoxville, where A. K. was born September 11, 1862. His father, Benardus Steunenberg, was a shoemaker by trade, served his adopted country in the Mexican war and showed his native force by educating himself through study in the intervals of his work. It is said that his proficiency in the English language was attained through careful study of the English Bible in connection with the text in his native language. The Bible he used for this purpose is still a treasured heirloom in the family. He died at Caldwell, Idaho, in April, 1907. This sturdy Dutch couple reared a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom moved to the west. Of these John, Will, Frank, A. K. and Charles made their homes in Caldwell, as did all of the sisters, Mrs. Delia Brobst, Mrs. Lizzie Van Wyngarden, Mrs. Grace Crookham, and Josephine. George is a major in the United States Army.

A. K. graduated from the high school at Knoxville, Iowa, and then served a three years' apprenticeship to the printer's trade. He early displayed literary tastes which developed into love of books and a remarkable ability in the use of the English language. Deciding to branch out, he came west and landed in Caldwell in the year 1886 without money but with native force, ambition and aggressiveness that soon won him a place in the new location. His genuine kindliness and keen sense of humor made him many friends. He used to like to tell that in his early days in Caldwell he slept under the band stand that was built on a vacant lot where the Saratoga Hotel was afterward built.

His brother Frank, afterward Governor Steunenberg, came out about this time and was associated with A. K. in the ownership and publishing of the Caldwell Tribune that he purchased and edited for about seven years, and which was afterward sold to R. H. Davis. A. K. became prominent in the Odd Fellows Lodge, edited the Odd Fellows fraternal paper, and perhaps during his life did more than any other one man for the up-



ALBERT K. STEUNENBERG



building of the order in the state. He filled in succession all the important offices and was signally honored in every way by the lodge.

One of the pleasant things in his life was the close relationship and mutual dependence that existed between A. K. and Frank, although their tastes and abilities differed. Frank went into politics and won a place both in the state and the nation because of his fearless stand for law and order, but to the day of his death he went to A. K. for advice and counsel, as did A. K. to him.

After the sale of the Tribune Mr. Steunenberg, in the year 1895, in company with John C. Rice, Sam Chaney, Robert Aikman, Jacob Plowhead, James Ballantyne and others started the Caldwell Commercial Bank, of which he became cashier and the moving spirit. He threw the force of his ability and capacity for work into this new line and the little bank under his direction grew steadily and its cashier soon became known as a safe, careful but thoroughly aggressive and resourceful financier. The bank soon outgrew its quarters and was reincorporated with larger capital and a new building erected in 1903. About this time he planned the establishment of a chain of banks throughout the state and was successful in this because of his keen insight into business opportunities. He established the first bank at St. Anthony, one at Paris and one at Glens Ferry in Idaho, and banks at Wallowa and Vale in Oregon. He was a student, thoroughly mastering financial problems, and at the time of his death—March 17, 1907—he was recognized as one of the foremost bankers in the northwest.

In the community Mr. Steunenberg was always a leader and took an active interest in everything that tended to its betterment. He was clerk of the school board for many years and mayor of Caldwell in 1902-1903. He was a keen thinker along political, social and industrial lines, a student, but also a man of quick, decisive action and sound judgment.

With his many duties and interests, Mr. Steunenberg never lacked time to devote to his home and his family, and it was in the home that his life centered. It was in 1890 that he married Miss Carrie M. Coulter, of Knoxville, Iowa, bringing his bride to Caldwell. To these parents were born three children, Bess, Ancil and Tom. With the increase of income their home became more spacious and modern, but it never lost the homely feeling of simplicity and genuine hospitality.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

George W. Smith, general manager of the Smith-Veatch Realty Company of Boise, is a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Dewitt, October 8, 1878. His parents were Luther M. and Miranda L. (Burroughs) Smith, both of whom have passed away. They were born, reared and married in Vermont and on leaving New England took up their abode in New York state, whence they removed to Iowa in 1877. Their last years were passed in Nebraska, where the father had conducted business as a hardware merchant. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, while the mother was of Scotch lineage. The Burroughs family has long been represented in the United States, having been founded in the new world by a Scotchman who came on the first ship that followed the Mayflower.

George W. Smith was largely reared in the town of Ulysses, Butler county, Nebraska, and his education was acquired in its public schools. When eighteen years of age he secured a teacher's license but never followed the profession of teaching. In his youth when not in school he devoted his time to clerking in stores after reaching the age of twelve and thus acquainted himself with the grocery and hardware trades but never followed those pursuits on his own account. When nineteen years of age he enlisted for service as a private in Company L, Second Nebraska Regiment, for service in the Spanish-American war and with his command was sent to Chickamauga Park but did not reach the firing line. When twenty years of age he became manager of a lumberyard in Nebraska and from 1899 until 1903 was a resident of San Francisco, California, where he occupied the position of cashier with the New York Life Insurance Company. Later he was transferred by that company to Boise, where he continued to act as cashier until 1906, when he was sent to Portland, Oregon, and after serving as cashier in that city for a year he resigned and returned to Boise. Since 1908 he has been prominently and successfully engaged in the real estate business and in 1910 became one of the incorporators of the Wilson-Smith Realty Company, of which he was

elected secretary. He purchased the Wilson interest in the business in 1914 and was the sole owner until July, 1919, when John W. Veatch became associated with him under the firm name of the Smith-Veatch Realty Company. They have built up an extensive realty business, negotiating many important property transfers, and are thoroughly well versed concerning realty values throughout the city.

Mr. Smith was married to Mary H. Colby, of Boise, and their son, John Baker Smith, is now seven years of age. Mr. Smith is a member of the Spanish War Veterans and is also eligible, through the maternal line, to membership in the Society of American Wars. He has been dependent upon his own resources largely from the age of twelve years and through the steps of an orderly progression has reached a creditable place among the business men of his adopted city.

JOHN L. BALLIF, JR.

John L. Ballif, Jr., whose close connection with the interests of Rexburg is indicated in the statement that he is the proprietor of one of its leading mercantile establishments and is also mayor of the city, was born in Logan, Utah, August 9, 1887. He is a son of John L. and Emma (Smith) Ballif, also natives of Utah. The father worked for a clothing firm at Logan, Utah, for seventeen years and in 1900 came to Rexburg, where he purchased an interest in the Flamm department store, with which he was thus connected until 1905. He then established business on his own account as a dealer in ladies' and men's furnishing goods under the firm style of Ballif & Thatcher. This association was maintained until 1911, at which time a change in the personnel of the house occurred and the firm name of J. L. Ballif & Sons was assumed.

John L. Ballif, Jr., was educated in the public schools, pursuing the work to the eighth grade in Logan, while later he spent two years as a student in the Agricultural College there and for one year was a pupil in the Ricks Normal College at Rexburg. In 1908 he was called on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served until 1911 in Switzerland and France. He there learned the French language. Upon his return in 1911 he engaged in business with his father and has since been identified with the store, being recognized as one of the progressive young merchants of Rexburg. He closely studies trade conditions, has displayed a most progressive spirit in the conduct of his business affairs, and through indefatigable energy and unflinching effort has contributed in marked measure to the success of the business.

On the 3d of April, 1912, Mr. Ballif was married to Miss Cora Hansen and they have become the parents of one child, Marsha, who was born June 19, 1919. Mr. Ballif has held various offices in the church and has always been keenly interested in the moral progress of his community. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and on the 27th of April, 1919, he was elected mayor of Rexburg. In this connection he is giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration, characterized by various needed reforms and improvements. He also occupies a prominent position in commercial circles and is now the president of the board of directors of the United Mercantile Company of Rexburg. He exemplifies in his life the spirit of western progress and improvement and a spirit of modern enterprise which is constantly reaching out along broadening lines in connection with the upbuilding of this section of the country. At the same time he has promoted his individual interests along well defined lines that have led to gratifying results.

HARRY F. WOOD.

For more than a decade Harry F. Wood has been a resident of Nampa and throughout this period has so directed his efforts that success in a business way has come to him and at the same time has commanded the respect and confidence of all by reason of straightforward methods and undaunted industry. Mr. Wood was born at Cobden, Illinois, July 16, 1873, and there attended the graded and high schools, while later he pursued a three years' course in the Beloit

College of Beloit, Wisconsin. Upon his return to his native state he entered the fruit package manufacturing house of H. A. Du Bois and working his way upward, became manager, his duties in connection with the business extending from the buying of the lumber in the tree to the selling of the finished product of the factory. His efficiency and reliability are indicated in the fact that he remained for eleven years with that company, after which he spent two years as traveling representative of the Morrison-Ricker Manufacturing Company of Grinnell, Iowa, and was the first man to introduce the ventilated gauntlet automobile glove made by that house.

In the spring of 1909 Mr. Wood arrived in Nampa, Idaho, and became book-keeper and credit man with the Robb Clothing Company, with which he remained until the death of Mr. Robb in 1913, when he was made business manager of the company's stores at Nampa and at Weiser, thus continuing until the business was closed out by Mr. Robb's widow. On the 1st of September, 1917, Mr. Wood entered into partnership with E. B. O'Donnell for the conduct of a real estate agency under the firm style of O'Donnell & Wood. They handle both city and farm property and have enjoyed large sales. Aside from this undertaking they are identified with mining interests and Mr. Wood is the secretary and treasurer of the Golden Sickle mine, in which capacity he has served since the organization of the company in July, 1916. He is also a member of its board of directors and he likewise owns a farm property situated a mile and a half from Nampa, while his real estate investments also include city property.

In February, 1898, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Anson, of Centralia, Illinois, and they have become the parents of four children. George Frederick nineteen years of age, was in the service of his country as a member of the Oil and Gas Unit in France, having enlisted on the 10th of July, 1918, and landing at Brest, France, on the 13th of October after having received a thorough course consisting of thirty lectures in the scientific handling of gas and lubricants in Washington, D. C. Norman W., sixteen years of age, is a junior in the Nampa high school. Harry Anson, twelve years of age, is also a high school pupil. John Scott, ten years of age, is yet in the grades.

Mr. Wood, while an active and representative business man of Nampa, has also found time to assist in promoting community interests and served for one term as a member of the city council and at the present writing is a member of the library board. He recognizes the opportunities and obligations in matters of citizenship and fully meets the latter just as truly as he utilizes the former.

DONALD S. WHITEHEAD.

Donald S. Whitehead is one of the proprietors of the Whitehead Drug Store, owned entirely by himself and father, the latter establishing the business in 1888, so that it is now the pioneer establishment of the kind in the city continuously conducted. William S. Whitehead, the father, was born in New Jersey, September 10, 1866 and came to Boise from Three Oaks, Michigan. The son was born in Three Oaks, October 10, 1888, and was therefore but three months old when his parents removed to Boise in December of that year. Both parents are still living. The mother bore the maiden name of Louise M. Strehle and she, too, was born in Three Oaks, Michigan. She became the mother of but two children, the daughter being Alice, now the wife of Ernest Lang, of Detroit.

Passing through consecutive grades in the public schools of Boise, Donald S. Whitehead was graduated from the high school at the age of fifteen years and completed a course in the University of Idaho at Moscow in 1907, winning the degree of Bachelor of Science. Since 1908 he has been a partner of his father in the Whitehead Drug Store, owning a half interest. He learned the drug business in his father's establishment and brought to its conduct a progressive spirit and well formulated ideas which have been of practical worth in the development of the trade. An extensive line of drugs and druggists' sundries is carried and the reliable business methods of the house also constitute a basis upon which has been built the continued success of the firm. Donald S. Whitehead is a member of the Idaho State Pharmaceutical Association and his standing in trade circles is indi-

cated in the fact that he was elected its secretary in 1914 and reelection continued him in the office for three years.

Mr. Whitehead has always voted with the republican party. While in the university he became a member of Beta Theta Pi, and his religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Congregational church, of which he served as treasurer. His chief recreation is motoring. He belongs to the Boise Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all of its plans and projects for the development and upbuilding of the city and the extension of its trade relations. He also has membership in the Boise Rotary Club and in Masonry has attained high rank. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Consistory Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On the 17th of November, 1909, Mr. Whitehead was married to Miss Muriel Gertrude Shaw, who was born in Emmetsburg, Iowa, and is a graduate of the Boise high school. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, whose birth occurred December 6, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead are well known in the social circles of Boise, where the number of their friends is almost coextensive with the number of their acquaintances.

JOHN FRANKLIN NESBITT.

John Franklin Nesbitt has contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding and development of Payette and his section of the state through the important part which he has played in banking circles and in the development of agricultural and irrigation interests. He was born in Greensboro, Vermont, February 4, 1852, and is a son of J. F. and Jennetta (Taylor) Nesbitt. They came to America in 1830, having been married in Glasgow, Scotland, two years previously. The father followed shoemaking in his native country but immediately on his arrival in the new world took up the occupation of farming. He was at that time thirty years of age. He passed away in Greensboro, Vermont, in 1862, while the mother, long surviving him, departed this life in 1883.

John F. Nesbitt attended the graded schools of his native city, from which in due course of time he was graduated. When fifteen years of age he went to Mapleton, Kansas, where he worked as a farm hand for seven years. In the spring of 1874 he came to Idaho, settling near Mountain Home, where he was employed at farm work for two years and was then put in charge of J. B. Emery's freighting outfit and engaged in teaming between Kelton, Utah, the nearest railroad point, and Idaho City.

Mr. Nesbitt dates his residence in Payette from 1880, at which time he purchased a squatter's right to one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land. He concentrated his attention upon farming and stock raising and, meeting with success in his undertakings, added to his property from time to time until he is now the owner of four hundred acres of rich and arable land. Extending his efforts into other fields, he became one of the organizers of the Bank of Commerce at Payette and in connection with A. J. McFarland he built an irrigating ditch which supplies water to their respective places, which are adjoining properties. He was also the organizer of the Payette National Bank and for many years its vice president. His judgment is sound, his sagacity keen and his enterprise unflinching. These qualities constitute a broad basis upon which to build success, and as the years have passed Mr. Nesbitt has prospered in his undertakings.

In August, 1882, Mr. Nesbitt was married to Miss Mary J. Stuart, a daughter of John and Mary Jane (Scott) Stuart, who were natives of Ireland and came to America in 1846. The father was a mechanic and farmer who settled at Pittsfield, Illinois, where the daughter Mary Jane was born. She came to Idaho in 1880, making her way direct to Falk, where she lived with her uncle, William S. Stuart, an early settler and respected pioneer of that district. She taught school at Emmett, Idaho, for two years prior to her marriage and since that important event she has presided with gracious hospitality over their home. To Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt have been born the following named. John W., a farmer and stock raiser residing in the Pahsimari valley of Idaho, married Martha Beach, a native daughter of this state, and they have three children, Frank, Joseph and Comfort Gladys. George F., who follows farming and stock raising at Big Willow, Idaho, married Miss Priscilla Higgenbottom and



MR. AND MRS. JOHN F. NESBITT

is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Milton S. is also represented on another page of this volume. Oscar died in infancy. Elmer H., who is engaged in farming and stock raising, married Io Kenward, a native of Provo, Utah, and they have two children, Kenward and David. Iva M. is teaching school at New Plymouth, Idaho, and is a graduate of the Idaho State Normal School. Clarence S., a teacher at Eagle, Idaho, was graduated from the Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon.

In political views Mr. Nesbitt has always been a stalwart republican, and served as county commissioner of Canyon county in 1900-2. He was also for some years chairman of school district No. 20 near Falk, Idaho. Throughout his life he has been actuated by a progressive spirit that has recognized and utilized each opportunity. His labors have been wisely directed, and step by step he has advanced toward the goal of prosperity. Winning a handsome competence through his farming operations, he then turned his attention to banking and again has made for himself an honored name and place in business circles.

WILLIAM F. BEE.

William F. Bee, proprietor of the Overland Pharmacy of Boise, was born in Provo, Utah, April 15, 1881, a son of Robert and Lillian (Clive) Bee. The father, a native of England, came with his parents to the United States when a little lad. He was a son of Samuel B. and Grace Bee, who were among the pioneer settlers of Utah. Robert Bee, the father, is still living at Provo, Utah, and is enjoying good health at the age of seventy-three years. He is now living retired after long connection with mercantile interests and is also a director of the Farmers & Merchants Bank. His wife was born in Salt Lake City and passed away several years ago. Their family numbered six children, four sons and two daughters.

William F. Bee was graduated from the Proctor Academy of Provo, Utah, with the class of 1910 and afterward spent two years in a drug store at Salt Lake City. When nineteen years of age he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in which he pursued his studies for three years, winning the Doctor of Pharmacy degree upon his graduation with the class of 1904. Returning to Salt Lake City, he then spent two years in the drug store of Druehl & Franken, whose establishment is the leading one of the kind in Salt Lake, afterwards becoming a member of the firm. In 1906 he removed to Boise where they purchased the Overland Pharmacy. Mr. Bee later purchased the interests of his Salt Lake associates and is now president and manager of the concern, having today the leading drug store of the state. Neat, tasteful and attractive in its arrangement, the stock includes everything known to the drug trade, and the progressive methods of the house and the thorough reliability of the proprietor are strong elements in the continued growth of the business. Mr. Bee's standing in trade circles is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Idaho State Pharmaceutical Association.

On the 17th of October, 1905, Mr. Bee was married to Miss Marjorie Ivie, of Salt Lake City, and they have one son, William F., Jr., born December 25, 1912. The parents are members of the Congregational church.

Mr. Bee during his college days became a member of Phi Theta Sigma. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Boise Commercial Club, and in his political views is a republican, giving staunch support to the party yet never seeking or desiring office. He is particularly fond of the arts, is well known in local musical circles and for the past five years has been the president of the Boise Symphony Orchestra.

JOHN W. HENRY.

John W. Henry, one of the partners in the house furnishing goods store of John Henry & Sons at Idaho Falls, was born in Rock Springs, Wyoming, in September, 1897, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Blackburn) Henry, who are natives of England. They came to America soon after the Civil war and for a time resided

in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, after which they returned to England. Mr. Henry made seven trips back and forth between America and his native land and in 1872 finally took up his abode in Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad. He continued with that corporation in Wyoming and with the Utah Northern until 1893, when he came to Idaho Falls and engaged in the house furnishing goods business, continuing active in the management and control of the store until 1907, when he sold the business to his two sons, John W. and Dwight. Since that time the father has made his home in California and the mother is also living. While a resident of Idaho Mr. Henry was a most prominent and active factor in the development and upbuilding of this section of the state. He put up the first lawful fence in the country and was one of the original builders of the Anderson canals. He homesteaded and engaged in ranching for nine years prior to his withdrawal from the furniture business and his activities along these various lines constituted an important element in the substantial development of the section in which he made his home.

John W. Henry attended the public schools of Idaho Falls and his business training was received under the direction of his father, for when his textbooks were put aside he entered the store. He has since been very active in the business and not a little of the continued success of the firm is attributable to his efforts. They carry a large line of house furnishings, in fact have the largest stock in their part of the state. John W. Henry erected their present building in 1901. It is a two story and basement structure forty-four by one hundred and twenty-seven feet, and they occupy the entire building besides renting other space for storage. Something of the volume of their trade is indicated in the fact that they now have sixteen employees.

In November, 1904, Mr. Henry was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Ward, and they have become the parents of a son, Darold John, who was born February 12, 1911. Mr. Henry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In Masonry he has taken the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His wife has membership in the Baptist church and they are both highly esteemed people, occupying an enviable position in social circles. In politics Mr. Henry is a democrat but not an office seeker, his attention and energy being concentrated upon his business affairs. He is bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive effort and administrative direction. He possesses tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose and a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense.

GEORGE O. BUHN.

George O. Buhn, who since 1910 has been identified with commercial interests in Boise as owner of a well appointed jewelry store, dates his active connection with the jewelry trade from 1900, when he opened a store in Redlands, California. At a later period he was engaged in the same line of business in Washington and thence removed to Idaho, where for almost a decade he has figured as one of the wide-awake and enterprising merchants of the capital city. He was born in Prescott, Wisconsin, October 3, 1880, a son of George O. and Julia M. (Johnston) Buhn, both of whom were natives of Christiania, Norway. They were married, however, in the United States. The father is still living at the age of sixty-seven years—a retired blacksmith who is now visiting his son in Boise, but the mother passed away in 1907. George O. Buhn, Jr., has a brother, Edward H., who is also a jeweler, conducting business at Portland, Oregon. The only sister is Mrs. Cora C. MacMillan, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In early boyhood George O. Buhn went from Wisconsin to Illinois and learned the jewelry business in the Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria between the ages of seventeen and twenty years. He served a three years' apprenticeship to the trade and he has never sought to change his occupation, finding in the jewelry business a congenial and profitable pursuit. With his removal to the west he located in Redlands, California, where he established and conducted a store for five years. He afterward spent a similar period in the state of Wash-

ington. For two years prior to 1910 he was proprietor of a jewelry store in Bellingham. Previous to and also during that period he was the owner of jewelry stores at Sedro Woolley and at Blaine, Washington, conducting all three establishments at the same time. In 1910 he removed from the state of Washington to Idaho, taking up his abode in Boise, where he established his present store, which he has since conducted with profit, carrying a large and attractive line of goods for which he finds a ready sale.

On the 24th of February, 1911, Mr. Buhn was married to Miss Mina M. Clark, of Boise, a cultured and highly educated business woman. She is a native of Burr Oak, Iowa. Mr. Buhn is a Mason of high degree and he and his wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star. He has become a Knight Templar in the York Rite and a Consistory Mason in the Scottish Rite and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past master of Oriental Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M.; a past high priest of Boise Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., and generalissimo of Idaho Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His chief recreation comes from hunting and fishing. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for the candidate whom he regards as best qualified for office without considering party ties. He has an interesting military record, having formerly belonged to Company G of the Seventh Regiment of the California National Guard, and he is the proud possessor of two sharpshooter medals which were won in rifle contests during his young manhood in California. He belongs to both the Idaho State Jewelers' Association and the National Jewelers' Association.

WARREN A. LINDSEY.

Warren A. Lindsey, lawyer and government land expert whose practice is largely before the United States land office in Boise, is also identified with the commercial interests of the city as proprietor of a paint store at 709 Bannock street. He was born in Centerburg, Knox county, Ohio, July 29, 1846, and is the only living child of the Rev. Ebenezer and Maria (Houk) Lindsey, the former a minister of the Methodist church. The father was born in Richland county, Ohio, and the mother's birth occurred in Knox county of the same state. He was a son of John and Ella Lindsey, the former a native of Scotland, while the latter was born in Denmark. The great-grandfather of Warren A. Lindsey in the paternal line came to America from Scotland at the time of the Revolutionary war and served with the French troops who were giving aid to the colonies. Throughout the intervening period down to the present representatives of the family have ever been loyal and devoted citizens of the republic, contributing to the progress and improvement of the various communities in which they have lived. The Rev. Ebenezer Lindsey spent his entire life in Ohio as a minister of the Methodist faith and did much to further the moral development of the state.

Warren A. Lindsey was reared in Knox, Defiance and Williams counties of Ohio, as the family removed from place to place according to the itinerant custom of the Methodist ministry at that time. His early education was acquired in the public schools and he afterward attended Oberlin College. During the Civil war he served in the quartermaster's department, though but a boy in years, and it was after the close of hostilities that he pursued his college course, covering three years. He cast his first presidential vote for Grant and Colfax at Rome City, Noble county, Indiana, in the year 1868.

It was in 1869 that Mr. Lindsey became proprietor of a drug store at Brimfield, Noble county, Indiana, and he remained in the drug business at Bloomington, Illinois, from 1869 until 1871. In the latter year he established a drug store in Licking county, Ohio, where he remained until 1878. He then made his way westward to Kansas, where he lived until 1899, occupying a clerkship in the government land office at Kirwin, that state, for twenty-one years. He likewise became proprietor of a drug store at Kirwin, which was conducted by his younger brother. In 1899 Mr. Lindsey of this review removed to Boise. He had previously studied law at Kirwin and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1893. Since establishing his home in Boise he has practiced his profession largely before the United States land

office and is recognized as an expert in land matters. He makes a specialty of practice of this class and he has been accorded a large clientage of this character. He is likewise proprietor of a paint store at 709 Bannock street and his commercial interests are also proving to him a source of gratifying income.

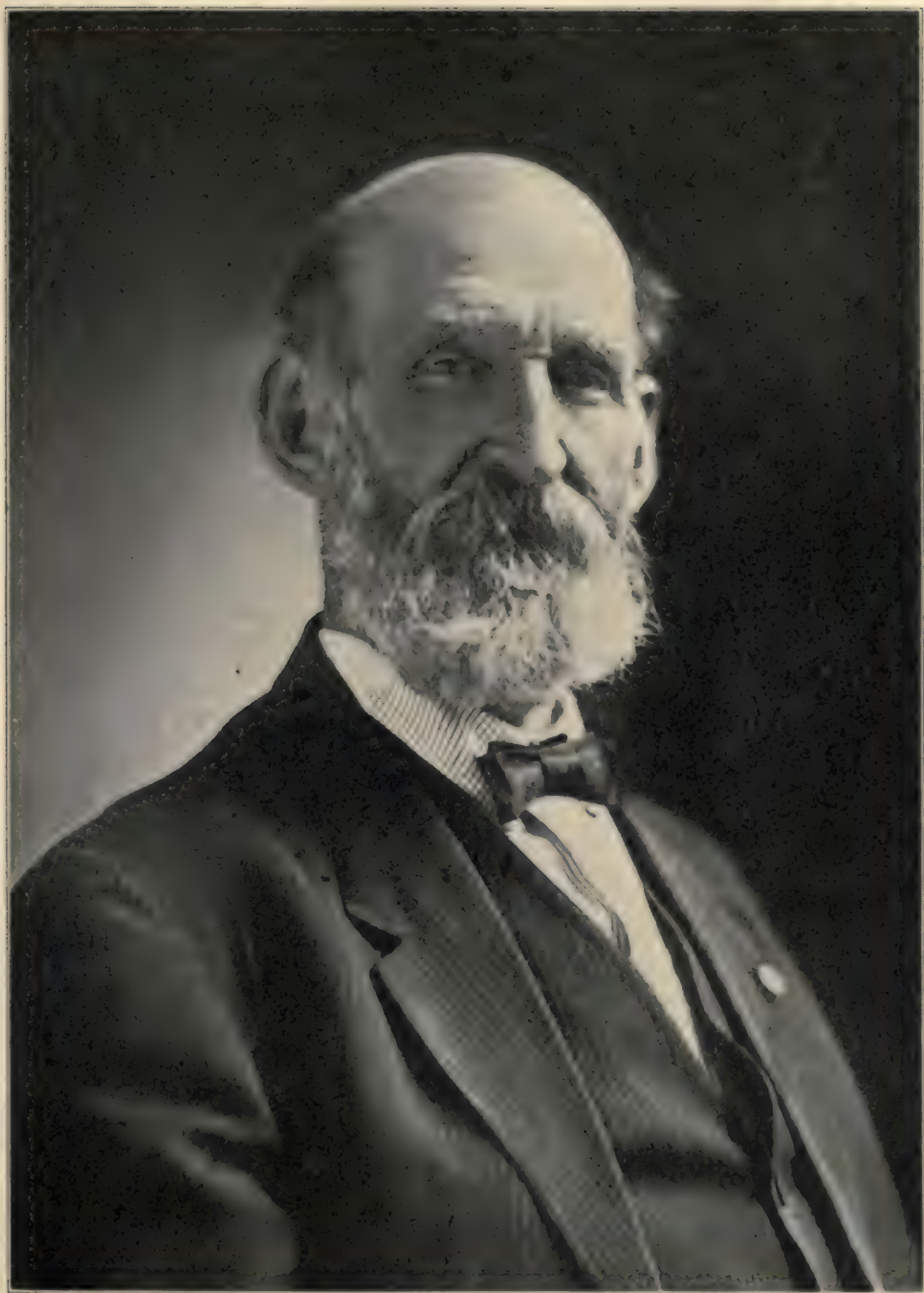
Mr. Lindsey is married and has three children. In politics he is a republican, having continuously supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, or for a period of more than a half century. He has throughout his entire life manifested a loyalty and public-spirited devotion to the cause of his country.

V. D. HANNAH.

The thoroughness which has characterized the life work of V. D. Hannah, his comprehensive study of everything bearing upon farming and stock raising, his laudable ambition and his indefatigable energy have brought him to a point not of secondary prominence but of actual leadership as a farmer and stock raiser in the country. He has been honored with many positions which are tangible evidences of the prominence to which he has attained and it is said that he has won more prizes for stock and farm products than any other resident of Idaho. He is still active in the management of important agricultural interests, although he has now passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey. He was born in Ohio county, Indiana, June 15, 1842, and is a son of William and Meribah (Baricklow) Hannah, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. When a small boy the father removed to Indiana, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1879. His widow survived him for a decade, passing away in Indiana in 1889.

It was in the common schools of the Hoosier state that V. D. Hannah acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study in Moores Hill College and two winter courses at the Greencastle Agricultural College, now known as the famous Purdue University, where he specialized in scientific methods of growing corn and raising hogs. These courses, however, were given in the crudest imaginable manner as compared with the advanced work of the agricultural colleges of the present day. When his school training was completed Mr. Hannah took up farming in connection with his father and was thus engaged until 1862, when his patriotic spirit dominated every other interest in his life and he joined the Second Indiana Light Artillery. He carries a Minie ball in his abdomen as a memento of his service at Pea Ridge, where General Curtis with a force of but twelve thousand men defeated Generals Price and Van Dorn, who had a combined strength of twenty-five thousand Confederate troops. Following the close of the war Mr. Hannah received an honorable discharge on the 7th of July, 1865.

Returning to his home with a most creditable military record, Mr. Hannah remained in Indiana until 1869, when he started west on the Central Pacific, which took him as far as Kelton, Utah. From that point to Union, Oregon, he rode and walked alternately until his destination was reached in the month of October. For one year he was employed in a store there, after which he removed to Boise, Idaho, and engaged in farming on what is now known as the W. B. Carne fruit ranch, in which he purchased an interest. He raised fruit for two years and then disposed of his interest in the business and made investment in ten acres in the Arnold addition to Boise. After selling that property he removed to Mann Creek in Washington county, where he engaged in farming and the raising of registered and graded cattle, horses and hogs. He also raised sheep but they were not of registered stock. Actuated at all times by the most progressive spirit, he brought the first pure bred poultry into the state in 1875. In 1900 he sold his ranch in Washington county, together with ten thousand head of sheep, and purchased his present place, consisting of four hundred acres, considered one of the prize ranches of the Boise valley. Here he has continued his farming and the raising of pure bred stock, including shorthorn cattle, Rambouillet sheep, Poland China hogs and several fine varieties of turkeys, geese and chickens. It is like attending a fine stock fair to visit his farm and see the splendid animals and poultry that he has produced. He spent the years 1917 and 1918 in the interests of the state, appraising land which was being offered as security for state loans, and proved himself eminently qualified to fill that position. At different periods Mr. Hannah has been called upon to do important service in connection with agri-



V. D. HANNAH

cultural and horticultural development in the United States. For two terms he served as president of the Agricultural Society of Ohio and Switzerland counties, Indiana, being the first president elected to succeed himself, for previous to this time each county had been entitled to a president for one term only according to the by-laws and regulations. He was a director of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, a director of the Middle District State Board of Horticulture, a member of the Idaho State Board of Horticulture, commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition for Idaho and chief of the department of agriculture there for this state, president of the Canyon County Fair Association, chief of the department of agriculture at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, chief of the department of agriculture and horticulture at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition for Idaho and still other positions which indicate the high standing that he has as an agriculturist and horticulturist, his opinions being accepted as authority throughout the length and breadth of the land on many questions relative to both farming and fruit raising. He has ever held to the highest standards. He has a nature that could never be content with mediocrity nor satisfied with the second best. He has followed the most practical and scientific lines in the cultivation of his fields and the development of his herds and flocks and he has taken more prizes for stock and farm products than any other Idaho resident.

In 1869 Mr. Hannah was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hunter, who was born in Ohio county, Indiana, and was a schoolmate of her future husband. They have become parents of eight children: Lloyd N., forty-six years of age, who is farming with his father; Thomas W., deceased; Meribah, the wife of Charles A. Hall, who is in the employ of the Oregon Short Line at Nampa; Mary E., the wife of D. C. Goodloe, a farmer living east of Caldwell; Henry, thirty-six years of age, who married Jessie Bayless, a native of Illinois, and is living at Wilder; Eugene, aged thirty-four, who married Louvilla Miller, a native of Idaho, and spends most of his time in travel as an expert millwright; Cora B., living at home; and Leland M., twenty-nine years of age; also at home.

Mr. Hannah is a man six feet six inches in height and as straight as a soldier. He has recently erected a modern nine-room residence beside the old house which had done service since he located upon his four hundred acre farm. His present fine residence is so located that it commands a splendid view of the surrounding valley and his own farm, with its excellent improvements, its highly cultivated fields, its well kept orchards and its high grade stock constitutes a scene of beauty for all who have interest in agricultural progress. There is no one in Idaho more conversant with its history than Mr. Hannah. He now has in his possession the muzzle-loading gun carried by the Indian, Big Foot, when he was killed by Wheeler.

H. W. ROBINSON.

H. W. Robinson is numbered among those men whose success in previous years now enables them to live retired. He is thus spending the evening of life in a pleasant home in Caldwell, Idaho. He has passed the seventy-second milestone on life's journey but is still alert and enterprising, keeping in touch with the leading questions and issues of the day. For a long period he was identified with farming and was also identified with contract work and irrigation projects. A native of Minnesota, he was born in Goodhue county about twelve miles from Rochester, September 24, 1847, his parents, William S. and Rebecca (Clark) Robinson, being natives of the state of New York. Both passed away in Minnesota, the former in 1892 and the latter in 1895.

H. W. Robinson was educated in the public schools of his native state and at the age of sixteen years he manifested his patriotism by enlisting December 4, 1863, in Company D, Bracketts Minnesota Battalion, and he remained in the service until May, 1866, when he was mustered out. Later he went upon the road as a commercial traveler for C. Aultman, of Canton, Ohio, whom he thus represented for ten years. He then entered the employ of Russell & Company of Massillon, Ohio, manufacturers and distributors of threshing machinery, which Mr. Robinson handled for them for a period of eight years. He next entered the employ of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, with which he continued for six years, when he became connected with Kingman & Company of Peoria, Illinois, handling farm implements of every kind. He traveled out of Des Moines, Iowa, and covered

northern Minnesota and North Dakota and a part of Manitoba, Canada. He was in the employ of that company when he came to Idaho in 1897. Pleased with the country, he located on twenty acres of raw sagebrush land on the Roswell bench in Canyon county. This land he at once cleared and brought under a high state of cultivation and later he purchased an additional eighteen and a third acres, which he continued to farm until the fall of 1918, when he sold the property and bought a home in Caldwell at 1802 Dearborn street. Here he has since lived retired from active business life, enjoying a well earned rest. He and his sons, who are capable business men, did a large amount of contract work on the irrigation projects and thus through the period of his residence in Idaho Mr. Robinson has been active in the further development and upbuilding of the state.

In 1885 Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Anna Maxfield, a native of Mantato, Minnesota, and they have become the parents of three sons. Willard, thirty-one years of age, was educated in California, where he pursued a course in electrical engineering. For a year he was then in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, after which he returned to Idaho and for two years was employed by the Idaho Light & Power Company, following which he took charge of the Gem State irrigation district in the capacity of electrical engineer and superintendent and has thus been in business for the past six years. In 1912 he married Rachel Smith, of Minnesota, and they are the parents of a daughter, Marianna. Kinsey, twenty-three years of age, the second son of the family, is local manager at Parma, Idaho, of the Idaho Light & Power Company and is a capable young business man. J. Reid, twenty-one years of age, is still in school.

When Mr. Robinson first settled on the Roswell bench a short distance across the river from Parma there was no bridge at that place and it was necessary to ford the river although the water frequently ran into the wagon bed. The country was wild and undeveloped and it was generally believed that the section never would amount to anything but today it is one of the garden spots of Idaho. There was no depot, it being just a flag station. With the work of development and improvement Mr. Robinson was closely associated and has contributed to the remarkable results which have been achieved in the reclamation of the district. He and his wife, a lady of pleasing manner and refinement, are held in high esteem and their home is the abode of warm-hearted hospitality which is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. The life experiences of Mr. Robinson are varied, as he has traveled over the country in the interests of various commercial concerns and he is a man possessed of that broad and liberal culture which travel brings.

JAMES L. DENMAN.

James L. Denman is the manager of the Ada Realty Company of Boise, where he has made his home since 1912. He still remains active in business, although he has passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1846. The Denman family has long been established in America. They come of good English stock and were possessors of a coat of arms. The branch that was planted on American soil in colonial days, however, espoused the cause of liberty at the time of the Revolutionary war, being represented by active service with the American troops.

James L. Denman is the only living child of Jacob S. and Salina (Lion) Denman, both of whom have passed away. He was reared upon a farm in Minnesota, the family having removed to that state in 1852, when he was a little lad of but six summers. Following the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Union army as a private of a Minnesota regiment and valiantly defended the interests of the federal government on the battlefields of the south. When the country no longer needed his military aid he turned his attention to merchandising and for twenty-eight years was upon the road as a traveling salesman, and for ten years was a merchant in the Black Hills of South Dakota. With his arrival in Boise in 1912 he became interested in the real estate business and for three years was associated with Edward Stein. In May, 1918, he and his son-in-law, George A. Jones, purchased the Ada Realty Company, of which Mr. Denman has since been the manager, with Mr. Jones as the secretary.

The company has promoted and controlled large real estate interests and activities in Boise, resulting in the attainment of gratifying success.

Mr. Denman was married in Minnesota, July 16, 1872, to Miss Emma A. Phelps, who passed away in Boise, May 2, 1917, after forty-five years of happy wedded life. Mr. Denman has but one living child, Charlotte Lozier, now the wife of George A. Jones, and their marriage, celebrated in 1908, was blessed with one child, Georgene Denman Jones, born December 31, 1910.

Mr. Denman is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and maintains pleasant relations with his old military comrades through connection with the Grand Army of the Republic. For six years, while in South Dakota, he was quartermaster in the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, N. H. D. V. S., with the rank of captain and he has long been deeply interested in anything that concerns the welfare of the "boys in blue." In matters of citizenship he has always been as true and loyal to his country as when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battlefields of the south. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church.

HARRY L. FISHER.

Harry L. Fisher, member of the Boise bar since 1907 and a recognized leader in republican ranks in Ada county, was born January 20, 1873, on a farm in Daviess county, Missouri, a son of John and Mary (King) Fisher, who were natives of Ohio and of Pennsylvania respectively. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Fisher, was a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war, going to the front with an Ohio regiment, and the maternal grandfather, Samuel King, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, joined the "boys in blue" of a Pennsylvania regiment. Following the close of the war the latter removed with his family to Missouri, his daughter Mary being then in girlhood. John Fisher spent the period of his minority in the Buckeye state, where he represented one of the old pioneer families, and soon after the close of the Civil war he became a resident of Missouri, where he followed farming for many years, residing in Daviess county. In 1898 he removed to Idaho, settling on an improved ranch about four miles distant from Boise, and there his wife passed away in 1904. John Fisher is still living at the age of seventy years.

The youthful experiences of Harry L. Fisher to the age of eighteen years were those of the farm-bred boy, his time being passed on the old homestead in Missouri. He attended the public schools and afterward entered the Kidder Institute of Kidder, Missouri. In early manhood he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed first in his native state and afterward in Ada county, Idaho, subsequent to his removal to this state in 1891. For a time he worked in the mines at Idaho City, but his inclination was toward a professional career and with this end in view he entered the Leland Stanford University of California, where he pursued a thorough course in law. He was admitted to the Idaho bar in 1896, upon examination before the supreme court, and in the spring of 1898 he entered upon the active work of his profession in Idaho City. Advancement in the law is proverbially slow and yet Mr. Fisher made steady progress, proving his ability in the capable manner in which he prepared and conducted his cases. For two terms he served as prosecuting attorney of Boise county, being elected first in 1902 and again in 1904. In this connection a local paper said: "Mr. Fisher's work as prosecuting attorney has been most thorough and satisfactory. He has made it a practice to attend personally all prosecutions and examinations in the justices' courts, and as a result there has not been one case dismissed because of irregularities and informalities in the papers, the while every case prosecuted has resulted in a conviction, with one exception. Again, the fines imposed in these courts during Mr. Fisher's term have been sufficient to pay all expenses incurred in them, while heretofore they have been a source of great expense to the county. The costs in the St. Cyr murder case were necessarily heavy, because of the distance traveled by the witnesses, but were materially reduced because of the fact that the county attorney went in person to interview the witnesses, thereby saving the expense of calling many whose testimony would have been immaterial. The St. Cyr murder trial was one of the most interesting and exciting ever tried in the county. There was but one eye-witness to the murder, and soon after the tragedy an effort

was made to spirit this witness out of the state. But this action was thwarted by the prompt action of the county attorney and sheriff. Mr. Fisher did not have assistance in the prosecution of this case, and it was evident to all who crowded the courtroom during the trial that he did not need any, although pitted against James H. Hawley, the ablest criminal lawyer in the state. It was expected that Mr. Fisher would vigorously prosecute the case and acquit himself in a creditable manner, but it was not anticipated that he would cope on equal terms with such an experienced and able lawyer as Mr. Hawley, and even force the latter to the wall, as was done many times during this stubborn contest." The World, in commenting on this trial at the time, said:

"County Attorney Fisher's argument in the St. Cyr case is pronounced by all who heard it as being second to none in point of clear reasoning and incisive logic they ever listened to in a courtroom in Idaho City. The way he has carried this case all through entitles him to great credit and the hearty congratulations of every good citizen in the county. The neatness and dispatch with which he obliterated testimony for the defense in cross examinations, illustrated the keenness and quickness of his intellect. Every detail of the theory of the defense fell flat."

Mr. Fisher again became a candidate for office in the spring of 1904, when he was nominated for membership on the board of trustees of Idaho City. The Idaho Weekly World wrote: "The ticket upon which he ran was pledged to certain reforms in event of election. The opposition singled out Mr. Fisher and made a personal and bitter fight against him because, as they alleged, he was in favor of moving the county seat. One of his opponents became faint-hearted and told the others that 'There is no use fighting Fisher. The people will vote for him even if he threatens to burn the town the next minute.' The people did vote for him and elected him by a vote of more than three to one; what is more, the pledges of the campaign have already been carried out."

Mr. Fisher remained in the active practice of his profession in Idaho City until 1907, when he sought the broader field offered in Boise and became a resident of the capital. In the intervening period of twelve years he has secured a clientage that is large and distinctively representative in character, connecting him with much important litigation heard in the courts of the district. In addition to his law practice he has mining and irrigation interests.

On the 2d of June, 1897, Mr. Fisher was married in Boise to Miss Anna Ott, a native of Ada county and a daughter of Henry Ott, a well known ranchman of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have one daughter, Doris W., eighteen years of age, who was graduated from the Boise high school with the class of 1918. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Fisher belongs to the Woodmen of the World and along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Ada County Bar Association and the Idaho State Bar Association. Certain characteristics stand out as salient qualities in his career, including loyalty and progressiveness in citizenship and faithfulness to any cause which he espouses, while his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial.

BENJAMIN H. READ.

Benjamin H. Read, president of the Post Company, publishers of the Idaho Falls Daily Post, of which he is the editor, and a most progressive resident of Idaho Falls, was born in Kansas, October 18, 1888, a son of Wallace and Gertrude (Garrison) Read, who were natives of Iowa. The father followed merchandising for many years, being a pioneer merchant of Rooks county, Kansas, and he was later engaged in the same business in Ames, Iowa. He and his wife now make their home in Portland, Oregon, where he is engaged in business.

Benjamin H. Read spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Iowa, where he pursued his education, being graduated from Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, with the class of 1910. He afterwards took up newspaper work at Ames, being employed on the Ames Times, and in 1912 he became a partner in the ownership of the plant. In 1914 he took over the entire management of the business and in the same year established a daily paper, becoming the youngest publisher of a daily paper in the state of Iowa. He also had one of the largest job printing plants in the state, conducting a business of extensive and gratifying proportions.



BENJAMIN H. READ

Attracted by the opportunities of the growing west, however, Mr. Read disposed of his interests in Iowa in 1917 and removed to Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he purchased the controlling interest in the Idaho Falls Daily Post. He has since conducted this paper with good success. He has enlarged the plant to a considerable extent and through his enterprising efforts the circulation of the paper has been almost doubled. He now issues more than three thousand copies, which are sent out to more farm homes than any other newspaper in this section of the state. During the period of the World war he kept in close touch with the news so vital to the country and almost every day had calls for news from towns covering a radius of seventy-five miles. At the same time the company of which he is president is conducting a large job printing business and the work turned out is of most excellent character. Mr. Read purchased one of the Goss Comet perfecting presses in the intermountain west and in every particular his plant is thoroughly modern in its equipment and in the methods of business. The Post is recognized as the official city paper of Idaho Falls, and in addition to his connection therewith Mr. Read has become the owner of city property at Ames, Iowa.

On the 24th of December, 1913, Mr. Read was married to Miss Leone Graves and they are the parents of two children: Wynn Garrison, born November 25, 1914; and Janet Virginia, born December 29, 1916.

In community affairs Mr. Read has ever manifested a deep interest and became a member of the city council to fill out an unexpired term. He was also secretary of the Commercial Club of Ames, Iowa, and secretary of the Ames Improvement Company, associations which indicate the progressive spirit that has ever actuated him. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his political belief is that of the republican party, while in religious faith he is connected with the Methodist church. A spirit of advancement has been the dominant force in his life. Each forward step which he has taken has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, and he has made continuous progress, being now closely associated with the development of his adopted city as one of the representative business men and as a leading journalist of Idaho.

ANDRE G. MARION.

Andre G. Marion is closely associated with commercial and industrial interests of Boise as the president and general manager of the Boise Lumber Company and as owner of a sawmill in the eastern part of the city. He was born in Paris, France, April 10, 1878, the youngest child of Edmund P. and Maria (Rankin) Marion, the former of French descent, while the latter was of Scotch lineage. Both passed away in the state of Illinois. The father came to the new world in 1848 and for a term taught school in Kentucky. In 1850 he went to California attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, and on the trip was accompanied by his younger brother, Paul. They made the journey across the hot stretches of sand and over the mountain passes on the back of mules. Paul Marion later served in the Civil war. Edmund P. Marion returned to Paris, France, his native city, and he and his wife resided there for several years before again coming to the United States in 1883. Edmund P. Marion had wedded Maria Rankin in Illinois, during the period of his first sojourn in the United States, and their son, Andre G. was a lad of five years when they again came to the new world in 1883, the family home being established in Elgin, Illinois.

It was there that Andre G. Marion was reared and in the acquirement of his education he was graduated from the Elgin Academy and later from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1899. He afterward pursued a post-graduate course in the University of Chicago and thus liberal educational training well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. For a few years he was employed at Elgin and Chicago as a chemist, having specialized in his studies in both colleges along that line. In 1903 he removed to the west, with Boise as his destination, and has since been identified with the lumber trade of this city as a manufacturer and salesman of lumber. When he first came to Boise he purchased an interest in the Page & Mott Lumber Company, of which he was chosen vice president. In

1909 this was merged into the present Boise Lumber Company and of the new concern Mr. Marion became the president and general manager, with C. W. Quinlan as vice president and T. A. Mott as secretary-treasurer. The yards and office are located on South Sixth and Railroad streets and the mill is on Warm Springs avenue in East Boise. It was established there in the late '60s by a Mr. Clark and has been in continuous operation since that day. It is the oldest sawmill in Boise and has a capacity of thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. A large amount of the lumber used in the buildings of Boise has been supplied by this mill and the company now enjoys an extensive trade, making their business one of the important industrial and commercial interests of the city. The firm belongs to the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of the Pacific Coast.

In April, 1902, Mr. Marion was married to Miss Jennie Chassee, of Elgin, Illinois, who was born in that state and is of French descent. They have a daughter Marie, who was born February 28, 1903, and is now a sophomore in the Boise high school. Mr. Marion belongs to the Boise Golf Club, which indicates his chief source of recreation, as he greatly enjoys a game on the green. He does not allow this, however, to interfere with his business affairs. In the lumber trade he found a congenial occupation and by the careful direction of his interests and thoroughly progressive and reliable business methods he has built up a concern that is now of large and profitable proportions.

GEORGE B. RICHES.

George B. Riches, filling the office of city clerk at Idaho Falls, was born in Bonneville county, Idaho, April 2, 1888, and is a son of George B. and Mary E. (Mann) Riches, who were natives of Utah. The father followed farming in that state and in 1880 went to Wyoming, where he carried on general farming until 1883. In the latter year he arrived in Bonneville county, Idaho, and purchased land twelve miles northeast of Idaho Falls. This he at once began to cultivate and improve and was actively engaged in farming that land to the time of his death. He was accidentally drowned in May, 1888, when thirty-one years of age, and the mother is still living, making her home at Idaho Falls.

George B. Riches spent his youthful days in Idaho Falls and after acquiring his education in the public schools was made deputy county clerk of what was then Bingham county. He so served until the county was divided in 1911, when he was appointed deputy clerk of Bonneville county and occupied that position until May, 1915, under his brother-in-law. He afterward served as deputy assessor until October 1, 1915, when he was appointed city clerk and has twice been elected to the position, a fact indicative of his capability and fidelity in office. In addition to his public service he is maintaining an insurance agency and writes a considerable amount of insurance each year.

On the 24th of December 1910, Mr. Riches was married to Miss Nancy Seedall and they have become the parents of two children: Helen M., who was born September 10, 1914; and Russell R., born November 29, 1915. The religious faith of Mr. Riches is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Politically he is a republican and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His entire life has been passed in Bonneville county, and that his record has ever been an honorable one is indicated in the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood days to the present.

JOHN L. CHILD.

John L. Child, conducting business under the name of the Hyde Park Pharmacy, has been identified with the drug trade of Boise since 1914, when he came to this city from Ogden, Utah. He was first employed as a clerk in the Overland Pharmacy for about four months and later for nearly three years was a clerk in the Owyhee Pharmacy. On the 17th of July, 1917 he purchased the

Hyde Park Pharmacy on North Thirteenth street as a partner of W. L. Athay, his former employer in the Owyhee Pharmacy, but in 1918 he bought his partner's interest and became sole owner.

Before removing to Boise, Mr. Child had always been a resident of Ogden, where his birth occurred June 12, 1882. He is a son of Charles U. and Atelia (Thompson) Child. The mother passed away July 7, 1914, but the father still makes his home in Ogden. He was formerly a railroad man but later took up the business of contracting. He was born in Weber county, Utah, about four miles from Ogden, and is a son of John L. Child, who removed to Utah from the state of New York in the early days of the development of the territory of Utah.

John L. Child of this review was named for his grandfather. He was reared in Ogden and pursued his education in its public schools. When a lad of seventeen years he began learning the drug trade, with which he has since been connected, acquainting himself with the business through work behind the counter. He has been a registered pharmacist since 1905 and is now thoroughly familiar with every phase of the drug trade. He carries a large and carefully selected stock of standard made goods and his establishment is rapidly finding favor with the public, winning a liberal patronage.

On the 6th of October, 1903, Mr. Child was married in Rexburg, Idaho, to Miss Lenore Dwight and they have two children: Francelle, born May 25, 1905; and Bill, born October 3, 1906. Mr. Child is an Elk. He finds recreation in fishing and hunting and is also much interested in athletics. He is an alert, energetic and enterprising young business man who is making substantial advance toward the goal of prosperity.

CLARENCE H. WAYMIRE.

Clarence H. Waymire is proprietor of a large retail grocery and general supply store at No. 1521 North Thirteenth street in Boise. His place is situated in that part of the city known as Hyde Park and he owns more than one-half of the business property in that district. He has resided continuously in the capital since 1884, coming to Idaho in that year from Decatur county, Iowa, where he was born upon a farm March 27, 1862. His parents, Horace C. and Helen M. (Hunt) Waymire, were natives of Ohio, the former born in Cleveland and the latter in Tiffin. They were married in the Buckeye state but prior to the Civil war removed to Decatur county, Iowa, making the trip in a covered wagon and casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of that section. The father followed farming throughout his entire life save for the period of the Civil war, when he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in defense of the Union cause. He and his wife removed to Boise in 1902 in order to be near their son, Clarence H. Waymire, and here on the 12th of March, 1907, they celebrated their golden wedding, their marriage having occurred fifty years before in Cleveland, Ohio. They were permitted to travel life's journey together for seven years longer, the death of the father occurring June 27, 1914, while the mother passed away October 1, 1915, both dying at the age of eighty-one years. On the occasion of their golden wedding celebration all of their children were present and a most interesting picture of the family group was made. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Ella, the wife of O. B. Slater; Eva, the wife of S. G. Caldwell; Clarence H.; Lee H.; and Sidney Ralph. All of the brothers and sisters reside in Idaho, the three sons being in Boise, while the daughters are residents of Elmore county.

Clarence H. Waymire was reared upon his father's farm, situated just outside the corporation limits of Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, and he obtained his early education in the schools of that town. When twenty-two years of age, or in 1884, he came to Idaho and has since lived in Boise and vicinity. He was first employed at farm work for a few years and "pitched hay in fields that are now a part of the city." He first embarked in business independently as owner of a dairy, purchasing the old Tom Gess dairy, a part of the equipment of which was forty-eight cows, in 1891. After conducting the business for five years he sold out in 1896 and for several years was engaged in driving wells, having his own ma-

chinery and outfit. Scores of the Waymire wells are still in use in Boise and throughout the district. In 1901 he purchased a vacant business lot at the corner of North Thirteenth and Eastman streets and thereon erected a small frame building and opened a little grocery store. At that period all that portion of Boise now known as Hyde Park, and of which the Waymire establishment is the center, was practically commons. Mr. Waymire with the able assistance of his wife has conducted a most profitable mercantile business on this corner and in 1909 moved the little frame store to the rear end of the lot and erected a splendid two-story concrete business block, thirty by eighty feet, in front, with basement under the entire building. The second story consists of three apartments of fourteen rooms and one of these apartments was fitted up as his own home, while the other two are rented. As the years have passed Mr. Waymire has not only developed an extensive and gratifying trade but has also made large investments in property in this district of the city. He has added to his original holdings until the Waymire properties cover almost the entire block on the west side of North Thirteenth street between Eastman and Alturas streets. All of the lots in the block have been built upon by Mr. Waymire and the buildings now accommodate nine different lines of business. His property holdings constitute a most profitable source of revenue and stand as monuments to his enterprise and sound business judgment.

On the 19th of September, 1888, Mr. Waymire was married to Miss Amanda E. Cox, the ceremony being performed at Leon, Iowa. They had become acquainted in their childhood days. They have three children, two sons and a daughter: Donald C.; Carmi C.; and Helen, now the wife of C. J. Rathman, of St. Paul, Minnesota. The sons were in the military service, Donald being in France, while Carmi was at Camp Lewis. There is also one grandson and a granddaughter, Darwin Rathman, now in his third year, and Phyllis May.

Mr. Waymire is a republican in politics but not an aspirant for office. In his fraternal relations he is an Odd Fellow. His time and energies, however, have largely been concentrated upon his business affairs and the wise conduct of his interests has made him one of the most substantial residents of his section of the city. He is today numbered among Boise's pioneers, having lived here for more than a third of a century, and his business advancement has been commensurate with the growth and development of the capital.

HON. EDWARD HEDDEN.

Hon. Edward Hedden, as United States surveyor general for the state of Idaho, occupies a position of importance, the duties of which he discharges with ability, faithfulness and tact. He now makes his home in Boise but formerly resided in Caldwell, Idaho. He was born on a farm in Tompkins county, New York, November 12, 1864, and was an only child, his parents being Aaron C. and Agnes Estella (Terry) Hedden, both descendants of old New York families, members of which participated in the Revolutionary war. One of the great-grandfathers of our subject on the paternal side was a captain in that conflict, serving on the Colonial side. Mr. and Mrs. Aaron C. Hedden have now passed away, the mother dying in Rochester, Minnesota, when her son Edward was but three years of age. The family had removed from New York state to Rochester in 1865, there settling amid pioneer conditions. The father subsequently married Martha A. Ganoung and to that union were born a son and a daughter: Ray G., of Caldwell, Idaho; and Mrs. Emma Agnes Penny, of Yonkers, New York. Aaron C. Hedden later in life took up his abode in Idaho and died in Caldwell a few years ago at the age of seventy-three, being survived by his widow, who now resides in New York state.

After his mother's death Edward Hedden and his father returned to Tompkins county, New York, where the son was reared on a farm. He acquired his primary education in the public schools and subsequently took up civil engineering, being graduated from the department of civil engineering of Cornell University in 1887. He at once entered upon his profession, which he continued to follow from 1887 to the time of his appointment as surveyor general of Idaho by President Wilson in 1916. For many years he was engaged in railway construction supervision in the service of the Northern Pacific, the Burlington and the Union Pacific. He came to Idaho in 1891 in the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad and located at Caldwell. During his residence there



Edward Hedden

he served for three terms as surveyor of Canyon county and was city engineer of Caldwell for some time. During this period he was also engaged in private engineering work, being particularly connected with irrigation projects. He was chief engineer of construction on the Farmers Union ditch in Ada and Canyon counties and was employed in a similar capacity on other irrigation work. For four years he was construction engineer for the reclamation service of the government in Idaho. His presidential appointment as surveyor general of the state came to him on the 29th of August, 1916, his new duties making necessary his removal to Boise.

On the 5th of May, 1897, in Caldwell, Idaho, Mr. Hedden was united in marriage to Kittie Lee Callaway, a native of that city and a daughter of the late Hon. Abner Early Callaway, who as one of the famous '49ers went from Missouri to California and came to Idaho from the Golden state during early pioneer days in this district. He was an honored veteran of the Mexican war and was prominent and powerful in democratic circles, serving for several terms in the legislature.

Mr. Hedden is prominent in the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is also a Shriner. He is a past master of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 39, A. F. & A. M., at Caldwell, Idaho. His faith in the future of the state is indicated by investments which he has made in agricultural property and he now owns a valuable eighty-acre ranch near Caldwell, devoted to the raising of alfalfa, and there he spends his vacation periods, in fact he finds his chief recreation in farming, taking a great interest in that occupation, and when upon his farm participates in the actual work, assisting the hay hands, thus finding recuperation and the necessary stimulation for the arduous duties which fall to his lot in his official position. He is very conscientious in the performance of his work, which is of the utmost importance to the state and its inhabitants, and he is well liked by all who have come in contact with him in private or official life because of his pleasant and genial ways.

GEORGE H. LOWE.

George H. Lowe, attorney at law of St. Anthony, was born at Willard, Utah, September 28, 1883, his parents being Peter and Martha (Summers) Lowe, who were natives of England and of Utah respectively. The father came to America in 1863, locating at Willard, Utah, at a time when the Indians of that region far outnumbered the white settlers. He was a farmer by occupation and became a capitalist, winning substantial success by carefully directed business methods. He was also prominent in the political circles of his locality but devoted the greater part of his attention to agricultural pursuits and continued a resident of Willard until called to his final rest in August, 1914. The mother still resides at Willard.

George H. Lowe was reared at Willard, where he attended the public schools, while later he became a student in the Utah Agricultural College at Logan. He next entered the University of Utah at Salt Lake City and was graduated there with the class of 1906. He afterward removed to Rexburg, Idaho, and took up the profession of teaching, being made the head of the English department in Ricks Academy, with which he was thus connected for two years. He then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as a law student and completed his course with the class of 1911. In the same year he located at St. Anthony, Idaho, where he has since practiced his profession. He is regarded as an able lawyer and is most careful and thorough in the preparation of his cases, while in the application of legal principles he is seldom, if ever, at fault. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial yet he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. For two years he served as county attorney of Fremont county and he has acted as village attorney for Newdale, Dubois, Parker, Teton and Marysville. He has likewise filled the office of city clerk in St. Anthony, occupying that position in 1913. Aside from his professional connections he has extensive farming interests, owning four farms in Fremont county.

On the 21st of December, 1911, Mr. Lowe was united in marriage to Miss Alta Kerr and to them have been born two children: George H., Jr., whose birth occurred in May, 1916; and Ralph J., who was born in June, 1918.

Mr. Lowe has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and is now serving as chairman of the republican county central committee. He does

everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party and he is equally loyal as a supporter of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He has been stake superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Yellowstone stake, chairman of the stake amusement committee and a member of the stake educational committee. During the period of the war he did active work in support of those measures which were of most vital importance to the government. He was the first vice chairman of the County Council of Defense, was a member of the executive committee of the Red Cross, was chairman of the third Red Cross roll call, was county chairman of the war savings committee and filled various other positions that contributed to the welfare of the country and the support of the troops in the field.

ELI L. LARSON.

Eli L. Larson, president and founder of the Boise Ice & Produce Company, who since 1899 has been a resident of the capital city, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 1, 1867. His parents, John and Caroline (Ramstrong) Larson, were both natives of Sweden and the latter is a representative of a very prominent family of that country. They became acquainted, however, in the new world and were married in Salt Lake City. John Larson came to the United States in 1850 and at once made his way to the west, spending his remaining days at Salt Lake City, where he engaged in farming and in the live stock business, his death occurring there about twenty-five years ago. His widow survives and now makes her home with a married daughter in Los Angeles, California.

Eli L. Larson was reared in the place of his nativity and acquired a high school education there, being graduated with the class of 1885. He at once went to Butte, Montana, where he spent about sixteen years in the grocery business, first as a clerk for several years and later as owner of a store. He removed from Butte to Boise in 1899 and established a retail grocery house in this city, continuing in the trade successfully until 1912, when he sold out. In the meantime, or in 1910, he had organized and incorporated the Boise Ice & Produce Company and began business at the corner of South Ninth and Myrtle streets. He has since continued active in this line as president and manager of the business and throughout the intervening period has practically given his entire attention to its development and upbuilding, closing out his grocery interests in 1912. The Boise Ice & Produce Company is now one of the city's leading wholesale and manufacturing concerns, capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, and from the beginning the trade has steadily increased. Associated with Mr. Larson in the undertaking is E. J. Davis, who is the secretary and treasurer of the company. The ice plant, built in 1910, has a daily capacity of thirty-five tons. The building occupied by the company is a two-story brick and basement structure, sixty-five by one hundred and forty feet, and its equipment is thoroughly modern and splendidly qualified for the conduct of the interests of the house.

On the 16th of November, 1894, Mr. Larson was married in Butte, Montana, to Miss Isabelle Grimm, who passed away in Boise in 1909, leaving two sons, both now in the military service of the United States in France. The elder, Carol, twenty-two years of age, is a machinist in the aviation department, and Leonard, a youth of nineteen, is now serving with the rank of corporal in the quartermaster's department, both sons having volunteered for service with the colors. On the 12th of January, 1912, Mr. Larson was again married, his second union being with Miss Maude Dickinson, of Boise, and they have a daughter, Robena, born December 18, 1917.

Mr. Larson is a member of the Boise Commercial Club and is interested in all of the plans and purposes of that organization in connection with the development and upbuilding of the city, with the extension of its trade relations and the upholding of its civic standards. His political allegiance is given to the republican party where national issues and questions are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot nor has he ever been a candidate for office. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his life accords with the teachings of those societies.

In fact his entire career measures up to high standards of manhood and citizenship, while his business record indicates what can be accomplished through individual effort intelligently directed.

ALBERT L. SPRINGER.

Albert L. Springer is the secretary-treasurer of the Springer Hardware Company of Boise and thus a well known figure in the commercial circles of the city. He was born in Ontario, Canada, October 19, 1873, and was reared upon a Canadian farm. He acquired a good high school and business college education and in early life learned bookkeeping, becoming familiar with that branch before attaining his majority. While still a youth in his teens he arrived in Boise, where his elder brother, Dr. W. D. Springer, was then residing. He was a well known physician of the capital who passed away October 19, 1909. It was the year 1892 that witnessed the first arrival of Albert L. Springer in Boise and since that time he has made his home either in this city or in Nampa and has continuously been identified with the hardware trade. He first became familiar with the business as an employe of the firm of Loree & Franz and remained with the house through successive changes in ownership, as indicated by the firm styles of Loree & Swain, J. K. Loree & Son and Loree, Eastman & Teller. After twelve years' residence in Nampa as manager of the branch hardware store of Loree & Swain he came to Boise in 1910.

The Springer Hardware Company came into existence on the 23rd of January, 1917, as the successors of the S. M. Coffin Hardware Company, of which Mr. Springer had been the secretary and treasurer for three years prior to January, 1917. The S. M. Coffin Hardware Company had succeeded to the business of J. K. Loree & Son, who had founded the establishment many years before. It is really one of the old commercial concerns of Boise. The present officers of the Springer Hardware Company are Dr. J. S. Springer, president, and Albert L. Springer, secretary-treasurer and general manager. The business has assumed large proportions under the careful direction of Mr. Springer, whose long experience in commercial circles has made him well aware of the value of close application, indefatigable energy and enterprise.

On the 25th of June, 1903, Mr. Springer was married to Miss Agnes McKee, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have become parents of a daughter and a son, Margaret and Edwin, aged respectively fourteen and ten years and both are pupils in the public schools of Boise, the daughter being now a sophomore in the high school.

Mr. Springer belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Woodmen of the World. In politics he maintains an independent course. While at Nampa he served for three years as city clerk but has never sought nor held other political office. He has always preferred to give undivided time and attention to his business affairs and step by step through an orderly progression he has reached a most creditable position as a representative of mercantile interests in Boise.

HOWARD E. CAMPBELL.

Howard E. Campbell, secretary-treasurer of the Union Seed & Fuel Company of Boise, came to Idaho with his parents from Oregon in 1878, when a lad of but nine years. The width of the continent, however, separates him from his birthplace, for he was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 8, 1869. His parents were William O. and Clara (Little) Campbell. His father was born in the state of New York, January 11, 1831, and was descended from those Scotch people who lived in the north of Ireland. He was a cabinet maker and wagon maker by trade. He came to Idaho in 1878 and was in charge of the government Indian schools at Kamiah and Lapwai, Idaho, for five years. In 1893 he removed from Moscow to Boise and spent the remainder of his days in the capital city. Under two administrations of Governor McConnell he served for four years as custodian of the Idaho state house. He was a warm personal friend of Governor McConnell, who was also from Moscow,

Idaho. The death of Mr. Campbell occurred June 26, 1916. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Clara Little, still resides in Boise, where she is most widely and favorably known. She was one of the first three women who served in the Idaho legislature. She is descended in the maternal line from an old American family represented in the Revolutionary war. Her mother's maiden name was Woodard and the original ancestor of that family in America came over in the second ship to reach the New England shores, this being the first vessel that reached an American harbor after the Mayflower.

Howard E. Campbell, whose name introduces this review, was the second in order of birth in a family of three sons. He spent five years of his youth on the Nez Perce Indian reservation, during which time his father was in charge of the government school. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits practically throughout his entire life. He made his initial step in that direction as a clerk in the McConnell-McGuire Company's store at Moscow in 1892 and after his removal to Boise in 1894 became associated with the Falk Mercantile Company, having charge of their wholesale warehouse. Later he clerked in the grocery department of that firm and in 1899 he embarked in business on his own account as one of the owners of the Buckeye Grocery Company but sold his interest in that undertaking in 1901. He afterward spent a few years in eastern Idaho and a few more in the vicinity of Moscow, where his attention was devoted to the occupation of farming. Later he clerked for the David & Ely Company, general merchants of Moscow, and in 1911 he returned to Boise, where he purchased an interest in the Union Seed & Fuel Company, of which he has since been the secretary and treasurer. This has become an important business enterprise of the city and Mr. Campbell by close application, sound judgment and enterprise has contributed in no small measure to the development of the trade.

On the 5th of November, 1893, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Myrtle A. Rawson, a native of Iowa, and they have four children, two sons and two daughters: Harlan C., who is a photographer and is married and has one child, Raymond Laddie Campbell; Gladys R.; Donald L.; and Helen.

Mr. Campbell is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the trustees. In politics he is a republican yet votes for men and measures rather than party. He is a staunch advocate of prohibition principles, which he has supported throughout his entire life, and he is a member of the executive committee of the Idaho Anti-Saloon League, which is now witnessing the fulfillment of its fondest dreams—nation-wide prohibition. The aid and influence of Mr. Campbell have ever been given on the side of progress and improvement and in support of those things which make for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of the community at large.

HON. CARL J. MILLER.

Hon. Carl J. Miller, well known as a representative farmer and wool grower, making his home at Castleford, Idaho, has spent his entire life in the Pacific northwest, his birth having occurred at Joseph, Wallowa county, Oregon, October 28, 1888. His parents were Peter J. and Elsa (Jensen) Miller, both natives of Denmark. The mother died in 1890 when her son, Carl J., was but two years of age. The father, who was a pioneer settler of Oregon, died in Spokane, Washington, in 1919, at the age of sixty-eight years. For an extended period he devoted his time and attention to the occupation of farming but afterward lived retired.

Carl J. Miller spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Oregon and in Washington and after completing a high school course he attended Whitman College at Walla Walla. In early manhood he was employed in the Walla Walla postoffice for a period of four years, occupying various positions in that connection. In 1910 he came to Idaho, settling in Twin Falls county, and through the intervening period he has made steady progress in a business way as a wheat and sheep raiser and general farmer. He is the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land and annually produces large crops of wheat and hay, for which he finds a ready and profitable sale. He is likewise one of the leading representatives of the sheep industry in this section of the



CARL J. MILLER

state. He has at the present writing ten thousand sheep. There is no phase of the business with which he is not thoroughly familiar and his affairs are most wisely and carefully conducted, so that he is now reaping the rewards of earnest, persistent and intelligently directed effort.

On the 18th of September, 1912, in Buhl, Idaho, Mr. Miller was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Margaret Stewart, a native of Washington. They have two children: Marjorie, who was born August 18, 1914; and Stewart, born in 1920. Fraternally Mr. Miller is a Mason and Shriner, belonging to El Karah Temple, of Boise, and he is also a member of the Elks. In his political views he is a republican, having staunchly supported the party since reaching adult age. His first activity as an office seeker, however, was put forth in the fall of 1918, when he became a candidate for the house of representatives on the republican ticket. He was elected by a good majority and as a member of the legislature is serving on the appropriations, irrigation and reclamation committees. He is thus concerned with important measures having much to do with the development, upbuilding and substantial prosperity of the state.

HARRY J. SYMS.

Harry J. Syms, president of the Syms-York Company, Incorporated, conducting a large printing establishment and bindery in Boise, has made his home in Idaho since 1889, when he removed from San Francisco to this state. He was born in New Zealand, July 6, 1866, a son of Henry J. and Mary (Kenny) Syms, who were natives of England and of Ireland respectively. They were married in Australia, becoming residents of New Zealand in 1860. The father was a steamboat pilot and died in New Zealand in 1910, while the mother survived until June, 1917. Both were in the seventies when called to their final rest.

Harry J. Syms is the only son of the family and its only representative in the United States. He was reared and educated in New Zealand, pursuing a high school course, after which he learned the printer's trade, and becoming a journeyman, was thus employed for several years, during which time he visited various sections of the world, including the Fiji Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia and various other points. In 1888 he came to the United States, landing at San Francisco, where he spent a year as an employe on the San Francisco Call. In 1889 he removed to Idaho and for five years resided at Shoshone, where he purchased and conducted the Shoshone Journal, a weekly paper. He then removed to Caldwell, Idaho, where he was associated with the late Reese Davis on the Caldwell Tribune as city editor. He continued to act in that capacity until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he volunteered for active service and became a first lieutenant of Company A of the First Idaho Regiment, with which he served for a year and a half in the Philippines, being honorably discharged in 1899.

Mr. Syms then returned to this state and for a year lived in Boise, after which he removed to Mountain Home, where he owned and conducted the Mountain Home Republican. He returned to Boise, however, to become register of the United States land office, through appointment of President Theodore Roosevelt, and continued to serve for four years. In 1906 he became one of the founders and incorporators of the Syms-York Company, of which he has since been the president. This company has the largest printing and binding establishment in the state of Idaho and conducts a general printing and bindery business, the plant occupying the greater portion of the five-story Elks Temple. Its equipment is modern to the last detail. A large part of its patronage comes from outside Boise. The company supplies offices, banks, railroads and business concerns of every kind with all sorts of printed matter, forms and blanks and its line also embraces steel filing cabinets and various other office fixtures and equipment. Mr. Syms and his associates in business have closely studied the demands of the trade and by progressive methods have been able to supply every need of their patrons.

In 1892, at Shoshone, Idaho, Mr. Syms was married to Miss Florence Annis Brown, the only daughter of the late Judge J. C. Brown, of that place. They have become parents of two daughters, Florence Erma and Dorothy Annis, aged respectively twenty-two and eleven years.

Mr. Syms is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, being a past commander of Idaho Commandery, No. 1, Knights of Templar, and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, the Boise Rotary Club and the Country Club and he finds his chief recreation in golf. He is likewise a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans and in politics he is a republican. It is well known that he is a loyal supporter of any cause which he espouses, that he is a public-spirited citizen, a progressive and resourceful business man and one whose life in all relations measures up to high standards. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church.

ROSCOE L. BIGLER.

Roscoe L. Bigler, a druggist of Rexburg, where he is conducting a substantial business, was born June 2, 1889, in the city where he still resides, his parents being Henry J. and Harriet A. (Lemon) Bigler, who are natives of Utah. The father was a dealer in horses in Utah and in 1885 removed to Rexburg, purchasing land near the city. This he brought under a high state of cultivation and he also developed and improved other farms for several years. He afterward devoted ten years to the livery business in Rexburg and then again took up the occupation of farming, cultivating land at the present time in Fremont county, where he and his wife reside.

Roscoe L. Bigler was reared and educated in Rexburg, attending the Ricks Academy, in which he pursued a commercial course. He started out in his business career as an employe of the Rexburg Drug Company, with which he remained for seven years, while later he spent three years in the employ of the City Drug Company. In January, 1915, he opened a modern drug store in Rexburg and has since conducted it. He carries a large and well selected line of drugs and druggists' sundries and is accorded a liberal patronage. His store is neatly and tastefully arranged and he puts forth every effort to please his patrons.

In April, 1909, Mr. Bigler was married to Miss Elsie V. Dewsnup and to them has been born a daughter, Eva, whose birth occurred July 4, 1912. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Politically Mr. Bigler is a republican.

ED M. MCGUFFIN.

Ed M. McGuffin, vice president of the Central Coal & Seed Company of Boise, was born in Claysville, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1867, the youngest child of Joseph and Rebecca (Craig) McGuffin, who were of Irish and Scotch descent respectively, the mother being a member of the Craig family that numbers many prominent representatives throughout the United States, including Hon. John Craig, congressman from Keokuk, Iowa, for many years.

Ed M. McGuffin was reared in Illinois and Iowa from the age of two years, for at that time his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois and seven years later established their home in Creston, Iowa. He has lived in Idaho since February, 1898, when he removed from Creston to Boise and throughout the intervening period, covering twenty-one years, he has made his home in Ada county. For several years he lived on the old McCarty Mill ranch, at what is now called Strawberry Glen, five miles west of Boise, but since 1907 has continuously made his home in the capital city at No. 1810 West State street. From 1898 until 1915 he was engaged in the live stock business and in ranching, conducting his live stock dealings on an extensive and profitable scale. For many years he also owned and conducted a large sale stable at the corner of Thirteenth and Grove streets in Boise, doing a business of from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars a year. He dealt in horses and cattle and made extensive shipments of cattle to eastern markets and of horses to southern markets. He finally purchased an interest in the Central Coal & Seed Company in 1915 and has since been its vice president. This concern is the successor of two former Boise business enterprises, namely, the Central Commission Company and the Boise Commission Company, the two being combined and incorporated into

the Central Coal & Seed Company on the 1st of January, 1916. Mr. McGuffin bought out the Boise Commission Company from James Hanley in September, 1915, and at the same time his brother, W. H. McGuffin, was the owner of the Central Commission Company of Boise. The two brothers therefore combined their interests under the name of the Central Coal & Seed Company on the date mentioned, at which time W. H. McGuffin became president and Ed M. McGuffin vice president, while the latter's eldest son, Donald E., became the secretary and treasurer of the company. He afterward retired, however, and was succeeded by George Hulbert, who now occupies that office. This concern handles all kinds of feed, seed and fuel.

On the 24th of July, 1888, Mr. McGuffin was married in Creston, Iowa, to Miss Iza Spear and they have become parents of two sons and three daughters: Letha Gene, now the wife of R. C. Havird, of Ada county; Donald E., who is married and lives in Portland, Oregon; Myrtle Marie; Eugene Joseph; and Iza Rebecca.

Mr. McGuffin is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His political support is given to the democratic party but he has never sought or held office. His activity has been directed along business lines for many years in Ada county and personal effort and merit have brought him to his present enviable position.

HARRY E. DALTON.

Harry E. Dalton, general manager of the Boise Valley Traction Company, was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, in April, 1868, the place of his nativity being London, Middlesex county. He is descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from English ancestry, although both families were founded in Canada at an early day and have been prominently represented in connection with civil, military and public affairs of the Dominion. His father, Henry Dalton, was connected with the postal service of Canada for a number of years and passed away in London, where he had long resided, in 1889, at the age of forty-six. He was a faithful member of the Church of England, as was his wife, who survived him for a number of years, passing away in 1901, at the age of fifty-eight. The latter bore the maiden name of Emma Summers.

Harry E. Dalton began his education in the public schools of his native city and afterward attended an academy there, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886. He started upon his business career in a clerical position in the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway at London, Ontario. Industry and fidelity won him promotion from time to time during the seven years' period in which he remained with that corporation. He left the service of the Grand Trunk in 1893 and removed to Akron, Ohio, where he secured employment with an electric railway company, assisting in the construction of the lines of that corporation and remaining in its employ for eight years. This period served to give him broad and practical knowledge concerning the building and operation of electric lines and thereafter he was actively engaged in the construction of electric railway systems in Kentucky and Indiana, including the Georgetown & Lexington Traction Company, the Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Company, the Georgetown & Portsmouth Traction Company and the Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Company. In March, 1908, he came to Boise and entered upon his present position as general manager of the Boise Valley Traction Company. To this position he brought broad experience and most intimate knowledge of every feature of the business and he has since bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control. He has made the service indeed a "public utility," putting forth every possible effort to make the system serve the public needs, and at the same time he carefully safeguards the interests of the stockholders in the organization, maintaining that even balance between public and private interests which is one of the foundation stones of honorable business success. Mr. Dalton has also made judicious investments in real estate in Boise and vicinity and from his property holdings derives a substantial annual income.

In October, 1889, occurred the marriage of Mr. Dalton and Miss Caroline C. Bradford, a native of London, Ontario. Their beautiful home is the center of warm-hearted hospitality that is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dalton are members of the Protestant Episcopal church and he also

belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Knights of Pythias, loyally adhering to the teachings of these different organizations, which constitute his guide in all the relations of life. His plan of life has been based upon a true recognition of the value of industry, perseverance and reliability and the utilization of continued study along the specific line in which he has directed his activities.

HON. ALBERT HEATH.

While death has called Hon. Albert Heath, there are many who attest his usefulness while he was still an active factor in the world's work, and his demise, which occurred March 31, 1919, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret among his large circle of friends. Mr. Heath was a native of South Wales. He was born May 8, 1863, his parents being George and Hannah (Gleed) Heath, who were natives of Wiltshire, England, and of Scotland, respectively, the former born January 21, 1832, and the latter May 4, 1835. The father was a farmer in England to the time when he emigrated to America on the 21st of January, 1877. He came to Idaho in 1879 and took up land near Oxford, which he continued to cultivate and improve throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in December, 1907. For more than twelve years he had survived his wife, who died April 7, 1895.

Albert Heath was reared and educated in Cardiff, Wales, and after reaching the new world he completed his education at Oxford, Idaho, attending the New West Academy, from which he was graduated in the year 1885. He then took up the work of teaching school and was thus engaged in connection with farming in Idaho and Utah for a period of fifteen years. In 1896 he arrived in Fremont county and purchased land near Rexburg, in that section which is now included within Madison county. For more than a decade thereafter he concentrated his efforts and attention upon farm work and in 1907 he was made field superintendent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company at Rexburg. The duties of that responsible position he discharged most creditably and acceptably for many years, and following his retirement he was appointed city clerk and also engaged in writing insurance. He met with an accident whereby his right arm was injured and therefore he was obliged to give up a part of his work. He remained active in the insurance business throughout the residue of his days and he was also well known in public office, serving as county clerk and also as police judge, being the incumbent in the latter position at the time of his death, which occurred very suddenly on the 31st of March, 1919. He had previously demonstrated his ability and trustworthiness in other offices. In 1904 he had been called to the position of county treasurer of Fremont county and so continued until 1910. He was elected to the state senate, serving during the seventh session of the Idaho general assembly, and at all times he was loyal to every trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature. In addition to his service as a public official he was a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Rexburg. He became a recognized leader in political circles and was chairman of the republican county central committee at the time of his demise.

On the 17th of March, 1897, Mr. Heath was married to Martha J. Davenport, a daughter of James and Margaret (Petty) Davenport, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Iowa. The father went to Utah with his parents in his boyhood days and afterward became a farmer at Richmond, in the Cache valley, devoting his remaining days to general agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in July, 1902, while the mother of Mrs. Heath afterward removed to Rexburg, Idaho, and later to Newdale, where she is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Heath became the parents of nine children but were unfortunate enough to lose all in infancy. By her former marriage, Mrs. Heath has a son, William E., who is now with the Utah Power & Light Company at Idaho Falls. Mr. Heath had also been married twice, his first union being with Mary P. Hillman, whom he wedded in 1889 and by whom he had one child, Albert R., a resident of Rexburg. His first wife died in June, 1895.

Mr. Heath was a loyal member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and was ordained a bishop of Plaine ward July 29, 1903. He was also counselor to President Thomas A. Bassett and later was appointed first counselor to President Mark Austin, serving in that office until his death. At various periods he held different offices in the church and thus contributed to its development and the extension of its influence. He was one of the board of Ricks Academy at Rexburg for many years, the



W. H. H. H.



cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. He always voted with the republican party, and it was a recognized fact that his position upon any vital question was never an equivocal one. At all times he stood loyally for what he believed to be right, and his interest in community affairs was manifest in many tangible ways.

EDWIN B. ATKINSON.

Edwin B. Atkinson, one of the owners of the Intermountain Glass Company of Boise, where he has lived since 1904, was born in Freeport, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1882, a son of Milton B. and Sarah M. Atkinson, who are now living upon a ranch in the Boise valley, five and a half miles from the capital city. It was during the infancy of Edwin B. Atkinson that his parents removed to Beatrice, Nebraska, and when he was a youth of fourteen the family home was established in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In 1904 he came to Boise with his parents. In the meantime he had graduated from the Colorado Springs high school with the class of 1902 and after his removal to the northwest he was employed for several years by the Coast Lumber Company and subsequently worked for the Idaho Glass & Paint Company on Front street, there thoroughly learning the glass business. In 1914 he joined Harry M. Hawthorne in organizing the Intermountain Glass Company and through the intervening period they have built up a business of large and satisfactory proportions, their trade today being such as to make the house the principal plate glass concern in Idaho. They take contracts for building almost everything that is constructed chiefly out of glass. The company can furnish on short notice heavy plate glass in all sizes for window construction, glass doors, etc. It also constructs on order stained glass windows and transoms in handsome design for churches. Its plant is fully equipped with modern polishing and beveling machinery and the company is therefore fully prepared to build or make anything in its line, such as heavy, beveled plate glass doors and mirrors.

In 1905 Mr. Atkinson was married to Miss Luella Howard and they have two children, Helen and Clinton, aged respectively ten and four years. In politics Mr. Atkinson maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. He is a member of Emanuel Methodist Episcopal church and he also has membership with the Masonic order; the Modern Woodmen of America; Boise Lodge No. 310, B. P. O. E.; and with the Boise Chamber of Commerce, indicating the nature and breadth of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. He stands for progress and improvement along all lines leading to the material, intellectual, social and moral upbuilding of the community and his cooperation can be especially counted upon to further interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

SAM M. STEWART.

Sam M. Stewart, founder and president of the Stewart Wholesale Company of Boise, was born on a farm near Salem, in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, April 1, 1864, being the only son of David C. and Mary E. (McCoy) Stewart, both of whom have now passed away. They were natives of the state of New York but were married in Wisconsin, where the father long followed farming, thus providing for his family.

Sam M. Stewart was reared upon a Kenosha county farm and his educational opportunities were those afforded by the common schools. He took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for five years in his native county, beginning when a youth of eighteen. The winter seasons were devoted to the work of the schoolroom, while after reaching the age of twenty-three he gave his summer seasons to farm work until he had reached the age of twenty-eight. He then left Wisconsin and removed to Ashton, Iowa, where he resided for four years, spending two years of that period in a bank and the remainder of the time in the conduct of an implement business. He afterward went to Brewster, Minnesota, where he was in business for four years, conducting a bank and also a lumberyard and implement business. He likewise bought and shipped live stock, thus

being prominently and actively identified with the financial and commercial interests of that district. On leaving Brewster he went to Worthington, Minnesota, where he again engaged in the banking business, owning a controlling interest in the Citizens National Bank for several years. In 1909 he came to Boise, where he has now lived for a decade, but even before taking up his abode here he had become identified with the interests of the northwest as the owner of several ranches in Malheur county, Oregon, which are still in his possession. He likewise has farming interests in Iowa, Minnesota and Idaho. In 1916 he became the founder of the Stewart Wholesale Company, for he has also ever found delight as well as profit in commercial undertakings. Of this company he is the president and manager, with Mrs. Stewart as the vice president and George W. Voak as the secretary and treasurer. This concern does an exclusive wholesale business in handling Federal tires, woven and barb wire, nails, oils and accessories, roofing and building material, paints and power washers. The house is represented on the road by several traveling salesmen, who cover the territory adjacent to Boise in Idaho, Oregon and Utah. In founding and developing the business Mr. Stewart has displayed excellent powers of organization, has thoroughly systematized his interests and studied the situation from every possible standpoint, giving due attention to detail as well as to the principal features of the trade.

On the 7th of January, 1891, Mr. Stewart was married in Salem, Wisconsin, to Miss Ida M. Patterson, an acquaintance of his boyhood. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and to the Boise Country Club and in politics maintains an independent course. Fraternally he is a Mason of high rank, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he finds pleasant associations with the members of these societies, while his social nature makes for personal popularity among those who know him.

C. REDMAN MOON.

C. Redman Moon, engaged in the practice of law at St. Anthony, was born at Shellsburg, Iowa, July 16, 1883, and is a son of Carlos H. and Sarah A. (Cowell) Moon, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. The father went to Illinois when fourteen years of age and later enlisted in a regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry, for active service in the Civil war. He was on duty with that command throughout the entire period of hostilities, having reenlisted at the close of his first three years' term. He was wounded at Atlanta and his injuries occasioned the loss of four inches of one of his legs. After the war he removed to Linn county, Iowa, where he engaged in buying and selling live stock. He also bought land there and continued the cultivation of his farm for twenty-two years. Later he went to Nebraska, where he remained for two or three years, and in the spring of 1887 he came to St. Anthony, Fremont county, Idaho, where he filed on the land that now constitutes the site of the town. He immediately platted and founded the town and he also filed on other land, at the same time securing a preemption and desert claim. He improved his property and continued the cultivation of his land throughout his remaining days, making his home continuously at St. Anthony. At the time of his demise he was the owner of nine hundred and twenty acres of valuable farm property. He passed away in March, 1910, while his wife survived only until November, 1911.

C. Redman Moon was about four years of age when brought by his parents to Idaho and began his education at St. Anthony. He received his preparatory training in the College of Idaho at Caldwell and the Academy of Idaho at Pocatello, in which he was a student in 1906. The following year he matriculated in the University of Michigan as a law student and was there graduated with the class of 1910. Returning home, he entered upon the practice of his profession, being admitted to the Idaho bar in the same year. He has always been most careful and thorough in the preparation of his cases and displays marked strength in argument, while his deductions are always clear and logical. He was formerly identified with farming in this locality but has now disposed of his agricultural interests.

On the 30th of April, 1912, Mr. Moon was united in marriage to Miss Elsa H.

Haass and they have become parents of two children: Charles Redman, Jr., who was born in November, 1913; and Marie Elizabeth, whose birth occurred July 10, 1918.

In politics Mr. Moon is a democrat and in 1917 and 1918 he served as county attorney of Fremont county, while for one year he occupied the position of city clerk of St. Anthony. He has ever discharged his duties with marked capability, promptness and fidelity. He belongs to the Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity, and his religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Union church. His life has been characterized by high and honorable principles and prompted by a laudable ambition, and his many sterling traits have gained for him the respect, confidence and goodwill of his fellowmen.

JOHN C. BOWMAN.

John C. Bowman, of the John C. Bowman Land Company of Boise, dealers in real estate, was born in the Boise valley, about thirty miles west of the capital, September 26, 1867. His entire life has been passed in the valley but he did not take up his abode in the city until 1912. His father, John M. Bowman, is yet an honored resident of the state. He came to the Boise valley from Sullivan county, Missouri, in 1864 and is now living in Caldwell, Idaho, at the age of eighty-four years, still hale and hearty. He was born in Greene county, Tennessee, and served in the Confederate army with the rank of captain during the Civil war or until 1864, when he removed to the northwest. He is one of the pioneer settlers of the Boise valley and is still a very vigorous man, as is indicated by a little incident which occurred recently, when despite his more than four score years he gave a big, burly member of the I. W. W. a good caning for his treatment of a young United States recruiting officer. Captain Bowman wore out his cane in the encounter, but the citizens of Caldwell and Nampa soon raised over one hundred dollars and bought him a new one—a gold-headed cane appropriately engraved. The mother of John C. Bowman of this review bore the maiden name of Sarah Ireland, was a native of Missouri and passed away in the year 1875.

John C. Bowman was reared upon the old home ranch and continued to devote his attention to ranching until 1912, when he came to Boise and turned his attention to the real estate business. He is the founder of the John C. Bowman Land Company and deals in land for the public and at the same time handles much of his own real estate, wisely utilizing his opportunities to make judicious investments in property, which he holds until he has a chance for a profitable sale. He is thoroughly informed concerning realty values in this section and has secured a large clientage.

Mr. Bowman was married in Oregon City, Oregon, to Miss Emma D. Brown and they have become parents of a son and two daughters: Luther Ison, now deceased; Lola Ada, the wife of Floyd A. Davidson, of North Bend, Oregon; and May Irene, fourteen years of age.

In politics Mr. Bowman is a democrat. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and when leisure permits takes his gun into the open for the pleasure of a hunting trip and is familiar with many of the sections in the northwest where the best hunting can be enjoyed. As a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state he has witnessed much of the growth, development and progress of Idaho and has ever been deeply interested in its advancement.

HARRY M. HAWTHORNE.

Harry M. Hawthorne, one of the founders and promoters of the Intermountain Glass Company of Boise, was born in Denver, Colorado, March 2, 1891, a son of John A. and Mary Hawthorne, who are still living. The father, a brick mason by trade, was born in Ireland, while the mother's birth occurred in Illinois. They removed to the west, however, and their son, Harry M., was reared and educated in Colorado, attending the schools of Denver and of Leadville. He became identified with the paint business when a lad of but thirteen years, securing employment along that line at Leadville, and when a youth of fourteen he came with his parents to Boise. At the age of seventeen years he entered the employ of the Builders' Supply

Company and was at the head of its glass department for some time. In 1914 he entered into partnership with Edwin B. Atkinson in founding the Intermountain Glass Company. They conduct a general jobbing business in all kinds of glass and under contract build almost everything that is made chiefly out of plate glass. On short notice the company can furnish plate glass in all sizes for window construction, for glass doors, etc. In fact they handle more plate glass than any other firm in the state. They also take orders for stained glass windows and transoms in handsome design for churches. Their plant is splendidly equipped with modern polishing and beveling machinery and they are prepared to take care in every way of the plate glass trade, especially in furnishing heavy beveled plate glass doors and mirrors. From the beginning the firm has enjoyed continuous success and has built up its business to gratifying proportions.

On the 1st of January, 1910, Mr. Hawthorne was married in Boise to Miss Ethel M. Kinsey, who was at that time living in the capital but is a native of Kansas. Mr. Hawthorne has one brother and one sister younger than himself who are living in Boise, these being Emmett W. and Ethel M., the former now married. Mr. Hawthorne belongs to the Boise Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all the plans of that organization for the upbuilding and benefit of the city. He is also a member of the Masonic Order and Boise Lodge No. 310, B. P. O. E. He enjoys fishing and baseball and formerly played the national game. In politics he has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise but has never taken active part in politics, preferring to concentrate his time and efforts upon his business affairs, which have gradually grown and developed in extent and in importance.

FRED W. CRICHFIELD, D. D. S.

The dental profession of Boise, which includes the highest type of modern and progressive dental practitioner, is typically represented by Dr. Fred W. Crichfield, whose parlors are located in the Overland building. He has been located in Boise since 1911 and as his reputation has spread his clientage has increased from year to year. He is now considered one of the leading dentists of the capital, having made his way to the front rank within the comparatively short space of nine years. Dr. Crichfield is yet a young man, his birth having occurred in Weldon, Iowa, July 9, 1886. He is a son of Robert J. and Matilda A. (Jordan) Crichfield, both now residents of Boise, having come to this city a few years ago in order to be near their son Fred. The father for many years was prominently connected with newspaper work and also was successful as a lawyer but is now retired. He was born in Mills county, Ohio, while his wife is a native of Iowa, coming of a long line of distinguished American ancestry, members of her family having participated in the Revolutionary war. Both parents are in the best of health and take an active interest in the day's doings, fully appreciating the advantages of the progressive city in which they now reside.

Fred W. Crichfield was reared in Weldon, Iowa, and there attended the common schools, subsequently continuing his education in the Des Moines high school. In 1905 he entered the dental department of the University of Iowa, devoting three years to his professional studies and being graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1908. He then practiced for two years in South Dakota and later was for one year located in Iowa City, Iowa, being during this period associated in dental practice with Dr. Frank T. Breen, dean of the dental department of Iowa State University. In 1911 Dr. Crichfield came to Boise, where he has since built up a gratifying practice, being not only well versed in all the scientific phases of his profession but also having acquired that mechanical skill so necessary in order to perform successful dental work.

On the 22d of November, 1907, Dr. Crichfield married Gertrude V. Luce, a native of Iowa and a boyhood acquaintance and schoolmate. Both are very popular in the social circles of the capital, where they have many friends.

Dr. Crichfield is a member and formerly was secretary of the Idaho Dental Society. While at the university he was prominent in his college, being a well liked fraternity man, and he also was tenor in the University Glee Club. He is deeply and helpfully interested in the upbuilding of Boise and participates in all movements undertaken for that purpose by the Boise Commercial Club, of which he is a valued member. He also is on the roster of the Boise Country Club, the Boise University Club and the Elks Club. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing, being a good shot of



DR. FRED W. CRICHFIELD

small as well as big game. Visible evidence of his prosperity is found in the fact that he owns a valuable one hundred sixty acre alfalfa ranch in Owyhee county, near Homedale. Mrs. Crichfield gives much of her time to charitable work and participates eagerly in movements for moral and intellectual upbuilding. She is a member of the Boise Columbian Club. There is great credit due Dr. Crichfield for what he has achieved along professional lines, as he made possible his professional training by waiting on table, thus earning the means to complete his college education. The energy that prompted him to steadfastly pursue his course to the final goal has never left him and he has continually improved in the profession for which his tastes and inclinations seem to have particularly destined him.

JOHN G. DOERR.

John G. Doerr, secretary and treasurer of the C. R. Shaw Wholesale Company, one of the foremost lumber concerns of southern Idaho, with extensive wholesale yards at Boise, was born in Quincy, Illinois, May 27, 1879. He is a son of John G. and Elizabeth (Tishbein) Doerr, both of whom have now passed away. Both were born in Germany and were reared and married there. The father was a cooper by trade.

John G. Doerr spent his youthful days in Quincy, Illinois, and since attaining his majority he has been identified with the lumber business. He came to Boise in 1907 and through the intervening period has been associated with C. R. Shaw in the wholesale lumber trade. Upon the incorporation of the C. R. Shaw Wholesale Company in 1911 he was made the secretary and treasurer and has since occupied that official position. The concern is too well known to need comment. It is one of the most important lumber companies of the northwest and has long maintained this position, while the reputation of the house for enterprise and reliability also maintains it in the front rank among the leading lumber companies of the northwest.

On the 25th of June, 1908, Mr. Doerr was married in Quincy, Illinois, to Miss Maud Mueller, an acquaintance of his boyhood days. They have four living children, two sons and two daughters: Maurice J., Elizabeth Margaret, John G., and Agnes Josephine.

The religious faith of the family is indicated in the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Doerr are communicants of St. John's Cathedral of the Roman Catholic church, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He also has membership with the Elks Club of Boise and with the Boise Commercial Club. As an enterprising business man he has made for himself a most creditable position. Starting out in life without special advantages or without the aid of wealthy or influential friends, he has steadily progressed, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path and working his way steadily upward to a most enviable position in trade circles.

ALBERT L. BUSH.

Albert L. Bush, president of the Capital Lumber Company of Boise, was born in Mitchell county, Iowa, December 21, 1864, and is the only son of Professor Alva Bush, who for many years was president of the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa, which school he founded, remaining at its head until his death in 1880. The father was born in Chautauqua county, New York, and after reaching manhood wedded Eliza J. Moore in the Empire state. They afterward removed to Fayette, Iowa, living there for several years before going to Osage. Mrs. Bush survived her husband until a few years ago. They had but one son, Albert L. of this review, but there were five daughters in the family, two of whom are yet living, one in Iowa and the other in South Dakota. The school founded by the father, Professor Alva Bush, —the Cedar Valley Seminary—is still in flourishing condition.

It was in that institution that Albert L. Bush acquired his early education, but he put aside his textbooks when eighteen years of age and started upon his business career as a clerk in a grocery store at Osage, Iowa, his native town. When nineteen years of age he had become part owner of the store and when he was twenty years

of age he and his partner established a branch store at Riceville, Iowa, twenty miles from Osage, of which he took charge, acting as manager at that point for three years.

It was during that period, on the 25th of January, 1887, that Mr. Bush was united in marriage to Miss Kate L. Smith. In 1889 he disposed of his interest in the two stores and removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, after which he spent three years as a traveling salesman, handling creamery supplies. He next removed to Emmetsburg, Iowa, and during a period of twelve years' residence there he was traveling for a grocery house of Waterloo, Iowa. On leaving Emmetsburg he removed to Boise in 1904 and in connection with William and John A. Ketchen, represented elsewhere in this work, he founded the Capital Lumber Company, of which he has since been the president. This company succeeded to the business of the old Randall Lumber Company and has prospered from the beginning. In addition to conducting a large retail lumber trade, and their business along this line has reached very gratifying proportions, they build the Tulsa silos and have erected many throughout this section of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush have become the parents of three children who are yet living. Alva, who is married and makes his home in Boise, is now in the employ of the Doscher Lumber Company, Marguerite is a successful teacher at Middleton, Canyon county. She is a graduate of the State Normal School at Lewiston, Idaho. Loren S., the youngest of the family, was in the United States Army in France, being a member of Company B of the Fifth Engineers of the United States Regulars, with the rank of sergeant, and is now a student of the Leland Stanford University.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush are members of the Congregational church and Mr. Bush is a Master Mason and also a member of the Royal Arch chapter. He likewise has membership with the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a republican but has never been a candidate for office and at local elections, where no issue is involved, he casts his ballot regardless of party ties. His business record has been marked by that steady progress which is the outcome of close application, persistency of purpose and a ready utilization as well as recognition of opportunities.

BENARDIS JUDD HETHERINGTON.

Benardis Judd Hetherington, of Boise, conducting business as a dealer in electrical supplies at 305 North Eighth street, under the firm style of B. J. Hetherington & Company, removed from Minneapolis to this city in 1906 and established his present business in 1908. He is a native son of Minnesota, his birth having occurred at Hastings, October 28, 1876, his parents being George James and Anna (Judd) Hetherington, the former a native of Canada while the latter was born in Ireland. The father was a wholesale meat dealer and packer and died in Hastings, Minnesota, in 1904, but the mother is still living. The only members of the family in Idaho are Benardis J. and Almond LeRoy, the latter a resident of Emmett.

The former acquired his education in the public schools of Hastings, Minnesota, and when eighteen years of age went to Minneapolis, where he at once secured employment along the line that fitted him for his chosen life work. He first spent a few years in the electric shops of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and was there initiated into electrical matters. Later he was with the General Electric Company for several years at Minneapolis, and removed to Boise to become superintendent of the Boise Valley Railroad Company, in which capacity he served for two years. In 1908 he established his present business, conducted under the name of B. J. Hetherington & Company, dealers in electric supplies. They are especially equipped for armature and motor repairing of all kinds and are licensed contractors for all classes of electric work. Their skill and ability have given them a place in the front rank in their line and their business extends all over Idaho and eastern Oregon.

On the 19th of June, 1901, Mr. Hetherington was married to Miss Nellie Loughren, a native of St. Paul. They have one son, Judd Burton, born August 22, 1908.

Mr. Hetherington is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and co-operates in all movements for local progress and benefit. In politics he maintains an independent course. He belongs to St. Michael's Episcopal church and is inter-

ested in all that has to do with the welfare of the community and of the country. His interest in war measures is shown by his active service as a member of the Ada County Council of Defense and in this way he has given active cooperation to all the movements for the support of the federal government. He is a man of sterling worth and high principles and the many substantial traits of his character have gained him the warm regard of those with whom he has been associated.

MRS. J. K. NICHOLS.

Mrs. J. K. Nichols is one of the pioneer women of Canyon county, having arrived in Idaho in August, 1881. The nearest railroad at the time was three hundred and fifty miles distant and with every phase of frontier life and experience she became familiar. She was born in Cedar county, Missouri, and bore the maiden name of Nancy L. Edsall. In 1866 she became the wife of J. K. Nichols, who was born in Miller county, Missouri, in 1842 and who came to Idaho in August, 1881, settling on what is now known as the McConnel ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which he purchased from Mr. McConnel. He afterward homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres adjoining. Very little of this land was at that time under cultivation and Mr. Nichols cleared it and in 1882 began raising cattle thereon. The present home of Mrs. Nichols is a part of the original homestead, but one hundred and sixty acres of their place was sold. Upon the remainder of the tract Mrs. Nichols and her son, W. H. Nichols, carry on farming, raising alfalfa, grain and stock and also conducting a dairy business on a small scale. Mr. Nichols is a veteran of the Civil war and now resides at the Soldiers Home in Boise.

At the time of the arrival of the family in Idaho this was a wild frontier region. The trip to the west had been made to Kelton, Utah, by rail and thence with a light wagon and a good team. There was no railroad in Idaho at the time and all supplies had to be hauled from Kelton, Utah, a trip that required eleven days. Their nearest postoffice was at Middleton, a distance of eight miles, and Mrs. Nichols says that the only reason she remained and endured the hardships and dangers of frontier life in Idaho at that period was that there was no railroad to take her away. Conditions have changed marvelously since then and what was then all sagebrush between their place and the Snake river is now a succession of beautiful alfalfa fields, dotted here and there with fine homes.

Mrs. Nichols has two children: Jasper C., fifty-two years of age, who married Keturah Shields and is the father of three children, Nancy A., Grace and Dessa; and W. H. Nichols, who married Viola D. York, a native of Georgia. They have also become the parents of three children: Jasper Lee, twelve years of age; William Logan, aged seven; and Louisa Pearl, who is the youngest. W. H. Nichols carries on the work of the home farm for his mother and the family is one well known in the section of the country in which they reside. For thirty-nine years they have lived in this district and are familiar with every phase of early development as well as with later day progress and improvement.

JAMES SPIVEY.

Among the industrial enterprises of importance is the Boise Machine & Welding Works, of which James Spivey is the founder and proprietor. His modern plant, which is thoroughly equipped in order to turn out high class work, is located at No. 1210-1212 Grove street, Boise. Mr. Spivey was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, November 11, 1862, a son of James R. Spivey, who was a soldier in the Union army when his son and namesake was born. In fact he did not see young James until the latter was a year old. The father followed agricultural pursuits and also was quite successful as a dealer in live stock. He was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1840 and when but eight years old accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. In 1888, at the age of forty-eight, he removed to Nebraska and in that state he died twenty-six years later, on the 2d of July, 1914. He had married Eda Dusenberry, who was born in West Virginia in 1842 and passed away in Illinois in 1874. The paternal grandmother of our subject was Mary Allred

before her marriage and her father at one time owned the land upon which the present city of Richmond, Indiana, stands.

James Spivey was reared in Illinois and was connected with farming in Rock Island and Henry counties until nineteen years of age, having in the meantime acquired a common school education. He did not care for agricultural pursuits, being of a mechanical turn of mind, and in early manhood he learned the jeweler's trade, which he followed for about fifteen years in Illinois. In 1903 he removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he was engaged in the manufacturing business seven years, being one of the owners of the Clinton Spring Bed Company. However, perceiving greater opportunities in the newer west, he came to Boise in 1910 and for several years gave his attention to the retail grocery business, having acquired considerable mercantile experience in Illinois in his early manhood. From 1910 until 1918 he owned and managed the Hart Grocery at the corner of Thirteenth and O'Farrel streets but recently sold out and established the Boise Machine & Welding Works at No. 1210-1212 Grove street. On September 23, 1918, he had purchased the plant of the Idaho Machine & Supply Company, Inc., on Front street, becoming owner of the machinery, equipment and complete stock of the above concern, and he then removed to his present quarters on Grove street, it being the nucleus of the Boise Machine & Welding Works. A successful future may be prophesied for this new enterprise as it is closely connected with the automobile industry—a line which has made rapid strides in the last decade and which promises even greater expansion in the coming years. The Boise Machine & Welding Works is especially fitted for the manufacture and repair of automobile parts.

Mr. Spivey has been married twice. On September 28, 1890, he wedded Miss Jennie Carnahan, who passed away December 4, 1894. His second union was with Miss Elizabeth Carnahan, a twin sister of his first wife, the ceremony being performed on the 9th of November, 1898. There is a daughter of the first marriage, Snow, now the wife of Mans Coffin, of Boise, by whom she has a daughter, Elizabeth, who is three years of age.

Mr. Spivey belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, being helpfully active in its projects and movements, and fraternally in a Master Mason. He is independent in politics but by no means indifferent. He has voted at every presidential election since he was twenty-one years of age and as it is humanly natural to derive satisfaction from backing a winner, it should be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Spivey has had the good fortune to cast his ballot for the winning presidential candidate since 1884. While thoroughly informed in regard to the questions and issues of the day, he has never had aspirations along political lines although in early manhood he served at one time as councilman in New Windsor, Illinois.

DR. EDWIN STANTON OWEN.

Dr. Edwin Stanton Owen, an optometrist of wide reputation, conducting business under the name of the Boise Optical Company, came to Boise in 1909 from Danville, Illinois, where during the previous nine years he had been engaged in the drug business as a member of the Owen & Raney Drug Company. Ever since he came to Boise, however, he has owned and conducted one of the leading optical establishments of the city at No. 1003 Main street. He was born at New Goshen, Vigo county, Indiana, January 31, 1862, and is the only son of Green Berry and Cyrena (Burtner) Owen, both of whom have passed away, the latter dying when her son was but thirteen years of age. The father, who was a wagon maker and blacksmith by trade, followed merchandising in New Goshen, Indiana, where he also served as postmaster, and his last days were spent in Los Angeles, California, where he passed away in 1910. His family numbered six children, two daughters and four sons, and the four sons are yet living.

Dr. Edwin Stanton Owen, however, is the only one of the family in Idaho. He was reared in his native city to the age of seventeen years, when he entered Westfield College, a United Brethren school in Clark county, Illinois. There he pursued his collegiate studies for two years and while thus engaged he also clerked in a drug store of Westfield owned by an uncle, in whose home he remained while a college student there. He afterward entered the Northwestern University College of Pharmacy of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1888, and he has been licensed as a pharmacist in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Idaho. He followed the drug busi-



DR. EDWIN S. OWEN



ness for eighteen years in Wisconsin and Illinois and while thus engaged took up the study of optometry. In 1909 he was graduated from the Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology and utilizes the knowledge of those sciences in his work as an optometrist. Removing to Boise, he has since here engaged in the practice of his profession and is acknowledged one of the leading optometrists of the state. His professional ability and standing are indicated in the fact that he was elected secretary of the Idaho State Association of Optometrists in 1910 and filled the position continuously until his resignation in 1919. Although preferring to serve without official recognition, he was appointed a member of the board of examiners in 1915 and filled the position of secretary-treasurer until his term of office expired in 1919. He was elected a vice president of the American Optical Association in 1915 and one of the vice presidents of the National Organization of Optometry Boards in 1916. At the meeting of western boards held in Portland, October, 1916, he was chosen president of the newly organized Intermountain Association of Optometry Boards, and in 1918 at the American Optical Association held at St. Paul was selected as a member of the executive council. At the Rochester convention in July, 1919, he was made a member of the optometry fund commission, which position he still holds. Dr. Owen has also enjoyed that financial success which should accompany intense activity and ability in the profession.

In Westfield, Illinois, in September, 1889, Dr. Owen was married to Miss Martha Emma Waltrip and they have a daughter, Marjorie June, who is a graduate of the Boise high school and who for five years was the active assistant of her father in carrying on his business in Boise, but who after America's entrance into the war went from a sense of duty to Washington, D. C., and accepted a position as stenographer there in order to render aid to the government. She has since returned home and is now filling the position of office manager in her father's business.

Dr. Owen is a member of the Boise Chamber of Commerce and also of the First Presbyterian church, of which he served as Sunday school superintendent for six years, and is one of the church elders. He gave freely of his time and his means to the work of the Council of Defense, of which he was a member, and he was identified with all the war drives and activities of Boise and the state. His patriotic love of his country, always one of his dominant qualities, was manifest in many tangible ways during the great crisis in the history of the nation.

WILLIAM R. WILKERSON.

Insurance interests in Boise are prominently represented by William R. Wilkerson, who is general agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, for southern Idaho and southeastern Oregon, and in 1906 came to this state from Texas. He first located at Caldwell, Idaho, where he resided for a period of ten years and was engaged in the general insurance business, both fire and life, and there he was also interested in banking, being a director of the Western National Bank of Caldwell for some time. In 1907 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Vale, Oregon, and remained as one of its officers until 1914, when he sold his interest.

Mr. Wilkerson was born on a farm near Purdy, in McNairy county, Tennessee, July 25, 1875, a son of Robert J. and Elizabeth A. (Peeler) Wilkerson, both natives of North Carolina. They were married in Tennessee in 1869. The father, who throughout his life followed agricultural pursuits to good purpose, passed away in 1914 in Oklahoma. During the Civil war he served with the Confederate army. The mother, who is now sixty-six years of age and enjoys the best of health, makes her home in Oklahoma.

William R. Wilkerson spent his boyhood and early youth on the home farm in Tennessee, receiving his primary education in a country school near his father's place. In 1893, when he was eighteen years of age, the family removed to Grayson county, Texas, locating on a farm near Sherman, and there Mr. Wilkerson completed his studies, attending for four years the Whitesboro (Tex.) Normal College and later the North Texas Normal College at Denton. There is great credit due him for his persistence in acquiring a good education, as he made his own way through both of these schools by doing work of various kinds. At the same time he had an interest in farming operations at home and thus he derived the means

which enabled him to complete his studies. After he left the normal he taught school for five years during the winters but in the summer time he farmed. In 1904, while he was still teaching, in order to augment his income, he began to write life insurance for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, and since 1905 he has devoted all of his attention to the insurance and banking business. Since 1906 he has lived in the state of Idaho and in 1916 the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, whose district agent he had been at Caldwell for ten years, promoted him to the position of general agent of the company, with headquarters at Boise. This naturally necessitated his removal to this city, where he took up his residence in October, 1916. Through long years of experience he has become thoroughly versed on all insurance matters and has greatly built up the business of his company. He always follows the most honorable methods and is careful to explain his policies to prospective customers so that no misunderstanding may arise and no dissatisfaction result. Therefore he has won the trust and confidence of all who have had business dealings with him.

On December 5, 1906, Mr. Wilkerson was united in marriage to Miss Annie Kimbrough, of Bells, Texas, who was born and reared in the Lone Star state. She is a graduate of the North Texas Female College (Kid Key College) at Sherman. To this union has been born a daughter, Doris Mildred, who in 1920 passed her eighth birthday.

Although Mr. Wilkerson has been a resident of Boise for only a short time he has already built for himself and family a handsome home at the corner of Twelfth and Alturas streets and thus has made closer his relations with the city which he now calls his home. His religious affiliation is that of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boise, of which he is a valued member, and fraternally he is connected with the Boise Lodge of Elks and the Odd Fellows. Anything that pertains to the growth and development of his city is of interest to him and he can always be depended upon to assist in movements and measures undertaken for the benefit of his community.

CAPTAIN GILBERT DONALDSON.

Through successive stages of business progress Captain Gilbert Donaldson reached the point of success that now enables him to live retired, deriving a very substantial income from judicious investments in real estate. He has made his home in Idaho since 1900. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1849, at which time his father was a customs officer at Londonderry in the employ of the British government. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His mother was a grandniece of Lord Keith of Scotland and a woman of most exemplary Christian character who exerted a marked influence upon the lives of her children.

Captain Donaldson was quite young when his parents emigrated with their family to the new world. It has been characteristic of him that he has utilized every advantage that has come his way and along the legitimate lines of trade and industry has made steady advancement. In early manhood he was engaged in the wholesale white goods business in the city of New York, but turned his attention to electrical interests in the eastern metropolis when thirty years of age as an employee of the United States Electric Lighting Company. He applied himself earnestly to the mastery of the business, and his efficient service and developing powers won him rapid promotion. In 1880 he was sent to Milwaukee, to St. Paul and to Minneapolis to install electric light plants, taking the initial step in that direction in each city. He resigned his position with the United States Electric Lighting Company at the earnest solicitation of the St. Paul Gas & Electric Lighting Company and became the general manager and electrician of the latter. In that position he continued for a number of years but ultimately entered the manufacturing field on his own account, devoting his attention to the manufacture of electrical generators, dynamos, motors and electrical apparatus, a business which he conducted for a period of fifteen years. At length Captain Donaldson disposed of his interests in Minnesota and purchased the electric lighting plant at McGregor, Iowa, and there he broadened the scope of his activities to include the operation of a sawmill and the building and ownership of a number of boats and barges, which he sailed on the river in connection with his other interests. In 1900 he disposed of all of his business investments

at McGregor and removed to Idaho, where he purchased a large amount of real estate and has since lived practically retired save for the supervision which he gives to his property interests.

Captain Donaldson has been married twice. He first wedded Annie Merriman, who passed away in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1886, leaving five children, three sons and two daughters, to whom Captain Donaldson had to then take the place of both father and mother. He made their welfare, interests and education his chief concern and has lived to see them reach an honored manhood and womanhood. In later life Captain Donaldson wedded Dr. Mary E. Johnston in Boise on the 9th of January, 1912. Their life interests are largely along the same lines, particularly their efforts in behalf of benevolent and philanthropic projects, one of which reached fruition in the building and establishment of the Donaldson Home for the Aged. Well descended and well bred, Captain Donaldson is a man whom to know is to respect and honor and with whom association means expansion and elevation.

PATRICK HENRY QUIRK.

Patrick Henry Quirk, proprietor of the Boston Grocery at No. 1008 Main street in Boise, was born December 22, 1890, in the city which is still his home. His entire life has been passed in Boise and he is the only son of Patrick Henry Quirk, one of the pioneers of the capital, a native of Ireland, who crossed the ocean when but four years of age with his parents, Patrick Henry and Mary (O'Connell) Quirk. The family home was first established at Marlboro, Massachusetts, and Patrick Henry Quirk of this review is of the third generation in direct succession to bear that name. His father still resides in Boise, active in business though now past eighty-two years of age, and his wife also survives. She bore the maiden name of Pertina Rock and is also a native of Ireland. Patrick Henry Quirk II followed mining pursuits and the cattle business in his active life and is still the owner of ranches although living practically retired. In his young manhood he went to South America and was in Ecuador when gold was discovered in California. He hastened northward to that state and later came from California to Idaho during the gold excitement here. It was in Boise that he was married and to him and his wife were born four children, who are still living, Patrick Henry and three daughters, Mary A., Catherine E. and Violet B., all of whom are graduates of St. Theresa's Academy of Boise. The daughter Catherine is now an X-ray operator in a hospital at Los Angeles, California, and Violet is a graduate nurse, now in Boise. There was also another son older than our subject, Frank Quirk, who died March 27, 1915, at the age of twenty-eight years. He was a most prominent and popular young man.

P. Henry Quirk, of this review, spending his entire life in Boise to the time of his entrance into the World war, was graduated from the high school of the city and was much interested in high school athletics, belonging to the football and baseball teams and also to the track team. While still a high school pupil he entered the employ of the Boston Grocery, which he now owns and which was then the property of Vern Nusbaum, now deceased. Mr. Quirk acted as clerk and delivery boy in the evenings after school, on Saturdays and through the summer vacations throughout nearly his entire high school course. He thus thoroughly learned the business in every detail and after finishing his high school course he devoted his entire time to the Boston Grocery, remaining as an employe for a few years. Later, after the death of Vern Nusbaum, the latter's brother, Walter Nusbaum, became interested in the store and Mr. Quirk also bought a half interest in the business. In January, 1917, however, he became sole proprietor through purchase of his partner's interest, and the Boston Grocery is today one of Boise's leading grocery establishments and is accorded an extensive patronage.

On the 12th of December, 1917, Mr. Quirk enlisted as a volunteer private for service in the European war and on the 5th of May, 1918, sailed for overseas. He was a first class sergeant in the Twenty-eighth Division and was on active duty in France.

During the absence of Mr. Quirk the entire management of the Boston Grocery devolved on his sister, Miss Mary A. Quirk, who for sometime had been bookkeeper in the store and who most capably conducted the business during the absence of

her brother. Mr. Quirk belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, also to the Boise Elks Club and the Knights of Columbus. He is possessed of good business ability and marked enterprise, but personal considerations weighed but little with him when he felt that his country needed his aid and, responding to the call of the colors, he went to France to assist in suppressing the military spirit which cast gloom, desolation and sorrow over the world for four years, causing the sacrifice of eight million young lives.

AUGUSTUS H. HARVEY.

Augustus H. Harvey, a sheep and wool dealer of Boise, who is usually known as "Gus Harvey," can justly claim place with Idaho's pioneers, having come to the territory in 1883, when a lad of but fourteen years, traveling by stage-coach from Hailey to Boise, for at that time the capital city had no railroad. His home at No. 209 Main street is one of the finest in the beautiful city that has been developed. It is built of Idaho cut stone in an attractive style of architecture, and was purchased by Mr. Harvey a few years ago at a low figure when real estate prices in Boise were at an ebb and since then he has refused more than double the price which he paid for it. He thus came into possession of one of the lovely homes of the city and, moreover, it has proven an excellent investment, for soon after his purchase realty values took a sudden upward turn and are still advancing. As the years have passed Mr. Harvey has successfully conducted his operations as a dealer in sheep and wool, and the young lad of fourteen who arrived in Idaho practically empty-handed is today one of the prosperous business men of the city.

He was born on a farm near Richmond, Indiana, February 7, 1868, a son of Charles Harvey, a farmer, who came to Boise and spent the last years of his life in the home of his son, passing away March 17, 1918. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Chapman, died when their son Augustus was but nine years of age, after which the father never married again. The Harvey family is descended from Quaker ancestry. Immediately after the mother's death Augustus Harvey removed with his father, brothers and sisters to the state of Michigan, their home being established on a fruit farm in Oceana county. When thirteen years of age he left home to make his own way in the world, going first to Iowa, where he attended school for about a year. When fourteen years of age he continued his westward travel to Boise and was first employed in this city by Frank R. Coffin, with whom he made his home for four years, working for his board and clothing. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin took the place of parents to him, shielding and guiding him and giving him the privilege of attending the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, when he began to work for wages in Mr. Coffin's hardware store. He remained with his benefactor until he attained his majority. For several years afterward he was engaged in the grocery business, first as a clerk and later as proprietor of a store. For three years he owned and conducted the Royal grocery at Ninth and Idaho streets. In 1903 he embarked in the sheep business and has devoted his attention thereto throughout the intervening period, dealing extensively in sheep and wool. His first venture in the business was an investment of twenty-eight thousand dollars in sheep. He has become one of the largest operators in sheep and wool in Idaho, conducting a mammoth business in recent years, buying and selling sheep in large numbers and handling immense quantities of wool. He buys and sells rather than raises sheep and he now has as an associate in business his eldest son, Gerald H. Harvey, a young man of twenty-six years, who is married and resides in Boise.

On the 25th of January, 1891, Mr. Harvey was married in Boise to Miss Adelaide May Andrews, who was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and was educated in Binghamton, New York. She came to Idaho with her mother about 1887. They have two sons: Gerald H., twenty-six years of age; and Robert Ryder, aged eight years, the latter now a public school pupil.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey belong to the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boise and Mr. Harvey is also identified with the Woodmen of the World and with the Boise Country Club. His chief recreation is duck hunting and he is also fond of other hunting, fishing and skating. He was formerly widely known in Idaho as an expert ice and roller skater, being able to do all the fancy turns and movements that are indicative of skill in that connection. Mr. Harvey and his family are most prominent



AUGUSTUS H. HARVEY



socially and their beautiful home is the abode of a warm-hearted hospitality which is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Harvey deserves more than passing notice as a business man, for his success is attributable entirely to his own labors. Starting out independently when a youth of thirteen years to earn his own living, he has steadily worked his way upward, making wise use of his time and opportunities, and his energies have brought to him a competence which places him with Idaho's men of affluence. Moreover, the methods that he has followed have been in strict accordance with the most ethical business standards, and at no point in his career have his activities ever sought or required disguise.

ARTHUR EUSEBE ASHLEY.

Arthur Eusebe Ashley, founder and proprietor of the business conducted under the name of the Ashley Sign Company in Boise, was born in Baltic, Connecticut, October 28, 1884, a son of Eusebe and Mary (Bouchard) Ashley, the former of English lineage, while the latter was a representative of an old French Canadian family. The mother died when her son, Arthur E., was but four years of age and he was left an orphan through his father's death when a lad of twelve. He was reared in Connecticut and Rhode Island and at sixteen years of age he joined the United States Army, in which he served a full three years' term of enlistment, being honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., when nineteen years of age. He at once removed westward to Spokane, Washington, where he remained from 1904 until 1910. He there learned the sign painter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman, and in 1910 he came to Boise, Idaho, where he established the Ashley Sign Company and has since conducted business under that style. He has devoted his entire attention to sign painting since 1905. His place of business is now at No. 219 North Ninth street and he has a very liberal patronage, for his work is of high quality and his business methods thoroughly reliable. During his three years' service in the army his military duties took him into twenty-two different states of the Union. He belongs to the Spanish War Veterans' Association, having entered the army primarily for service in the Philippines, but the government kept him in this country.

On the 6th of June, 1906, Mr. Ashley was married in Spokane, Washington, to Miss Mabel B. Maxwell, a native of Minnesota but at that time a resident of Spokane. They have become the parents of four children: Arthur Allen, Esther Ruth, Evelyn Maxine and Frances Mabel. Mrs. Ashley is a daughter of William E. and Emma Jane (Nickerson) Maxwell, both of whom are now residing near Spokane, Washington. Her grandmother in the maternal line is still living at the advanced age of more than ninety years and makes her home at Orwell, Vermont. Mrs. Ashley was born in Bigstone county, Minnesota, April 30, 1886. The birth of her son, Arthur Allen, occurred June 22, 1907, while Esther Ruth was born February 12, 1909, Evelyn Maxine on the 6th of December, 1913, and Frances Mabel on the 4th of December, 1916. The family residence is at No. 1815 North Eleventh street in Boise, Mr. Ashley having purchased the property—a most comfortable home—five years ago. The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church.

JOHN KENT.

Laudable ambition to win greater success than he was achieving in his native England brought John Kent to the new world and throughout the entire period of his residence on this side of the Atlantic he has made his home in Boise, where after a brief period he became the owner of the Idaho Carriage Works. He has continued at the head of the business, which he has developed to large and substantial proportions, winning recognition as a prominent representative of industrial activity in the capital.

Mr. Kent was born in Cornwall, England, December 3, 1877, his parents being Robert and Emma (Stevens) Kent, also natives of Cornwall. The father was born in 1837 and passed away in 1911. He was a blacksmith throughout his entire life

and for forty years was a member of the firm of Robert Kent & Sons, following blacksmithing at Cornwall.

In the public schools of his native town John Kent pursued his education until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he, too, took up the trade of blacksmithing and thoroughly mastered its details. On leaving home he removed to Bristol, England, where he resided for two years, working with engineers at that place. He believed that better opportunities might be secured on the other side of the Atlantic, however, and in 1906 bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the new world. He did not tarry on the eastern coast but made his way at once to Boise, where he has since lived. He had been in the capital city but a brief period when he secured a position with the Idaho Carriage Company. A year's experience there brought him thorough knowledge of the business in principle and detail, and at the end of that time he purchased the shop and has since carried it on, building up a business of gratifying proportions. His plant is well equipped with the latest improved machinery for work of that character and the excellence of his product is bringing to him a liberal patronage.

On the 23d of January, 1901, in Cornwall, England, Mr. Kent was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Oliver, and to them have been born three sons: John R., born April 16, 1902, in Cornwall; Richard N., born in Cornwall, June 20, 1904; and Rupert Idaho, born in Boise, July 13, 1908. The family is now well known in Idaho's capital, where they have lived for fourteen years.

Politically Mr. Kent is a republican of independent type. He does not consider himself bound by party ties and casts an independent ballot when his judgment so dictates. His religious faith and that of his family is of the Methodist Episcopal church and they are highly esteemed in the city in which they have resided since coming to the new world. Mr. Kent has never had occasion to regret his determination to cross the Atlantic, for in this land of opportunity he found the advantages which he sought, and by reason of his industry, close application and laudable ambition has steadily worked his way upward.

MILES R. CAHOON.

Miles R. Cahoon, a representative business man of St. Anthony, who is manager of the Farmers Implement Company, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, October 1, 1859, his parents being Mahouri and Sarah (Romney) Cahoon, the former a native of Missouri, while the latter was born in England. The father crossed the plains with one of the ox-team trains in 1847. It was a long and arduous journey attended with suffering and privation, but ultimately Utah was reached. In 1849 he went to California, where he remained for a year and a half and then returned to Utah, where he took up land at Murray, south of Salt Lake City. This he improved and continued its cultivation throughout his remaining days. He made many trips back and forth across the plains to assist the handcart companies in reaching their destination and he departed this life in the spring of 1889. The mother survived for two decades, her death occurring in 1909, when she had reached the age of seventy-three years.

Miles R. Cahoon pursued his education in the schools of Salt Lake City and remained with his parents until he had attained his majority. In 1883 he came to Idaho, locating in Bingham county, a part of which is now Fremont county. Here he filed on land near Rexburg in that section which is now Madison county. This he developed and improved and continued its cultivation until 1893, when he was made probate judge of Fremont county, an office which he filled for four years. He then returned to Rexburg and established a general merchandise store, which he conducted successfully for four or five years, when he sold the property and became connected with the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company in the implement business. He has since been connected with that line of business and is a well known figure in trade circles. After disposing of his general store he was elected sheriff of Fremont county and served for four years. He has also been called upon for much other public service of an important character. He was county superintendent of schools for four years and acted as justice of the peace at Rexburg for a similar period. In March, 1919, he accepted the position of manager of the Farmers Implement Company at St. Anthony, the headquarters of this

company being at Rexburg. He is now controlling the business at this point and is proving most capable in his management of the trade. He is the owner of considerable residence property at Rexburg, from which he derives a good rental.

On the 30th of November, 1883, Mr. Cahoon was united in marriage to Miss Mary McMillan and they have become parents of seven children: Michael; Miles; Silver; Mary, who is the wife of J. E. Winzler, of Rexburg; Sarah R., at home; Reno, who passed away in March, 1899; and James A., whose demise occurred in June, 1901.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Politically Mr. Cahoon is a republican and is a recognized leader in the local councils of the party. It was he who organized the first company of militia in Fremont county and this company did active service in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Cahoon is keenly interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of the section in which he resides and his labors have been a potent force in connection with its upbuilding and development.

HON. RAVENEL MACBETH.

Hon. Ravenel Macbeth, a well known mining man, with offices in the Overland building in Boise, while making his home at Mackay, Custer county, came to Idaho in 1894 from the state of South Carolina and has since maintained his residence in Mackay. His business affairs have made him widely known as a representative of mining interests in the state. He was born at Columbia, South Carolina, and comes of French Huguenot and Scotch ancestry. During the entire period of his connection with this state he has been identified with mining interests and few men are so thoroughly informed concerning mining conditions and opportunities. His investments have been wisely and judiciously made and have brought to him substantial returns.

In politics Mr. Macbeth is a recognized leader in democratic circles and has served for seven terms in the Idaho state senate, representing Custer county in the upper house of the general assembly. He filled the position for six consecutive terms—a fact indicative of the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen and his loyalty to the best interests of the commonwealth. Mr. Macbeth is a member of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

ARTHUR C. HOLDEN.

As secretary and general manager of the Holden Implement Company of Boise Arthur C. Holden represents important commercial and industrial interests of the state. Although he is yet a comparatively young man he has already attained to a position which attracts to him more than usual attention. A native of Leadville, Colorado, Mr. Holden was born April 30, 1884, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Birrell) Holden, who are now living retired in Boise. The parents came to this city from Hebron, Nebraska, in 1917 in order to be near their son. They were born, reared and married in Fifeshire, Scotland, and to them one child, Agnes, was born in the land of hills and heather but she is now deceased. In 1872 they came to the United States and at first settled in Fairbury, Illinois. There the father followed coal mining but in 1879 the family removed to Leadville, where he acquired gold and silver mining interests and became well-to-do. He retired from mining in 1896 and then removed to Hebron, Nebraska, in the vicinity of which he had important landed interests.

Arthur C. Holden was reared in Leadville, Colorado, and Hebron, Nebraska, receiving his advanced education in the University of Nebraska, where he spent two years. He later graduated from an Omaha business college, thus preparing himself for a commercial career. From the age of twenty-two, or since 1906, he has been identified with the implement business and spent seven years in the service of the Hebron Implement Company of Hebron, Nebraska. In 1912 he came to Boise in the capacity of floor salesman in the establishment of the John Deere Plow Company of Moline, Illinois. In March, 1915, he was promoted to the posi-

tion of manager of the local house but on December 31, 1916, he organized the present Holden Implement Company and has since been secretary and general manager. The new corporation at once took over all of the John Deere interests in Boise and southern Idaho and theirs is now the largest implement house in the capital city and one of the largest in the state. The president is Robert H. Lord, of Portland, Oregon, our subject acting as secretary and manager. They are distributors for Boise and southern Idaho of the John Deere line of implements, selling farm tools and farm equipment of every description and carrying other makes besides the John Deere. In their display and sales rooms can be seen everything imaginable in the way of farm tools and equipment, embracing farm tractors, silage cutters, gasoline and oil burning engines and all kinds of harvesting machinery, such as wheat binders, corn binders, manure spreaders, machines for planting and digging potatoes and practically every kind of spraying equipment. Their sales room stock includes a complete galvanized wheat granary which is duplicated to the minutest detail. There is hay making machinery, threshing and hulling machinery, carriages, wagons, buggies, cream separators, gang, sulky and every type of plows, etc., are all represented. Theirs is indeed a wonderful establishment, not only important as a commercial enterprise but also as an institution wherein progressive ideas are expressed and where those interested may seek out new methods and receive new suggestions.

On April 18, 1908, Mr. Holden was married in Hastings, Nebraska, to Ava May Sponsler, a native of Nebraska, and to this union has been born a son, Robert, whose birth occurred on the 22d of January, 1910. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holden are very popular in the social circles of Boise and the former is deeply interested in the commercial upbuilding of the city as well as its general development, being a helpful member of the Boise Commercial Club.

GEORGE PARKIN.

The life record of George Parkin is the story of successful and honorable achievement, and he is now numbered among the men of affluence living at Meridian, having put aside the active work of the farm to enjoy in well earned rest the fruits of his former labor. Not all days in his career have been equally bright. He met untold difficulties and hardships in early pioneer times in gaining a start, but resolution and determination have enabled him to overcome these and as the years have passed his labors have brought to him substantial prosperity.

Mr. Parkin was born in Durham county, England, February 4, 1852, but is yet young in spirit, keenly interested in everything that pertains to Idaho and her welfare. He is a son of Matthew and Matilda (Wygate) Parkin, who spent most of their lives in England. The father was a machinist by trade and, leaving his native country, went to Egypt, where he was employed for seventeen years as head machinist under the khedive. Later, however, he returned to England, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest.

George Parkin had but limited educational opportunities, for when only seven years of age he began working in the coal mines, being thus employed until he reached the age of nineteen. He was afterward employed at different kinds of work and for a time was in Egypt with his father, but homesickness caused him to return to England. Later he was married, Miss Sarah Wilkinson, a daughter of Robert and Mary Wilkinson, becoming his wife in 1879. Her forefathers for two hundred years had lived on the same estate in England. Mrs. Parkin was the youngest of ten children and was well trained in household affairs, so that she became a most able assistant and helpmate to her husband. On the 5th of December, 1879, they sailed for America on the steamer City of Berlin, which was the first steamship equipped with electric lights that crossed the Atlantic ocean. On landing in New York city they proceeded to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and after a few months there passed continued their journey to the northwest, first settling at Butte, Montana. Mr. Parkin was employed in hauling cordwood in that state, where he remained until May, 1881, and then drove with team and wagon to Boise, where he arrived in the month of August. For a period he was engaged in trading between Boise and Atlanta and after thus working for a time as a freighter he secured a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Meridian, in Ada county, located along the line of what became known as the



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE PARKIN



Settlers ditch. At the time of his arrival, however, the country was dry and there was no water to irrigate the land, so that he found it difficult to gain a start. He supplemented the income derived from what little he could raise in dry farming by killing jack rabbits, upon which a bounty had been placed by the state and local governments as the rabbits were a menace to everything raised in the district. He eagerly welcomed the proposition of digging the Settlers ditch and was one of the first men in the locality to begin work thereon. The venture, however, was not successful for some years and in the meantime Mr. Parkin pursued the work of the farm, building a house upon the land which he homesteaded and bending every energy to the development of his place. There was, however, little market for farm products, as all of the settlers were attempting to raise crops, finding that lack of water was their greatest obstacle. John Lemp had undertaken to put in a ditch, or rather finish the old ditch which the settlers had started. These settlers insisted that the name of Settlers ditch should be retained and were not very enthusiastic supporters of the Lemp enterprise. After a time they got a supply of water from the Ridenbaugh canal and when Lemp finished his undertaking there was a plentiful supply of water all through the country. Farming and kindred activities then received an added impetus and wealth began to flow into the district.

With the development of his farm Mr. Parkin established a dairy and for twenty-five years was actively and successfully engaged in that business. About 1908 he sold his farm for twenty thousand dollars and his stock for twelve thousand dollars. Throughout the entire period in which he carried on dairying he never failed to take butter to town each Saturday save on one occasion in 1901, when there was a terrific blizzard. His wife, too, was of the greatest assistance to him and many times she drove into town with the products of their dairy. She ably managed the household affairs and did everything in her power to assist in gaining a start in the new country. After disposing of his dairy interests Mr. Parkin devoted his attention to the management of a large ranch of six hundred and forty acres on Camas prairie, in Elmore county, where he raised fine horses and cattle. He established an attractive home in Meridian and became the president of the Meridian Building & Loan Association, also a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Meridian and a stockholder in the Meridian Spray Manufacturing Company, which engaged not only in the manufacture of the material for spraying fruit trees but also in the manufacture of cider and vinegar. Thus as the years passed Mr. Parkin became a most active business man, connected with many lines that have contributed directly to the upbuilding and progress of the section in which he has long lived.

In 1914 Mr. Parkin was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 20th of March of that year. Her sterling worth and many excellent traits of character were recognized by all who knew her. She was not only a capable and resourceful woman in the management of her household affairs, but possessed a kindly nature and genial disposition that endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. For thirty-nine years Mr. Parkin has now resided in Idaho, spending the entire period in Ada county, and there is no phase of its development and progress with which he is not thoroughly familiar. Year by year he has made steady advancement, owing to his close application and indefatigable industry, and his life history indicates clearly what can be accomplished through individual effort. Today he is one of the prosperous residents of Meridian, his constantly increasing business interests bringing to him a most substantial measure of prosperity, and, moreover, his wealth has been so honorably won and so wisely used that the most envious cannot grudge him his success.

K. E. TORRANCE.

K. E. Torrance is the editor and manager of the Press Publishing Company, publishers of the American Falls Press at American Falls, Idaho. He is a native of the Pacific northwest, his birth having occurred at Colfax, Washington, January 7, 1893. He is a son of William G. and Margaret (Kirby) Torrance, the former a native of Oregon, while the latter was born in Kansas. The father was a rancher during the greater part of his life, being identified with that interest in Washington and Idaho. He came to the latter state in 1907 and conducted a ranch in Power county until 1918, when he retired from active business and removed to Spokane,

Washington, where he now makes his home. The wife and mother, however, passed away in May, 1904.

K. E. Torrance largely spent his youth at Colfax, Washington, where he pursued his education up to the seventh grade. Later he had the advantages of high school training in Spokane and he also attended the University of Washington at Seattle for three years, thus becoming well qualified by liberal educational opportunities for the responsible and important duties of life. In March, 1917, he took up his abode at American Falls and became associated with O. H. Barber of the American Falls Press. In July of that year, however, he was accepted at the officers' training camp and was with the Twentieth Infantry for four months. In January, 1918, he was transferred to the air service and continued in that branch of the service until the 8th of January, 1919, when he returned to American Falls. On the 1st of June of the same year he was made editor and manager of the Press Publishing Company, which was incorporated at that time, with Mr. Torrance as one of the stockholders and incorporators. He is a most alert and progressive young business man and is making for himself a most creditable place in business circles of the northwest. He is the owner of land which he homesteaded in Bingham county and he also has two oil leases in Texas.

On the 21st of May, 1919, Mr. Torrance was married to Miss Beatrice M. Stone and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles of the city in which they now reside. Mrs. Torrance is a member of the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Torrance is a republican and keeps well informed concerning the vital problems and questions of the day but does not seek nor desire office. He has proven his loyalty in citizenship in other ways, especially by his enlistment for service in the World war, and he is classed with those young men of progressive spirit who are working for a better country and for higher standards of Americanization.

WILLIAM W. WILTON.

William W. Wilton, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Emmett, was born in Dyersville, Iowa, May 1, 1872, a son of Robert H. and Elizabeth Jane (Council) Wilton, who were born, reared and married in England and were of pure English ancestry. On coming to the United States they settled in Dubuque county, Iowa, at Dyersville, where the birth of William W. Wilton occurred. When he was six years of age the parents removed with their family to Boone county, Nebraska, where his youth was spent upon a farm, and there both his father and mother passed away.

At the age of twenty years William W. Wilton set out to make his own way in the world. He felt the lack of educational training and the first thing he did on leaving home was to go to Omaha, Nebraska, and work his way through a business college. While upon the home farm of the Wilton family they had lived in a dugout and were two miles from a sod schoolhouse, to which Mr. Wilton walked, there pursuing his studies. He got as far as common fractions in arithmetic and learned to read and write. In business college he pursued a commercial course and later he learned telegraphy in Omaha. In 1898 he responded to the call for troops to aid in the Spanish-American war, enlisting as a member of Company C, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was commanded by William Jennings Bryan. He was sent to a training camp at Jacksonville, Florida, and there spent seven months, after which he returned to Nebraska, where he engaged in various business pursuits until 1905. He then came to Idaho and established a real estate and insurance agency in Emmett. In the intervening years he has developed the business to one of extensive proportions, and, utilizing his knowledge of realty values and his opportunities for judicious investment, he has become the owner of much valuable realty in Gem county.

On the 16th of September, 1903, Mr. Wilton was married to Miss Anna E. Driscoll, a native of Iowa, and they have one daughter, Letha Napina, who was born in Emmett, June 24, 1908. The town of Letha, Gem county, was founded by Mr. Wilton and James Barnard and named in honor of the former's only child. Mr. Wilton's home in Emmett is situated on North Main street and is of the modern bungalow type, a combination of frame and cobblestone, and is one of the prettiest residences of the town.

Fraternally Mr. Wilton is an Odd Fellow and is a past grand in the lodge. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He has concentrated his efforts and energies upon business affairs and has gradually and steadily worked his way upward. He has made each move count, has learned from every varied experience the lesson therein contained, and step by step he has progressed in business until he is now conducting an extensive real estate and insurance agency and is numbered among the men of affluence in his adopted city.

CHARLES F. BAXTER.

Charles F. Baxter, proprietor of the Baxter Foundry & Machine Works of Boise, came to Idaho in 1874 from New Jersey. The early years of his residence in this state were passed at Rocky Bar and at Atlanta, Elmore county, where he lived until 1880. He came to the west with his parents, his father being the late Captain James Baxter, who passed away in Boise on the 19th of May, 1904, when seventy-two years of age. He was born in England and when a young lad of six or eight years came to the United States with his parents, Francis and Mary J. (Gunn) Baxter. The family settled upon a farm in New Jersey on which now stands one of the largest silk mills in the east, the location being at Paterson, New Jersey. Captain Baxter volunteered for active service in the Civil war as a member of the Union army, becoming a second lieutenant of Company K of the Serrell Engineers of New York. He was wounded at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and sent home to die, but fate willed otherwise and upon his recovery he rejoined the same command and was promoted to the rank of captain in recognition of his bravery. He then remained at the front until the close of hostilities. He was married at Paterson, New Jersey, in 1854 to Miss Amanda Langwith, who survives and makes her home in Boise. She was born in Paterson, New Jersey. Captain and Mrs. Baxter became the parents of four children, three daughters and a son.

The latter, Charles F. Baxter, who was the youngest of the family, came to Idaho in 1874. His father was a mining and civil engineer and also a machinist by trade, having served an apprenticeship as a machinist in Paterson, New Jersey. From 1874 until 1882 he was manager for the Leonora Mining Company and for the Big Lode Mining Company, both of old Alturas county. During the same period he acted as consulting engineer and installed the machinery for the old Monarch and Buffalo mining companies, all of Atlanta, Idaho. Previous to this he had been general manager of the Ophir Mining Company of Rocky Bar. From 1882 until 1889 he was in old Mexico in charge of the interests of the Guadalupe Mining & Development Company, a Philadelphia concern, his position being that of managing director. In the latter year he returned to the United States and for a year and a half was a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and then spent six months in Chicago. On the expiration of that period he removed to Baker City, Oregon, and later to Candelaria, Nevada. He followed his profession of mining engineering in connection with the White Star Mining Company but in 1891 returned to Idaho, making his home in Boise until his death. In 1892 he founded the present Baxter Foundry & Machine Works, which he conducted for several years under the name of James Baxter & Company, his only son, Charles F. Baxter, the present owner, being associated with the father in the management and operation of the foundry and succeeding to the entire control even before the father's death. Later he changed the name to the Baxter Foundry & Machine Works. It is the pioneer concern of the kind in Boise and the principal industry of its line in the city. James Baxter and his wife celebrated their golden wedding about a month before the former's death in 1904.

Charles F. Baxter was born in Paterson, New Jersey, and was but eight years of age when his parents first came to Idaho but returned to New Jersey with them in 1880. He served a five years' apprenticeship to the trades of a machinist and boiler maker in Newark, New Jersey, and afterward pursued a preparatory college course in New York city, where he studied mining and mechanical engineering, assaying and analytical chemistry. In 1888 he went to Chicago, working there in a machine shop, in which he built some special machinery, and later he was sent by his employers to Baker City, Oregon, where he erected a free gold milling quartz

mill for the White Star Mining Company. In 1890-1 he erected a similar plant for the same company in Elmore county, Idaho, and in 1891 he came to Boise with his father. In 1892-3, in conjunction with his father, he established the plant now known as the Baxter Foundry & Machine Works and during the succeeding four years he also conducted an assay office and chemical laboratory in Boise, while at the same time he was assisting in the operation of the Baxter Foundry & Machine Works and also acted as consulting engineer on various other mechanical projects. Finally he took full charge of the Baxter foundry about 1900 and has directed its operations since, keeping it in the front rank among similar enterprises in the northwest.

On the 12th of August, 1887, in Newark, New Jersey, Mr. Baxter was married to Miss Kittie Ellen Kain, who was born in that city, a daughter of John D. and Catherine Kain, who came to the United States from Ireland. They now have three children: James, who was in the military service of the United States during the World war and is now associated with his father and brother in the business, and who married Marjorie Lucy Whittle, November 19, 1919; Caroline L., at home; and Charles F., Jr., who is also associated with his father. He was married in Pendleton, Oregon, September 28, 1910, to Hazel Nolen, who died September 2, 1918, leaving a daughter, Virginia Lee Baxter, born July 25, 1911, and he was married September 15, 1919, to Blanche Aubertine Christensen.

Mr. Baxter is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While he is a believer in republican principles, he does not hesitate to cast a ballot in support of democratic candidates if he thinks them better qualified for the offices they seek. In other words he works and votes for what he believes to be the best interests of community, commonwealth and country and is at all times a loyal and public-spirited citizen, while as a business man he occupies a most enviable place as the head of one of the important industries of the state. His ability as a mining and consulting engineer is based upon broad scientific training and wide experience.

REV. THOMAS J. PURCELL.

Rev. Thomas J. Purcell became pastor of the Catholic church of Idaho Falls in the spring of 1919, but his labors in Idaho have covered an extended period, in which his efforts have been far-reaching and resultant. He is a prominent representative of the Catholic clergy in the northwest and has made his home in Idaho since 1883, during which period he has been instrumental in the erection of ten churches and has recently let the contract for the eleventh. Schools, too, have come into existence under his direction and thus he has contributed much to the intellectual and moral progress of various communities. He was born in Aberdare, Glamorganshire, South Wales, December 7, 1860, a son of Daniel and Johanna M. (Prendergast) Purcell, who were natives of Ireland but when about sixteen or eighteen years of age became residents of Wales, where they subsequently met and were married. The family home was continued at Aberdare until 1869, when in quest of health the father emigrated to the United States and two years later was joined by his wife and children, but when three months had passed the father died.

A contemporary writer has said of Father Purcell: "Although he was only a lad of eleven years when his father died, Thomas J. Purcell was compelled to lay aside his textbooks and lend his assistance in maintaining the family. He entered the coal mines of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was continuously employed for eleven years, but at the expiration of that period his health was so completely shattered that he was compelled to live in the open air. The physicians insisted upon a change of climate, so he started westward, arriving in Nebraska on Thanksgiving day, 1882. He obtained work on a farm until February, 1883, when he resumed his journey, reaching Denver, Colorado, on March 1, penniless. He was considered a victim of the dread white plague and it was impossible for him to obtain employment, even being refused an opportunity to work for his board. Yet these besetting trials and terrible hardships proved a blessing in disguise, compelling him to sleep wherever night overtook him, and the invigorating air of the mountains healed the diseased tissues of his lungs and restored his vitality. Not finding any employment, he set out for Ogden, tramping the greater part of the way, occasionally riding on freight trains between



REV. THOMAS J. PURCELL

Denver and Granger, Utah, when such opportunity offered. From that point on, however, he walked the entire distance. Upon reaching his destination he immediately sought work, and was shipped out of there as a laborer on the Oregon Short Line, which was then under course of construction. At Bliss, Idaho, a premature explosion killed four of his companions and the little burying ground one mile west of Bliss contains their remains. This has been fenced and cared for by the Oregon Short Line Railroad. He worked for two months and then went to Virginia City, Montana, passing through Idaho Falls in June, 1883, in a box car, and walking from there to Bozeman, where he arrived on July 3, 1883. While located there he worked during the summer months as a brickmaker for the old pioneers, Tracy and Sam Ruffner, while in winter he was employed by Nelson Story. In September, 1884, he left Bozeman and went to Spokane, where he joined Father Joset, S. J., and Father Cataldo, S. J., whom he accompanied to the De Smet Mission in Kootenai county.

"He had always been an ambitious youth and had never fully relinquished the dream of his childhood, which had been to enter the service of the church. However, he possessed other admirable traits of character, and when the needs of those dear to him necessitated his laying away his books, he expressed no regrets. Many times must he have found it difficult to restrain his rebellious spirit during those long years in the mines, where he daily and hourly overtaxed his strength and for weeks at a time never saw the sunshine. The joy, the happiness that is considered to be the inalienable right of every child was denied him, but he thus purchased it for many another child and so has received his reward. Unquestionably one of the great secrets of the wonderful success of Father Purcell can be attributed to his understanding and appreciation of conditions surrounding the unfortunate and his ready and heartfelt sympathy for those in trouble. During the first four years of his residence at the mission he taught the Coeur d'Alene Indians, while pursuing his classical studies under the instruction of the Fathers, who gave him private lessons. It was discouraging at first, as for many years his entire time and attention had been devoted to physical labor, but he possessed a fine mind and excellent powers of concentration and soon was making rapid progress. In 1888 he was sent to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to continue his studies, but he could not endure the climate, and owing to the state of his health in March, 1889, was compelled to return to Spokane. He took a position in Gonzaga College, that city, where he taught until June, 1890. In August of that year he went to Montreal and taught for a year in St. Lawrence College, during which period with the aid of a private tutor he was able to complete his classical course. He was then qualified to begin his ecclesiastical studies, and in September, 1891, entered the Grand Seminary at Montreal.

"On the 20th of December, 1896, he was ordained a priest and on May 1, 1897, was assigned by the bishop of this diocese to the parish of Coeur d'Alene. At that time the parish covered practically five thousand, six hundred square miles, comprising the counties of Kootenai and Bonner, Boundary and Benewah county—with the exception of the Coeur d'Alene reservation—and for a period of nine years a portion of Spokane. He completed the church at Bonner's Ferry, which had been started by Bishop Glorieux of Boise, and he erected another one at Rathdrum, the latter being the first brick church edifice in the Idaho diocese. It was in process of construction for some time and was dedicated in 1892. Father Purcell possesses abundance of energy, and is a most enterprising and enthusiastic worker, no task connected with his work being too stupendous for him to undertake its commission and successfully carry it through to completion. He next built a church at Priest River, while ground was acquired and buildings were under construction, to provide the people of Harrison and Post Falls with places of worship. The work of the parish developed so rapidly under his capable direction that in 1893 it was necessary to divide it with Rev. James F. Kelly, who has ever since been priest in Bonner county. In 1893 he brought to Coeur d'Alene Sisters of the order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary from Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in September of that year they established a school. Their temporary building was only forty-six by fifty-six feet, and they had an enrollment of sixty-three pupils. The attendance increased so rapidly that there quarters were soon entirely inadequate to meet the demands. Recognizing and appreciating their needs, Major J. J. O'Brien, one of Coeur d'Alene's philanthropic, retired residents presented them with a block of ground, and when the military reserve was sold at public auction Father Purcell bid in the hospital and administration buildings, and had them removed to the grounds Major O'Brien had donated on the corner of Coeur d'Alene avenue and Ninth street. They were subsequently converted into a convent and school, which now has an attendance of three hundred pupils.

"Owing to the rapid increase in the Catholic population of Coeur d'Alene, in 1897, Father Purcell was obliged to relinquish the missions of Kootenai county, and devote his entire attention to the work of the city. When he first came to this parish in 1897 it contained but seventy-five Catholic families, and now Coeur d'Alene alone has three hundred and fifty Catholic families or about twelve hundred followers of the faith. He has been tireless in his efforts to extend the work and increase the number of communicants. When he arrived here, realizing that the Catholics of the future were the children of the present, he gave no thought to procuring a residence for himself or suitable quarters in which to hold services, but immediately began searching for a building adapted to the needs of a school. Subsequently quarters were procured that served temporarily for religious purposes, and in June, 1909, ground was obtained and excavations started for their present beautiful church. On the 22d of August, 1909, Bishop Glorieux laid the corner stone and, in the following October, work on the superstructure was commenced. This was completed on May 1, 1910, and was permitted to stand until November, of that year, when contracts were let for the interior decorations. Their new building was occupied on the 5th of March, 1911, but was not entirely completed until the 1st of November and was dedicated on Decoration Day, 1912. It is one of the most beautiful churches in the northwest, and was completed at a cost of forty-six thousand dollars. The interior decorations are especially fine and all of the appointments are of a superior quality, and it seats one thousand people.

"Not often is it given to anyone to see such wonderful results from work in fourteen years as Father Purcell is witnessing from his labors. He is now able to realize that those long, hard years of his early manhood were not fruitless by any means. Although he began his life work at an age when the majority of men are quite well established, he has accomplished more during the single decade of his service than many consummate in a lifetime. He is now at the zenith of his powers and the future contains for him great promise and much assurance of yet greater opportunities. During the period of his connection with this field he has made many friends among both Catholics and Protestants, who despite the difference in their faith revere and hold in the highest esteem the man, his belief and the purpose to which he has dedicated his life—the service of humanity. Father Purcell attributes much of his success to the Jesuit Fathers of Gonzaga College, whose advice he has sought and followed in all important matters. He is always ready to respond to a call, whatever its source, carrying cheer and comfort to rich and poor alike, as did He in whose footsteps he is following."

Since the above was written Father Purcell, after long and fruitful labors at Coeur d'Alene, was obliged to leave that church on account of ill health. He resigned on the 30th of May, 1913, and being presented by some of the prominent citizens of Idaho with a new eighteen hundred dollar car, he started that summer for Mexico, driving the entire distance. On his return to this state he took charge of the church at Mullan, November 13, 1913, and there built a new church and home at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars, the church being dedicated on the 14th of November, 1914. He had charge of the parishes of Mullan and Kellogg until October 1, 1918, when he removed to Wallace. In the meantime he had also built a new church at Kellogg costing eight thousand dollars. On the 8th of January, 1918, he took charge of the church at Idaho Falls and built a new church and school there at a cost of forty thousand dollars, the church being dedicated by Bishop Gorman on the 13th of February, 1920. He has always labored untiringly for the interests of his church and receives the hearty support and cooperation of the people of the Catholic faith wherever he has been stationed.

LEWIS OBERMEYER.

The recognition and utilization of opportunity has ever constituted a characteristic in the business record of Lewis Obermeyer and his three brothers, Henry, William and John. All four have gained prominence as the result of this characteristic by becoming leading growers of melons, grapes and peaches on the south slope of Emmett. They make extensive shipments and their business interests are bringing to them most gratifying returns.

Lewis Obermeyer was born in Kendall county, Illinois, December 13, 1888, and is the third of the four brothers whose parents were Henry and Mary (Linz)

Obermeyer. The father was born in Germany, April 10, 1846, and when a young man of twenty years crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1866. He was married in Galena, Illinois, on the 19th of June, 1881, to Miss Mary Linz, who was born in Coblenz, Germany, December 11, 1855. She crossed the Atlantic in 1880 and at Galena, Illinois, became acquainted with Henry Obermeyer, who sought her hand in marriage, the wedding being celebrated the following year. Mr. Obermeyer was a cigar maker by trade and for several years conducted a cigar factory at Naperville, Illinois. To him and his wife were born five children, the four sons previously mentioned and an only daughter, Caroline, who was born April 2, 1882, and is now the wife of C. W. Boplin, of Rockford, Illinois. All of the sons are mentioned individually in this work and all now reside near Emmett, having come from Illinois to Idaho several years ago. Through the intervening period they have become leading fruit and melon growers of Idaho, their activities in this direction exceeding those of any other producers in the state. Their melons are now famed throughout the northwest and they are called the melon kings of Idaho. They make extensive shipments to Montana, Wyoming and other states and ship only in carload lots. Not only do they produce melons of superior size and flavor but also some of the finest peaches and grapes raised in this section of the country. The parents followed the sons to Idaho in 1914 and the father died October 27, 1915, while the mother is now living with her youngest son, John. The other three brothers are all married.

Lewis Obermeyer was married June 30, 1911, to Miss Milbrey Ewing, and to them have been born two children, Lewis, Jr., and Jack Walter. Lewis Obermeyer and his wife, like the others of the family, are well known socially in Gem county and all are held in the highest esteem.

WILLIAM C. LANGROISE.

Every community has its leading and representative citizens, those who largely control its interests and promote the welfare and upbuilding of the district. Among this number at Emmett is William C. Langroise, one of the leading merchants and business men, now conducting a splendid grocery in the Monroe block, at the corner of Main and Washington streets. He was born in a mining camp in Boise county called Granite Creek, July 24, 1873, his parents being Prosper and Catherine (Carroll) Langroise, both of whom were of American birth but of French descent, and the latter was also of Irish lineage. Prosper Langroise was a cabinetmaker by trade which he followed in connection with mining after coming to Idaho. He passed away in 1885. The widowed mother survived for several years but has now departed this life. They were early settlers of Boise county, closely identified with its pioneer development.

William C. Langroise was largely reared at Placerville, Idaho. His educational opportunities were only such as the primitive schools of Idaho at that time afforded. When he was a lad of twelve the family removed to Portland, Oregon, the father having already passed away, after which the mother took her children to the Rose City. In 1889, however, they returned to Idaho, settling at Emmett, where the mother's death afterward occurred. A younger brother of William Langroise is James Langroise, a traveling salesman, representing a dry goods house of Los Angeles, California, so that William C. Langroise is the only one now remaining in Emmett. He learned the printer's trade while in Portland and there attended school for a year. After the removal of the family to Emmett in 1889 he worked upon a farm and in a sawmill and did various other kinds of labor that would yield him an honest living until he reached the age of nineteen, when he secured employment in a grocery store. He has since been identified with the grocery trade of Emmett, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century, and for more than ten years has conducted a grocery establishment on his own account. He opened his store in the Monroe block in 1909 and has an attractive and carefully arranged store, modern in every respect. He carries an excellent line of staple and fancy groceries and his patronage is very gratifying.

On the 11th of August, 1896, Mr. Langroise was married at Emmett to Miss Idaho May Riggs, who was here born May 7, 1879, a daughter of Henry C. Riggs, a pioneer of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Langroise have three children: William H., who

was born September 4, 1898, and is now a law student in the University of Idaho; Norma Fay, born August 24, 1900, a student in the music department of the University of Idaho; and Hazel Marguerite, who was born January 21, 1903, and is a senior in the Emmett high school.

Fraternally Mr. Langroise is an Odd Fellow, is a past grand of the local lodge and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen. He is a typical American citizen, alive to the best interests of the community in which he resides and supporting at all times those plans and measures which he deems of value to the district in which he resides, while in the conduct of his business affairs he employs the progressive methods which eventually lead to success.

GEORGE D. STAFFORD.

George D. Stafford, who is fast approaching the eightieth milestone on life's journey, is a well known farmer of Canyon county, living near Notus. He was born in Indiana, February 24, 1840. His father, John Stafford, was a native of Kentucky, born in May, 1802, and following his marriage he went with his wife to Indiana, where he engaged in farming until 1845. He then removed to Iowa and devoted his attention to farming about eight miles from Davenport, there residing until 1874, when he and his son, George D., went to Kansas, where the latter farmed, the father residing with him until his death, which occurred in 1876. The mother bore the maiden name of Nancy Dixon and was a native of Georgia. She passed away in Iowa in 1853.

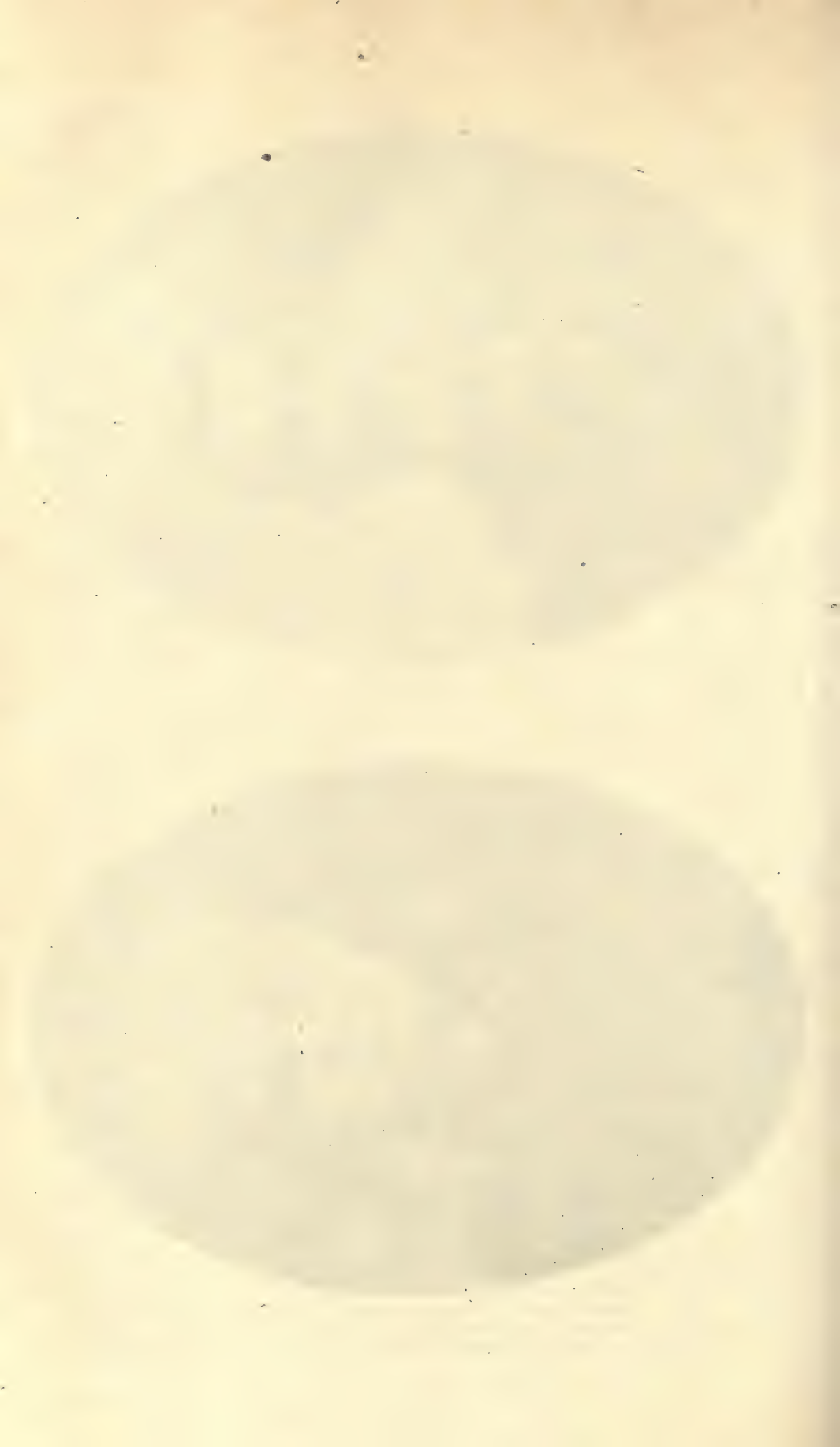
Six years later, or in 1859, when nineteen years of age, George D. Stafford started for Pike's Peak, Colorado, in company with a brother and another young man. They were attracted by the discovery of gold in that region, but the reports which they received of the place as they journeyed along were so discouraging that they turned back. In 1860, however, on account of ill health, the doctor ordered Mr. Stafford to go to Pike's Peak and he made the trip by ox team, being about sixty days on the way. He was located near Breckenridge, Colorado, where he remained until October of that year, and with health much improved he returned to Iowa. In 1861 his health again failed and the following year, in company with his cousin, Joseph Morgan, and a school-mate, H. P. Mason, he went to Smithton, Missouri, about sixty miles north of St. Joseph, and there outfitted with four ponies, one of which was blind, and a wagon and started to cross the plains to Oregon. A government escort took them as far west as Green River, Wyoming, after which they traveled on alone without trouble until they reached a point about two hundred and fifty miles west of Salt Lake City. They had met a Wisconsin party that had fine horses and mules and with whom they traveled. One night the Indians stole all the horses, leaving, however, the rest of the stock. This left Mr. Stafford and his friends without means of further travel. Their Wisconsin friends left them at a stage station and they had plenty of food in their wagon. The stage company was building a new road at that time and gave the boys work on the construction of the road. In the meantime Colonel Conner of California came along with five hundred head of beef cattle, which he was taking to Fort Douglas, Utah. He camped at the point where Mr. Stafford and his companions were and sent out word to the Indians to return all the stolen horses they had in their possession. Among the horses which the Indians brought in were the four ponies belonging to Mr. Stafford and his friends. They then went on their way rejoicing, for they were each sixty dollars better off for having done construction work at that camp.

When they reached Carson City, Nevada, they traded the wagon and harness for saddles and Mr. Stafford and Joseph Morgan proceeded to Ashland, Oregon, while H. H. Mason remained in Carson City. It is a notable fact that all three of these pioneers are living today, Mr. Morgan making his home sixty miles north of St. Joseph, Missouri, while Mr. Mason is in Salt Lake City.

When Mr. Stafford reached Ashland he went to work getting out timbers to build a barn at one dollar per day, while his cousin worked at herding sheep for the same sum. They were there employed until May, 1863, and Mr. Stafford accepted steers for his pay. The two young men then engaged to drive cattle to The Dalles, Oregon, for which they each received thirty dollars and with this they bought flour and packed it on horses to Placerville, Idaho. They then packed from Umatilla, Oregon, to the Boise basin of Idaho for two years and afterward bought wagons and oxen and engaged in freighting for two years more. In 1867 Mr. Stafford returned to Iowa by



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE D. STAFFORD



water route and the Isthmus of Panama. He was then a resident of the middle west for some years but in 1881 removed from Kansas to Idaho, settling at Boise. In September of the same year he bought two hundred and thirty acres on the Boise river, a half mile south of his present place, and is still owner of about fifteen acres of that tract. In February, 1882, he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres across the road from his present residence and where his son is now engaged in farming. Mr. Stafford afterward purchased the place of eighty acres upon which he now resides, becoming owner thereof in 1898. He was one of the early dairymen of Idaho and very successfully conducted that business. He has now practically retired and his son, D. M., operates both farms and raises registered shorthorn cattle, both roans and white, also some hogs, sheep and horses. He likewise has some fine milch cows.

On the 15th of September, 1869, Mr. Stafford was married to Anna Parkhurst, of Iowa, whose parents were from the state of New York and went to Iowa in 1835, settling at Le Claire, which town was originally called Parkhursttown, being named in honor of her grandfather, Sterling Parkhurst. Mrs. Stafford came to Idaho with her husband in 1881. They are parents of six children. Louis V., forty-nine years of age, is a farmer and dairyman who married Leonora Burnett, of Colorado, and has three children: Jesse, Edna and Alice. Carrie M. is the wife of H. I. McLaughlin and the mother of five children: Marvin W., who enlisted for service in the world war; Edith, who is attending college at Caldwell; Sidney; Anna; and Harvey. Ida M. is the wife of S. K. Collins, a farmer living east of Nampa. Jessie married S. G. Tucker, a farmer of Tendavis, Idaho, by whom she has four children: George Newton, Grace S., Anna and Dudley Grant. Dudley, the next of the family, married Ethel Clement. Mary E., the youngest, is the wife of Bert Smart and has one child, Frank Merritt.

The stories of frontier life and experience are matters of personal knowledge to G. D. Stafford, who for more than a half century has been identified with the development of the west at various points between the Mississippi and the coast. He is keenly interested in all that has led to the development and progress of the districts in which he has lived and he has contributed in substantial measure to the agricultural development of Canyon county, where he is now a valuable and venerable citizen—one whose well spent life commands for him the respect and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

ROBERT E. ROSE, D. D. S.

Dr. Robert E. Rose, who has been actively engaged in the practice of dentistry at Emmett since 1911, was for sixteen years prior to that date a member of the profession in Missouri and in Iowa, so that he brought broad experience to the starting point of his professional career in Idaho. He was born at Dexter, Iowa, September 18, 1872, and is a son of the Rev. James A. C. Rose, a clergyman of the United Brethren church, who also followed the occupation of farming. He was born in Kentucky, April 19, 1830, and was married March 20, 1855, to Helen S. Wilson, who was born near Jacksonville, Illinois, October 29, 1837. They were parents of six children, five sons and a daughter, of whom Dr. Rose is the youngest. Three sons and the daughter are living, the two brothers of the Doctor being Harry W. Rose, a Presbyterian minister at Mountain Grove, Missouri; and Rev. W. W. Rose, district superintendent for the Free Methodist church, located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The sister is Mrs. Laura E. Beem, of Winterset, Iowa. The father died in Missouri in 1905, at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother passed away at the home of her son Robert in Emmett, December 30, 1915, at the age of seventy-eight years, after having resided with him for eight years.

Dr. Rose was reared on a farm near Corning, Iowa, and secured a public school education, after which he studied dentistry for two years in the Iowa State University and in 1894 entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then practiced dentistry at Atlantic and at Guthrie Center, Iowa, from 1895 until 1901, when he removed to Mountain Grove, Missouri, where he continued until 1909. For a brief period he practiced at Eureka, Utah, and since 1911 has been a representative of the dental profession at Emmett, where he has built up an extensive practice, and his high professional standing is indicated in the fact that he was honored with election to the presidency of the Idaho State Dental Society. He keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress

and is quick to adopt any new scientific principle or method which his judgment sanctions as of real worth in actual practice.

On the 31st of March, 1896, at Guthrie, Center, Iowa, Dr. Rose was married to Laura B. Kester, who was there born June 8, 1877. She was educated in her native state and taught school prior to her marriage. They now have three children: Helen L., born April 14, 1898; Donald G., February 11, 1900; and Alice H., January 13, 1904. The only son, when but eighteen years of age, volunteered for service in the World war in July, 1918, was accepted and assigned to the motor transport service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was stationed when the war ended, receiving his discharge May 25, 1919. He is a graduate of the Emmett high school, Helen is a graduate of the Willamette University of Oregon and Alice was graduated from the high school of Emmett in 1920.

Dr. Rose has long been a stalwart champion of the good roads movement and for four years has been a member of the good roads committee of the Emmett Commercial Club, of which he was formerly president and was again elected in 1920. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he was at one time mayor of Emmett, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. He belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the trustees and also a member of the financial board. His life has ever been characterized by high and honorable principles, by advanced ideals in his profession and by devotion to duty in every relation.

JOHN LEROY DAYLEY.

Business enterprise at Buhl finds a worthy representative in John Leroy Dayley, who is there conducting a drug store. He is, moreover, one of the native sons of Idaho, his birth having occurred at Oakley on the 6th of May, 1888. He is a son of Thomas J. and Matilda A. (Martindale) Dayley and while spending his youthful days under the parental roof he attended the public schools at Oakley and then went to Chicago to enter the Northwestern University, in which he pursued a pharmaceutical course. He was there graduated in 1909 and returned to Oakley, where he engaged in clerking in a drug store until 1915, when he came to Buhl and entered into partnership with Ross Elison in the ownership and conduct of a drug store. That association was maintained for three years, on the expiration of which period Mr. Dayley purchased a store in connection with Leonard Detrick and they are still associated in business. Their trade has reached gratifying proportions, owing to their enterprising methods and their earnest desire to please their customers.

In 1909 Mr. Dayley was united in marriage to Miss Lucile Dahlquist, a native of Utah and a daughter of William and Clara Dahlquist. They now have one child, Joe.

Mr. Dayley votes with the democratic party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife are well known in Buhl and are accorded an enviable position in social circles, while the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Dayley is interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community in which he lives and at the same time is a most active and energetic business man, whose Main street establishment is a credit to the city.

F. L. LITTLER.

Investigation will indicate that many of Nampa's residents have come here because of the healthful condition of the climate and the country, and not only have they found what they sought in this connection but have likewise found the opportunity for the establishment and conduct of profitable business interests. Such has been the record of F. L. Littler, who removed to Nampa because of his wife's health and who has made for himself a creditable place in industrial circles. He was born in Iowa, March 4, 1875, and there attended the graded schools, while later he completed a business course in Des Moines, Iowa, at the age of twenty-one

years. He then took up the business of contracting, which he followed in Iowa for eight years, and through the succeeding four years he was engaged in both contracting and mill work at Klamath Falls, Oregon. The condition of his wife's health caused his removal in 1916 to Nampa, Idaho, and here he became connected with industrial interests under the name of the Nampa Planing Mills, being thus engaged in the manufacture of window frames, sash, doors, cabinet work and furniture until he sold out the business in June, 1919. He did everything in the way of mill work and recently completely outfitted three ranch houses from ironing boards to the most finished products of cabinet work. He furnished all of the boxes used by the produce firm of Frye & Company and his annual output amounted to about eight thousand dollars. His product was shipped to a considerable extent to western Idaho and he employed from one to three people. His raw material was all home product, the timber being grown in Idaho with the exception of the red cedar which was used for water tanks and which came from Oregon. In the near future Mr. Littler is planning to build a thoroughly modern mill at Payette and will engage in a general milling business and box factory work.

On the 3d of July, 1913, Mr. Littler was married to Miss Eva P. Cartwright, of Payette, Idaho, who was born, however, in Iowa. They have one son, Claude Ernest, four years of age. The parents are widely and favorably known in Nampa, having gained many friends during the period of their residence here, and Mr. Littler has become widely recognized as an important factor in connection with the productive industries of the city.

HOMER G. PATTERSON, D. D. S.

Dr. Homer G. Patterson, practicing dentistry in Boise, came to Idaho thirty-one years ago from Portland, Oregon, and in 1900 removed from Hailey to the capital city. His first location on reaching the state, however, was at Bellevue and subsequent removals brought him to the capital, where since the 3d of January, 1901, he has occupied a suite of rooms in the Sonna block. Added experience has continually broadened his knowledge, while at the same time reading and study have greatly enhanced his efficiency.

Dr. Patterson is a native of the Mississippi valley. He was born in the village of Ontario, St. Joseph county, Indiana, October 4, 1862, a son of James H. Patterson, a wagon maker by trade, who later became a farmer of Iowa and subsequently a resident of Oregon. With his removal to the northwest he settled at Hillsboro, where he operated a sawmill, but for more than thirty years he has made his home in the beautiful rose city of Portland. He is still hale and vigorous, although now eighty-two years of age. He was born in the state of New York, January 9, 1837, and was yet a young lad when he accompanied his parents on their removal to northern Indiana, where he was reared. It was in Sturgis, Michigan, in 1861, that he wedded Wealthy Jane Foster, who also survives and has now passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey.

Dr. Patterson was a boy of six years when his parents went from Indiana to Albia, Iowa, and after three years there passed the family home was established at Red Oak, Iowa, where much of his youth was spent upon the home farm. He was graduated from the Red Oak high school and with the intention of entering upon a professional career he took up the study of medicine, to which he devoted a year and a half in Red Oak with the intention of becoming a physician. Later, however, he decided to make dentistry his life work and in 1882 began preparation for that calling. It was in the same year that Dr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Orr, of Iowa, and in that year he and his wife accompanied his parents to San Jose, California, and in 1883 all made their way to Hillsboro, Oregon. Dr. Patterson continued his dental studies both at San Jose, California, and at Hillsboro and afterward further prepared for his professional career by study in Portland, Oregon, becoming a resident of the latter city in 1888. He entered upon the practice of dentistry on his own account at Bellevue, Idaho, in 1889 and there remained for eight years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Hailey, where he opened an office and practiced for three years, coming to Boise in 1900. Here through the intervening years he has continuously practiced and has been accorded a large and distinctively representative patronage.

He has always held to the highest professional standards and is today accounted one of the leading dentists of the state.

In 1900 Dr. Patterson was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who passed away on the 14th of October of that year, leaving four daughters and a son, all of whom are yet living and are married. These are: Bessie L., now the wife of Donald McDonald, of Shelton, Washington; Lena Blanch, the wife of R. C. Little, of Portland, Oregon; Ray H., living at Brazil, Indiana; Lura Idaho, the wife of William Milleman, of Oakland, California; and Irma, the wife of George Puckett, of Portland, Oregon. Later Dr. Patterson married Belle McLaughlin, who also passed away. He then wedded Margaret Benbow in the year 1907. The Doctor has three grandchildren: Roscoe H. Patterson, William T. Milleman and Jack

Dr. Patterson is a consistent member of the Christian church of Boise and is serving as one of its elders. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also to the Yeomen. In politics he is a republican and while a resident of Bellevue, Idaho, served as coroner of Logan county and also as a member of the school board and of the town council. While living in Hailey he was chosen to represent his district—Blaine county—in the fifth general assembly of Idaho and he is the father of Idaho's dental laws, having secured the passage of the dental bill while a member of the legislature. He was also appointed a member of the state board of dental examiners by Governor Steunenberg in 1899 and filled the position for two years, after which he was reappointed by Governor Frank Hunt in 1901 and served in all for more than six years, being president of the board throughout that entire time. Since his removal to Boise he has refrained from taking active part in politics, refusing several times to become a candidate for office. He prefers to give his undivided attention to his professional duties, and the thoroughness and efficiency which he displays are the basic elements of a most desirable success.

DAVID D. ALVORD.

One of the attractive, substantial and growing business enterprises of Twin Falls is that conducted under the name of the Idaho Department Store, Limited, of which David D. Alvord is the secretary, treasurer and manager. Early in his career he recognized the eternal principle that industry wins and industry has been the beacon light of his life, guiding him to success. Idaho numbers him among her native sons, for his birth occurred in Boise, July 17, 1873, his parents being James H. and May E. (Noggle) Alvord, who are mentioned at length on another page of this work.

The boyhood days of David D. Alvord were passed in his native state, and at the usual age he became a pupil in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he had qualified for more advanced training. He afterward attended All Hallows College at Salt Lake City and subsequently he became a student in St. James Military Academy at Macon, Missouri. When his textbooks were put aside he accepted a position as clerk with the Moss Mercantile Company of Payette, Idaho, and later was in the employ of the Montie B. Gwinn Mercantile Company at Caldwell, Idaho, for a year. He then removed to Evanston, Wyoming, and was connected with the North & Stone bank as assistant cashier for a period of three years. He next entered the employ of the Beeman & Cashin Mercantile Company at Kemmerer, Wyoming, having charge of the branch store at that place as manager for a period of three years. He then returned to Evanston, Wyoming, where he was made manager of the hardware department of the same firm, and his capability and fidelity are indicated in the fact that he continued to serve in that capacity for eight years.

In December, 1906, Mr. Alvord arrived in Twin Falls, Idaho, and accepted a position with the Idaho Department Store, Limited, of which R. C. Beach is now president. In 1910 Mr. Alvord became a stockholder in the enterprise and was made one of the board of directors. Later he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company and in 1920 was also appointed manager. He has taken quite an active part in the development of the business, bringing to bear in its conduct the most progressive commercial methods, yet his progressiveness is always tempered by that safe conservatism which prevents all unwarranted risk. He is likewise a director of the Twin Falls Dehydrating Company and is also a director of the Idaho Department Store. In business matters he displays sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise



DAVID D. ALVORD

and readily discriminates between the essential and the non-essential in all questions vital to the conduct of the business affairs in which he is interested.

In 1900 Mr. Alvord was married to Miss Statira Wells, a daughter of John Wells and a native of the state of Washington. The three children of this marriage are May E., David D. and Norman B.

A member of the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Alvord has taken the Knights Templar degree and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Lodge No. 1183, B. P. O. E. He is a member of the Episcopal church and in these associations are found the rules which govern his conduct and direct his relations with his fellowmen.

FRITZ C. MADSEN.

Fritz C. Madsen, editor and proprietor of the Teton Valley News of Driggs, was born in Denmark, February 12, 1863. His parents, Mathias and Jensine Madsen, were also natives of that country. The father was a shoemaker and worked at the trade in Denmark throughout his entire life, there passing away in 1909, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-three years. The mother died in the same year at the age of seventy-two.

The youthful days of Fritz C. Madsen were spent in his native country and his education was acquired in its public schools, which he attended to the age of fourteen, when he began learning the printer's trade. He afterward attended night school and in the school of experience he also learned many valuable lessons. He continued to work at his trade in Denmark until 1884, when at the age of twenty-one years he came to America and again engaged in the printing business, which he followed in various states of the Union. He was in California for a longer period than in any other state up to 1910, when he removed to Idaho, settling at Driggs. Here he purchased the Teton Valley News and has since published the paper. It was not a journal of any force at the time it came into his possession and Mr. Madsen has made it a valuable country paper. He has equipped his office with all the latest machinery, including a linotype machine, and has successfully managed his paper. He likewise has farming interests, including eighty acres of improved land in Teton county which he now leases. He is also a stockholder in the Idaho Coal Mines of Driggs.

In September, 1911, Mr. Madsen was married to Miss Mabel Pearson, by whom he had five children, namely: Fritz Mazel, Carl, Anna, Niles and one who died at birth. Fraternally Mr. Madsen is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He was reared a Lutheran but is now a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His political belief is that of the republican party and he is interested in all that pertains to its success and is equally interested in everything that makes for higher ideals in citizenship.

ALVIN W. JUDD, D. D. S.

Dr. Alvin W. Judd is the pioneer dentist of Emmett, where he has practiced his profession continuously and successfully since 1901. He was born on a farm near Weaver, Minnesota, March 20, 1869, his parents being Royal and Wilhelmina (Struntz) Judd. The father, a native of Holyoke, Massachusetts, represented an old New England family of Revolutionary ancestry, the first of the name in this country being one who emigrated from England in 1633. The mother, who was born in Saxony, Germany, came to the United States with her parents in her girlhood days, the Struntz family crossing the Isthmus of Panama and making their way to California in 1854. Royal Judd had removed to California from Illinois in the early '50s and it was on the 16th of May, 1855, at Downieville, California, that he wedded Miss Wilhelmina Struntz. Subsequently they returned east to Illinois and afterward removed to Wisconsin, while at a still later period they became residents of Minnesota, where Mr. Judd departed this life in 1871. His wife, surviving him for three decades, passed away in San Francisco, California, in 1901. They reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living with the exception of one son. Those who survive are as follows:

Mrs. Eliza Gaestel, a resident of San Francisco, California; Oscar, who makes his home near Weaver, Minnesota; Mrs. Mary Martin, living in North Dakota; Mrs. Jennie Crew, of Long Beach, California; and Alvin W., of this review.

The last named, who is the youngest of the family and the only one living in Idaho, was reared on a Minnesota farm. Having determined upon a professional career, he entered the dental department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco, California, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1898. For three years he practiced his profession in that city and then removed to Rexburg, Idaho, where he remained for one year and on the expiration of that period came to Emmett as its pioneer dentist. Here he has remained continuously through the past eighteen years and a most gratifying practice has been accorded him as he has proven his skill and efficiency.

On the 13th of March, 1915, at Emmett, Idaho, Dr. Judd was united in marriage to Mrs. Isabel (Rois) Wilson, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 26, 1874, representing an old New England family. By her first husband she had one daughter, Lucy Wilson, who is now fifteen years of age.

Fraternally Dr. Judd is a Master Mason and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He is very fond of fishing, to which he turns for recreation when leisure permits. In every relation of life he has manifested those sterling traits of character which awaken esteem and respect and his position in both professional and social circles of the community in which he resides is a most enviable one.

MELVIN T. ROWLAND.

Melvin T. Rowland is the vice president and general manager of the Demming Mines Company of Idaho, which has its property about seventy miles south of Nampa, in Owyhee county. He is well qualified to have executive control and administrative direction over a business of this character, for he is regarded as one of the mining experts of the northwest. The property of the Demming Mines Company was discovered and located by C. C. Hedum, J. D. Demming and J. B. Fowler and was taken over by the Demming Mines Company in July, 1916, the officers of the company being: C. T. Payton, of St. Louis, Missouri, president; A. E. Badger, of Detroit, Michigan, secretary and treasurer; L. W. Mills, assistant secretary; W. J. Long, of Detroit, Michigan, second vice president and director; E. A. Drake, of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, a director; W. L. De Remer, of St. Louis, Missouri, as director; E. W. Rowland as director and assistant manager; and Melvin T. Rowland, who is vice president and general manager. The property was discovered and located in 1907 and is of gold and silver, about even production. The company installed its last carload of machinery in the spring of 1919, thus completing the mill, which was in operation on the 1st of May. The metallurgical tests had previously been made on a commercial basis and from these tests smelter returns of eighteen thousand dollars have been secured. To the present time more than five thousand feet of development work has been completed. The equipment of the mine is modern throughout, and the company has built thirty miles of wagon road and eleven miles of high tension power line, carrying twenty-three thousand voltage. According to the reports of mining engineers who have visited this district important new discoveries of gold and silver have recently been made of considerable area and richness. This district is out of the ordinary in that the number of fissure veins which intersect these properties are of great width and continuity and carry a primary telluride sulphide ore.

Mr. Rowland is a mining geologist whose knowledge of mines and mining is all that the word expert implies. He has had previous experience, having investigated the mining regions of every mining district in the United States, in Canada and in Alaska. He spent nine years in the gold fields of Alaska, having gone there previous to the Klondike discovery, and he was the discoverer of the Nakina river goldfields. His experience in that country alone would make an interesting story of adventure. With all this practical knowledge at his command it is safe to say that he has passed the stage where his judgment is likely to be at fault when he places his stamp of approval upon a mining property. Without doubt the Demming mine will justify his judgment to the benefit of himself and his associates and will prove of inestimable value to the state as a big dividend payer and as a

large disburser to the wage earner. The Demming Mines Company has recently installed an additional process of converting the gold and silver sulphides to bullion at the mine. If this process is successful as anticipated it will be of vast benefit to the mining industry of southern Idaho as this section contains a larger tonnage of this class of gold and silver ores than probably any other section of the United States.

NOAH B. BARNES, D. O.

Dr. Noah B. Barnes is a successful osteopathic physician of Emmett and also one of the leading orchardists of Gem county. He came to this state in the fall of 1908 and since about 1912 has been active in the profession of osteopathy here, being accorded a most gratifying practice. His birth occurred at Mexico, Missouri, on the 8th of November, 1874, his parents being Leander and Minerva (Bybee) Barnes. The father, who followed farming throughout his active business career, has now passed away, but the mother still survives and makes her home with her son, Dr. Barnes.

Noah B. Barnes was reared on a farm near Mexico, Missouri, and in early manhood taught school for a period of seven years. His more advanced education was acquired in the University of Missouri at Columbia and in preparation for the practice of his chosen profession he later entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in 1904. He began practice at Cleburne, Texas, and thence removed to Trinidad, Colorado, where he remained for six years, coming to Idaho in the fall of 1908. During the first four years of his residence in this state he refrained from professional labors, devoting all of his time to his horticultural interests in order that he might be out-of-doors, for his health had become impaired by reason of the heavy demands made upon him as a practitioner of Trinidad. In 1910 he planted a forty-acre orchard two miles from Emmett, which is now all in bearing and twenty acres of which he has sold. He offered the remaining half for sale in the spring of 1919 at eight thousand dollars but found no purchaser. This proved to be a stroke of good fortune, for the yield of fruit in the following summer brought him the tidy sum of nine thousand dollars. About 1912, having fully recovered his health, he resumed the practice of osteopathy and has since remained at Emmett, where his professional skill and ability have won him a large patronage.

In 1907 Dr. Barnes was united in marriage to Miss Ellen C. Tall, who was born, reared and educated in Missouri. She pursued a course of study in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, and followed the profession of teaching prior to her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Barnes have become the parents of two sons, Joseph and Lauren, who are nine and five years of age respectively.

In his political views Dr. Barnes is a democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office have never had attraction for him. However, he is widely recognized as a public-spirited citizen whose aid and influence are ever on the side of progress and improvement, and he is a member of the board of directors of the Emmett Irrigation District. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church, the teachings of which he exemplifies in his daily life, thus winning the high regard and esteem of all with whom professional or business relations bring him in contact.

T. VERN THOMAS.

The county business of Teton county has on the whole been entrusted to most competent men and in this connection mention should be made of T. Vern Thomas, who is serving as deputy county auditor, as deputy recorder and deputy clerk of the courts of the county. He is also the clerk of the village board at Driggs, where he makes his home. He was born at Ogden, Utah, February 23, 1886, and is a son of Thomas G. and Eliza Jane (Smuin) Thomas, the former a native of Salt Lake City, while the latter was born in England. She came to America with her parents when ten years of age, the family home being established in Utah, where

her father and mother spent their remaining days. Thomas G. Thomas was a merchant who for many years resided in Ogden, Utah, whence in 1900 he removed to Rexburg, Idaho, where he carried on general merchandising until 1906. He then sold his business there and went to Devils Slide, Utah, where he again conducted a general store, being thus engaged to the time of his death on the 10th of June, 1910. The mother is now living in Salt Lake City.

T. Vern Thomas was educated in Ogden and in the Brigham Young University. He also pursued a course in the Smithsonian Business College at Ogden, after which he became the active assistant of his father in business and was with him at Rexburg until his health became impaired. Thinking that the close confinement of the store was detrimental, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for five years, at the end of which time he again became associated with his father in general merchandising at Devils Slide. His time was thus passed until 1916, being given to merchandising in Utah and Idaho, but since 1900 he has resided during the greater part of the time in Idaho. In January, 1917, he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Teton county and served until January, 1919, when he was appointed deputy county auditor and recorder and clerk of the courts. He has likewise been village clerk since July, 1917, and is clerk of the high school board. He is thus prominently connected with public interests and has been most loyal to the duties and responsibilities that have devolved upon him.

In April, 1912, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Elizabeth Heiner and they have become the parents of three children: Dale, who was born in January, 1913; Venice, born in May, 1915; and Mae, who was born in January, 1917.

The religious belief of the family is that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In politics Mr. Thomas has always been a republican and at all times he is loyal to every cause which he espouses. His position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one and his loyalty is one of his marked characteristics.

MILTON S. NESBITT.

Milton S. Nesbitt was born in the beautiful old home of the Nesbitt family on the Payette river, six miles northeast of New Plymouth, where he still resides. His natal day was May 19, 1886. His father, John Franklin Nesbitt, familiarly known as Frank, was born in Vermont, February 4, 1852, and represented one of the old New England families, his father passing away in Vermont when J. F. Nesbitt was but a small boy. The latter went west to Kansas with his brother William in 1870. This brother was a Civil war veteran and lost his right arm in the battle of Spottsylvania. After many years of active life as a farmer and county clerk in Kansas he passed away at his home in Mapleton, that state. After five years' residence in Kansas, J. F. Nesbitt removed westward to Idaho in 1875 and for about five years engaged in freighting between Kelton, Utah, and the Boise basin. In 1880 he bought a squatter's right to one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land, constituting the old homestead farm, upon which his son Milton was born and which is one of the most beautiful sections in this region, where the landscape presents many attractive spots. Mr. Nesbitt concentrated his time and attention upon farming and stock raising, the Payette river flowing through his meadows. He began with one hundred and fifty head of stock and later increased his herd until he had three thousand head. He added to this property until now the estate comprises four hundred acres. He recently took up a homestead on Squaw creek, in Gem county, near his son's place, and there has a fine cattle range and summer home, where splendid fishing and mountain air can be enjoyed. He has been a very prominent and active factor in the development and upbuilding of this section of the state and was one of the organizers of the Bank of Commerce of Payette and also a stockholder. In connection with A. J. McFarland he built the irrigation ditch which supplies water to their respective places. He was also the organizer of the Payette National Bank and for many years was its vice president. He is recognized as a business man of marked ability and enterprise, is far-sighted, and his well formulated plans have been carried forward to successful completion, resulting not only in benefit to himself but also to the community at large. In August, 1882, he wedded Mary J. Stuart, a native of Illinois, and they became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living.

Milton S. Nesbitt was educated in the little school on the hill near his father's home and in the University of Idaho, which he attended for three years. He, too, follows farm-



MILTON S. NESBITT

ing and stock raising as a life work and also owns and operates a threshing outfit. That he has prospered in his undertakings is indicated in the fact that he has fifteen head of registered shorthorns and one hundred head of common stock. He has put up on his land as high as six hundred tons of hay a year and in 1919 he harvested four thousand two hundred and fifty bushels of grain. He has two large silos and raises corn for silage. He also raises red clover seed and had thirteen bushels to the acre, for which he received twenty dollars per bushel. He is following the most progressive methods in the development of his property and the care of his stock and his work is producing splendid results.

On the 24th of April, 1914, Mr. Nesbitt was married to Miss Willa Little, a native of Missouri, who came to Idaho with her parents, Howard and Anna (Middleton) Little. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt now have two children, Woodrow Scott and Maxine Marie. The parents are well educated and refined people who occupy a prominent position in social circles. Mr. Nesbitt is a man of splendid physique, being six feet in height and broad in proportion, but it is his progressive spirit and the sterling worth of his character that has commended him to the confidence and high regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact. While attending the University of Idaho he was a member of the track and football teams in 1907 and 1908. He has been a director and member of the crop improvement committee of the Payette Farm Bureau and represented Washington and Payette counties for the wool growers, pooling their 1919 crop with Canyon and Ada counties. He was their sole representative and they received five cents more per pound than individual sellers.

CLINTON BASYE TITUS, D. D. S.

Dr. Clinton Basye Titus, a representative of the dental profession at Emmett, who is practicing most successfully, was born November 28, 1895, in the town which is still his home. He is the younger of the two sons of Harry Wesley and Cora Belle (Basye) Titus, and his brother is Earl Wesley Titus, a railroad man. The father is a well known contractor and builder of Emmett, where he has long resided, and during this period he has erected many of the best homes in Emmett and the surrounding country, being a skilled mechanic. His wife is also a member of one of the old pioneer families of Emmett, her father, John Basye, having settled in Gem county when the work of progress and improvement had scarcely been begun in this section of the state. He was born in Iowa seventy-eight years ago and made the trip to Idaho by way of California.

Dr. Clinton B. Titus was reared in Emmett and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1915. He then took up the study of dentistry, to which he devoted three years in the North Pacific Dental College at Portland, Oregon, being there graduated on the 31st of May, 1918, with the D. D. S. degree. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Emmett save for a period of six months during the winter of 1918-19, when he acted as demonstrator in his alma mater—the North Pacific Dental College of Portland. He is thoroughly in touch with the most advanced and scientific methods of caring for the teeth and displays expert skill in handling the delicate little instruments which constitute the equipment of the dentist. In July, 1919, he was appointed a special dental inspector by the Idaho state authorities.

Dr. Titus enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Force on the 12th of December, 1917, for four years but was never called into active service. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic Order and the Royal Order of Moose. In the public affairs of Emmett he is deeply interested and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further plans and measures for the general good. The Doctor was married December 25, 1919, to Miss Sadie Rose Allen, of Portland, Oregon.

EDWARD A. STRONG.

Edward A. Strong, editor and proprietor of the Power County News of American Falls, was born at Lansing, Allamakee county, Iowa, in February, 1871. He is a son of Harvey B. and Harriett (Smith) Strong, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of Illinois respectively. The father was a carpenter by trade and at an

early day removed to Iowa, becoming a pilot on the Mississippi river, taking rafts down that stream before steamboats were used. He settled at Lansing, where he resided until about 1899, when he came to Idaho and took up land in Fremont county, devoting his attention to general farming throughout his remaining days. He passed away at the age of seventy-five years, while his wife died in November, 1917.

Edward A. Strong was reared and educated at Lansing, Iowa, and on the Pacific coast. He went to work in a printing office at the age of twelve years in Lansing, Iowa, securing a situation in the office of the Lansing Mirror. This paper was owned by his brother-in-law, G. W. Metcalf, who is still the proprietor. There Mr. Strong learned the trade and was employed on the Mirror for five years. It was on the expiration of that period that he made his way to the Pacific coast and worked on daily papers at Olympia, Tacoma and Spokane, Washington, for several years. His father then went to St. Anthony, Idaho, and Edward A. Strong joined him there and entered the employ of Wood Parker. He afterward purchased the Fremont County News and also published the Rigby Star and the Marysville Mirror. He continued the publication of the papers for several years and then sold, after which he returned to the coast. Later he became a resident of St. Anthony, Idaho, where he engaged in the cafe business for a time and in July, 1914, he removed to American Falls and established the Power County News, which he has since published. He has a nicely equipped plant, with a linotype machine and all the facilities required in newspaper publication and in general job work, and in the latter line he is accorded a liberal patronage, while the News also has a large circulation. Mr. Strong does not confine his attention absolutely to newspaper publication, however, for in the summer of 1919 he engaged in buying and selling hogs.

In 1904, at St. Anthony, Idaho, Mr. Strong was married to Miss Sarah Smith, a daughter of James Smith, and they have become the parents of three children: Harriett Elizabeth, Harvey Blaine and Alice Odette.

Fraternally Mr. Strong is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a democrat but cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison. Later he changed his views and has since supported democratic principles. His religious belief is that of the Baptist church. His salient characteristics are such as win for him warm regard and make for personal popularity. Starting out in the business world when but twelve years of age, he has since depended upon his own resources and his advancement is the direct outcome of his persistent effort, his thoroughness and his laudable ambition.

FRANK KNOX.

The name of Knox has figured conspicuously upon the pages of Gem county's history from an early epoch in its development and Frank Knox, son of Douglas Knox, the pioneer, is a well known citizen of Emmett, where he is proprietor of the Russell House, the only commercial hotel in the town. In various other ways he figures prominently in the community, his sterling worth and his progressiveness being recognized by all. He was born in the city of Boise, June 1, 1878, and is the youngest of the four sons of Douglas Knox of Emmett, whose residence in Idaho dates from 1864 and who is one of the oldest living pioneers of Gem county.

Frank Knox was reared largely upon his father's ranch a mile below Emmett and in the public schools acquired his education. For many years after reaching the age of eighteen he worked in various Idaho mines and also in the mines of Oregon and Washington. While still in the period of early manhood he also engaged in various other lines of business, being employed in the logging camps, in sawmills and in other ways. In fact he did almost everything that he could get to do that would yield him an honest living and it was not difficult for him to secure positions because of his adaptability, his efficiency and his honesty. Since 1911 he has been proprietor of the Russell House of Emmett and he is also the owner of a good retail store in the town, dealing in soft drinks, cigars and tobacco, his store being in the Russell House.

In September, 1911, Mr. Knox was married to Mrs. Eva Thommen, of Emmett, who bore the maiden name of Eva Katzenmeyer and is a native of Freeport, Illi-

nois. By her first marriage she had two children, Arnold and Margaritha, both of whom have reached adult age, and the son is now mining in Alaska, while the daughter is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Emmett.

Aside from the conduct of the hotel Mr. Knox is quite prominent in public affairs of his community. He is a member of and was the president of the Emmett Commercial Club and president of the Emmett Gun Club. He is likewise the secretary of the democratic central committee of Gem county, a position which he has filled for four years, and he is now serving as a member of the city council of Emmett. In Masonic circles he holds high rank, being a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, and he has filled all of the offices in the blue lodge, being a past master of Butte Lodge, No. 37, while at the present writing he is senior grand deacon of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Idaho. He stands for advancement and progressiveness in all things and his labors have been an effective force in bringing about improvement and upbuilding along many lines that have proven of great worth to the community.

MAURICE H. TALLMAN, M. D.

Dr. Maurice H. Tallman, a practicing physician of Boise, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, April 27, 1886, a son of James G. and Jennie B. (De Water) Tallman, both of whom are now residents of Boise. The son spent his boyhood and early youth in his native city and came with his parents to the Idaho capital in 1904. Here he entered the Boise high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906, and in the fall of that year he entered the medical department of the University of Iowa, for he had determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work. He completed the four years' course there and was graduated with honor as a member of the class of 1910.

Returning at once to Boise, Dr. Tallman opened an office and entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he has since continued, specializing in diagnosis, and in this branch of professional work he is most careful and accurate. He has been absent from Boise only for fourteen months, which he spent in the United States army at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, there remaining from the 1st of February, 1918, until the 1st of April, 1919. During the period of his war service he acted as a heart specialist until after the armistice was signed on the 11th of November, 1918, when he became chief medical examiner for Camp Pike with the rank of captain, thus continuing until honorably discharged on the 25th of March, 1919. He has done much post graduate work in New York city, Philadelphia and Chicago, specializing in all these different centers on diagnosis. He has a wide reputation in this particular and his patients come to him not only from all over Idaho but from all sections of the northwestern states. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Idaho State Medical Society and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

On the 1st of May, 1917, Dr. Tallman was married to Miss Gertrude Lossi, of Montana. They own and occupy one of the attractive homes in Boise, situated on Harrison boulevard, and in social circles they occupy an enviable position. Dr. Tallman belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, also to the Boise Elks Club and the Boise Country Club, and his personal qualities are those which make for popularity among all who know him.

REUBEN B. SHAW.

Reuben B. Shaw, who since January 1, 1916, has been the manager of the Emmett Fruit Growers Association and is individually interested in fruit raising, having a fine ranch east of Emmett, was born in Nemaha county, Kansas, December 17, 1871, his parents being Philip and Rebecca (Machlan) Shaw. The Shaw family is of Scotch lineage, while the Machlan family comes of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Philip Shaw was also a native of Pennsylvania and went west as a missionary of the Church of God. In the year 1860 he established his home in Kansas and continued his ministerial labors in that state, at the same time following agricultural

pursuits there until his death, which occurred at Netawaka, Jackson county, Kansas, in 1884, when he was sixty-five years of age. His widow long survived him and became a resident of Nampa, Idaho, where her death occurred in 1908, when she had reached the notable old age of eighty-five years.

Their son, Reuben B. Shaw, was the youngest of a family of fourteen children and in the public schools of Netawaka, Kansas, he pursued his education to the age of fifteen years, when he started out to make his own way in the world. He obtained a position as operator and ticket agent at Courtland, Kansas, in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad, and for a long time was associated with railroading interests. He became a resident of Idaho in 1901, at which time he took up his abode in Pocatello, and in 1903 removed to Emmett as an employe of the Idaho Northern Railroad, being associated with that corporation until 1907. In the latter year he accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Emmett, which position he filled until January 1, 1916. He contributed in no small measure to the success and growth of the institution during that period and became one of its stockholders, but at length he disposed of his interests to accept the position of manager of the Emmett Fruit Growers Association, of which he had formerly been a director. He has also become personally interested in fruit raising in Gem county and is now the owner of eighty acres pleasantly and conveniently situated three miles east of Emmett, and of this forty-five acres is planted to fruit.

On the 11th of June, 1893, Mr. Shaw was married at Archie, Cass county, Missouri, to Miss Ida E. Hiatt, who was born at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, a daughter of John A. Hiatt. They became the parents of a son, John E., who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 23, 1894, and is now engaged in railroad work at Emmett. At the age of twenty-one years he married Alice Lark, of Emmett, and they now have three children, Mary, Loraine and Keith.

Mr. Shaw is identified with Emmett Camp No. 243, M. W. A., and belongs also to the Commercial Club of Emmett, in which he has served on the executive board. He has likewise been a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist church. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in 1910 was elected city treasurer of Emmett. He stands at all times for those interests and activities which have to do with the advancement and progress of his community and he is accounted one of the substantial and valued residents of Gem county.

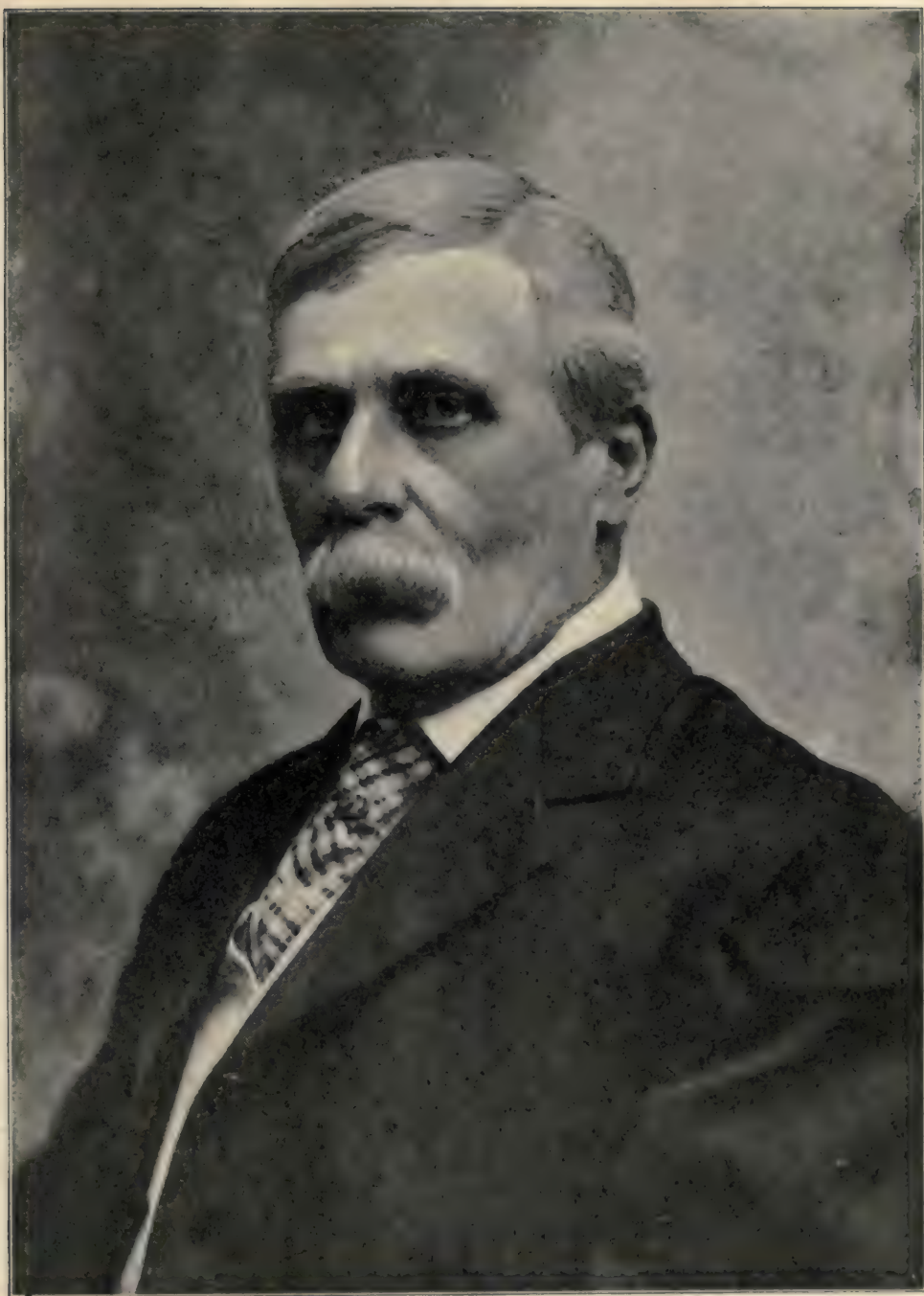
FELIX VAN REUTH.

Felix van Reuth is a well known resident of Pocatello, where he has long made his home and where he is the owner of valuable property interests. A native of Holland, he was but four years of age when brought to America by his parents. They made their way first to Rio de Janeiro in South America, but the mother became ill there and they did not remain. Continuing their journey northward, they became residents of Hartford Road, Maryland, and soon after the close of the Civil war the family home was established in California, where Felix van Reuth engaged in mining until 1882. In that year he became a resident of Idaho, making his way to the Wood river during the mining excitement there. In the town of Ketchum on the Wood river he had considerable property, but when the excitement subsided he abandoned his interests, for which he received practically nothing.

Immediately after the admission of Idaho into the Union Mr. van Reuth became a resident of Pocatello and here invested in city property, of which he still retains a large amount, deriving therefrom a very substantial annual income. His investments were most judiciously placed and the natural rise in property values, owing to the growth and development of the city and surrounding country, has brought to him substantial wealth.

In Baltimore, Maryland, in 1895, Mr. van Reuth was married to Miss Josephine Schippeltz and they have become the parents of a daughter, Albine, who is a correspondent for the Ryan Fruit Company. She is also a talented musician and accomplished pianist and is a graduate of the Technical College of Pocatello. Mr. van Reuth's interest centers in his family and he finds his chief joy and pleasure at his own fireside. He has a nephew, Floris C. van Reuth, who is in the radio service of the United States navy as a chief, while another nephew is a member of the United States army.

Mr. van Reuth gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and was for



FELIX VAN REUTH



two years a member of the city council of Pocatello, thus serving in 1885 and 1886. He was then elected justice of the peace and occupied that position for twelve years, discharging his duties with marked capability and promptness, his decisions being the expression of absolute justice and equity. Mr. van Reuth has a wide acquaintance in Pocatello and the surrounding country and everywhere is spoken of in terms of the highest regard.

HOMER J. WEAVER.

Homer J. Weaver is occupying a beautiful home at Filer which stands as a monument to the enterprise and business ability that he has always manifested. He is prominently identified with farming interests in this section of the state, is also connected with banking and in everything that he undertakes he displays that determination and energy which produce success. Mr. Weaver is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred at Galion on the 22d of December, 1878, his parents being John and Emily S. (Reed) Weaver. His boyhood days were passed in the Buckeye state and he is indebted to the public school system for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed, while later he attended the Spencerian Commercial School of Cleveland. When his textbooks were put aside he entered commercial circles in connection with the grain and seed business in Ohio and was thus engaged for seven years. The opportunities of the northwest attracted him, however, and in 1911 he made his way to Twin Falls, Idaho, where he engaged in the real estate business, operating both at Twin Falls and at Filer. Subsequently he removed to Filer, where he opened a real estate office, and through the intervening period he has conducted many important realty transfers. He also became a factor in banking circles as one of the directors of the First National Bank. He likewise owns and cultivates a section of land in the vicinity of Filer, devoted to the raising of sheep and to the production of large crops of potatoes. His various interests, including farming, banking and real estate activity, are all proving sources of continued success.

In 1899 Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Donna E. Evans, a native of Galion, Ohio, and a daughter of Abraham and Margaret Evans. They have one child, Walter E., and the family is most pleasantly situated in an attractive home supplied with all the conveniences and comforts of life. In his political views Mr. Weaver has always been a democrat since reaching adult age and has filled the office of highway commissioner. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree, being a faithful follower of the craft, and is a member of the El Korah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Boise. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles and his success is the expression of a laudable ambition supplemented by indefatigable energy.

S. HENRY LAIRD.

S. Henry Laird, postmaster of American Falls, whose business activities have carried him into various sections of the country and brought him wide experiences, was born at McPherson, Kansas, September 18, 1877, his parents being William H. and Lydia F. (Allen) Laird, who were natives of Illinois. The father was a butcher by trade and upon leaving Illinois removed to McPherson county, Kansas, in 1877, becoming one of the first settlers of that district. There he established and conducted a meat market in the town of McPherson and also took up a homestead claim, carrying on both lines of business until 1888. He then went to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he established a meat market which he conducted throughout his remaining days, his death occurring August 10, 1900. His widow is still living and now makes her home in Cerrillos, New Mexico.

S. Henry Laird was largely reared and educated in New Mexico, where he attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Mesilla Park. He left college in order to join the American army for service in the Spanish-American war. He was stationed in Cuba from November until January and was with the troops altogether for eleven months. He then returned home and took up railroad work,

learning telegraphy. He became operator and station agent and was thus employed until 1906 by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He next engaged in the confectionery business at Durango, Mexico, and conducted his store at that point until 1909, when he sold his interests there and returned to the States just before the outbreak of the Mexican trouble. On the 16th of September, 1909, he came to Idaho and at Pocatello entered the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad as operator, thus continuing for six months. He was then made agent at American Falls and occupied the position until 1913, when he was appointed postmaster and has since served in that capacity. When the armistice was signed on the 11th of November, 1918, thus terminating active hostilities with Germany, he was at the officers' training school at Camp McArthur. One of his employes was in five battles in Europe.

On the 1st of January, 1900, Mr. Laird was married to Miss Charlotte M. Thompson and to them have been born four children: Hugh H., Elizabeth M., Charlotte and Patricia. The family occupies a pleasant home at American Falls and its hospitality is greatly enjoyed by their ever increasing circle of friends. In addition to this property Mr. Laird owns farm land, having six hundred and forty acres in Power county, which he personally cultivates, employing men to do much of the active work of the fields.

Fraternally Mr. Laird is connected with the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. He has always voted with the democratic party since attaining adult age and is a stalwart champion of its principles. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church and his faith constitutes the guiding principle of his life. His experiences have been broad and varied and his stalwart American spirit was manifest not only in his service in the Spanish-American war but also in his effort to join the army during the recent war although past military age. He stands at all times for those things which are most worth while in the public life of the community, of the commonwealth and the country and believes in the closest adherence to American ideals.

ALVIN EDGAR WISMER.

Alvin Edgar Wismer, who is the owner of a well appointed drug store on Broadway in Buhl, comes to Idaho from the neighboring country of Canada, his birth having occurred at Elmira, Waterloo county, Ontario, on the 3d of January, 1874, his parents being Isaac and Susanna (Snyder) Wismer. There were no unusual events that occurred to vary the routine of life for him in his boyhood days. He continued a resident of Canada until seventeen years of age, when in 1891 he left that country and crossed the border into the United States, making his way to Osceola county, Iowa. He was connected with the drug business at Hartley, that state, for a short time and afterward removed to Independence, Iowa, where he also was employed in a drug store. He later became a resident of Sheldon, Iowa, and eventually of Council Bluffs, and for a time he was a student in the College of Pharmacy at Des Moines. He then went to Sibley, Iowa, where he conducted a drug store, and from that point removed to Little Rock in the same state. His next removal took him to Bancroft, South Dakota, and for two years he was upon the road as a traveling salesman for the Iowa Drug Company.

In March, 1909, Mr. Wismer arrived at Buhl, Idaho, and for a short time was engaged in ranching in this state, but, preferring commercial pursuits, he then became connected with the Elison Drug Company of Buhl, with which he was associated for four years. On the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account and is now conducting a good drug store on Broadway. His long experience has well qualified him for the successful management of a business of this character. He carries a large line of drugs and druggists' sundries sent out by the leading manufacturers of the country and his trade has reached gratifying proportions.

In 1898 Mr. Wismer was married to Miss Madeline Elsie Graeves, a native of Little Rock, Iowa, and a daughter of Walter and Clara (Reynolds) Graeves. On leaving the Hawkeye state her parents removed with their family to Idaho, settling at Grangeville, and afterward removing to Buhl, where the father passed away

about four years ago but the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Wismer have a family of five children: Merle, Edna, Jean, Edgar and Donald.

In the exercise of his right of franchise Mr. Wismer supports the democratic party. He is well known in fraternal circles, having membership with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, and he is always loyal to the teachings and purposes of these different organizations.

M. P. CONWAY.

M. P. Conway is a retired farmer living in Caldwell. Activity and enterprise, intelligently directed, brought him success in connection with his former labors and his prosperity was sufficient to enable him now to live retired in the enjoyment in all of the necessities and comforts and some of the luxuries of life. Mr. Conway was born in Montreal, Canada, January 31, 1846. His father was Thomas Conway, a native of Tipperary county, Ireland, who came with his parents to the new world, the family home being established in Montreal, where he later engaged in the grocery business. He married Alice Dee, who was born in County Waterford, Ireland, their marriage being celebrated in Montreal.

M. P. Conway pursued his education in his native city and there took up the study of telegraphy. He worked for a time as a telegrapher in Canada and afterward went to Utah to become an operator on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. He remained in that state for more than eleven years in the employ of that company and in 1882 came to Idaho as representative for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, continuing in the employ of that corporation until 1887. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, taking up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and a timber culture claim of forty acres at Notus. A year later water was put upon the land by the Sebree Ditch Company and he at once began the transformation of the raw tract of land into productive fields. He and his family passed through all of the hardships attendant upon frontier life in the early days but as the years passed success attended their efforts and substantial crops brought them well deserved prosperity. Four years ago Mr. Conway rented the farm and now resides in an attractive home in Caldwell at No. 1207 Arthur street.

It was on the 23d of June, 1873, in New York city, that Mr. Conway was united in marriage to Miss Frances Harriet Spurge, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Robert Selling and Frances Harriet (Kott) Spurge, both of whom were natives of England, having been born near Cambridge. Coming to America in 1850, they settled in New York city. Mrs. Conway's father was a major in the Civil war, serving throughout the entire struggle. He afterward became a manufacturer of umbrellas and parasols in Philadelphia and then went to New York city, where he engaged in the music business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Conway were born ten children. Thomas W., forty-five years of age, married Mabel Owens and has six children, Robert William, Valeda, Edith, Eileen, Edward and Edmond Quintan. Adella Marie is the wife of Lusta O'Hara. Robert Michael, thirty-nine years of age, married Frances Parrish and has one child, Lavina. Alice D. is the wife of Wesley Shaver and has three children, two of whom were born of her first marriage to Benjamin Pugsley. Susan Ellen is the wife of Edward Harper and has seven children, Harvey, Dudley, Leroy, Mina, Johnnie, Samuel and Ellen. Edward Harvey was a corporal in the Engineers Corps with the Canadian troops in the great World war and now resides in New Westminster, British Columbia. Frances Harriet is the wife of Fred Hultz and has two children, Harold and Herbert, their home being at Notus. Joseph James, thirty-one years of age, married Margaret Tolmie, and they have a daughter, Allie. Eugene Lewis, twenty-six years of age, married Marie Pennington and they have a son, Edmund Eugene. Mary Frances became the wife of Ross L. Dement and passed away leaving two sons, Oscar Lafayette and Robert Ross. Edmund, twenty-two years of age, was killed November 1, 1918, in the Argonne-Meuse battle in France. He was a member of Company D of the Second Engineers Corps and was a corporal. He had been gassed in the battle of Chateau Thierry and in the Argonne-Meuse he was killed by a seventy-seven shell while carrying a rock to fill up a shell hole so that the artillery could advance. He was fearfully lacerated and died almost immediately, first, however, giving an order to his men to get under cover. He was a splendid specimen of young American manhood and today lies

with the twenty-two thousand soldiers who sleep beneath the white crosses in the Argonne. All history does not present a greater tale of heroism than that shown by the American boys in the Argonne.

Mr. Conway has now passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, having reached the age of seventy-four. His has been a most active and useful life, in which he has reared a splendid family who are a credit to his name. Throughout the entire period of his connection with Idaho, covering thirty-eight years, he has commanded and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellowmen and through the utilization of the opportunities which came to him he has won a creditable position in business and gained that success which now numbers him among the men of affluence in Caldwell.

MRS. REBECCA MITCHELL.

The following sketch of the life of Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell was written some years ago by a young friend of hers, then Miss Ruby E. Keefer of Idaho Falls, now Mrs. H. J. Brace of Boise.

Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, January 23, 1834. Not much is known of her parents, but it is but natural to suppose that they were honest, God-fearing people. She attended the district schools in her home town, but most of her education was received after she became a widow, when she attended school with her children. She attended the Baptist Missionary Training School in Chicago, and here she was fitted for her life work before coming west.

Mrs. Mitchell came here as a self-supporting missionary and church worker from Hoopston, Illinois, June 6, 1882. She seemed to realize at once the need of the little western settlement, for the very first Sunday after her arrival she set to work to organize the Baptist Sunday school. This was organized in the little board shanty in which she lived June 11, 1882. This first Sunday school met a long felt want, but no one before Mrs. Mitchell had had the courage to attempt any such work. It was attended by quite a number of faithful ones, and members were rapidly added as people came from the east to settle in the new country. The day after the Sunday school was organized, this courageous woman organized the first day school and so became the first school teacher in Idaho Falls. The trouble and hardships endured by Mrs. Mitchell in those days no one can realize. There were very few people here at that time who cared for the kind of work Mrs. Mitchell was trying to do, and she had the work of a real missionary to do in winning the people to help her. There was no suitable building for the Sunday school and day school, so part of her own home was used as a school room and fitted up with wooden boxes to serve as desks. All the time Mrs. Mitchell was working to build a church. As soon as she came she set to work to raise money for this purpose. She received considerable help from benevolent Baptists in the New England states, to whom she had written, stating the needs of the new country. The church was organized with the help of Rev. Lamb and Rev. Spencer, August, 1884, just two years after Mrs. Mitchell's arrival here. To her was given the honor of throwing the first shovelful of dirt for the foundation. Three persons were on that day baptized in Snake river. Work was begun at once, and though it is almost impossible to realize, the church building was finished three months from the time of organization and was dedicated in November, 1884. The building was the first church edifice erected between Ogden and Butte, and the only church building in eastern Idaho.

Mrs. Mitchell continued her public school work, but when the railroad shops were moved away she gave this up and all her time and efforts were given to her church, club and temperance work.

It seems that Mrs. Mitchell is identified with every good and noble work done in our city. She organized our local W. C. T. U., and this society has accomplished much good in Idaho Falls. Mrs. Mitchell was also the state W. C. T. U. organizer and traveled over every part of the state, organizing societies and endangering her health by long, cold stage drives in out-of-the-way places. In 1892 she was the state president of the W. C. T. U., as well as its organizer, and in that capacity she lectured in every town and hamlet in Idaho. Mrs. Mitchell was a very able public speaker. She had a strong, beautiful voice and was very witty and entertaining. She was sent as a delegate to the national W. C. T. U. conventions held in St. Louis, Buffalo, Toronto and Chicago.

She was the superintendent of legislation for the state W. C. T. U. and spent one



MRS. REBECCA MITCHELL



winter in Boise during the session of the state legislature. Here her most important work for the state as a whole was done. During the session she secured the passage of numerous reform laws and was responsible for getting the equal suffrage bill before the people. She was unceasing in her efforts to secure the passage of this bill, and we realize now that fully nine-tenths of the credit for equal suffrage in Idaho is due directly to the efforts of this untiring worker. During the sessions of the general assembly in Boise in 1896-7-8 and 9, Mrs. Mitchell was chaplain of the house of representatives, and was the only woman in the world who ever held such a position.

While Mrs. Mitchell's whole heart was in her W. C. T. U. work, she was a prominent member of the Village Improvement Society and the Round Table Club, and was one of the most faithful workers, ever ready to respond when her health would permit her to do so, and even when unable to be present at the meetings she would write articles and have them read by others. One of her last pieces was written for the Woman's Federation of Clubs at Blackfoot.

At her death in Idaho Falls, September 30, 1908, memorial services were held in a number of towns of the state and resolutions adopted. Interment was made in the beautiful Rose Hill cemetery, and her grave has a handsome marker erected by the club women of the city. Idaho Falls has been greatly honored to number Mrs. Mitchell among its citizens, and we feel proud to think that she lived and labored among us.

SILAS E. BURNHAM.

Silas E. Burnham is the president of the Western Engineering & Construction Company of Boise, which was incorporated in the fall of 1916. He has been a resident of the capital since 1895, removing to Idaho from Portland, Oregon, where he had made his headquarters for many years. He was born upon a farm in Tama county, Iowa, April 8, 1856, and comes of English and Scotch ancestry. He was the second of the three sons whose parents were Azro E. and Eliza (Bullard) Burnham, both of whom have now passed away. The father served for eight years in the United States Navy in early manhood. He was a native of Vermont and of English lineage. During the period of the Civil war he served with an Iowa regiment in the Union army and he survived his service for only a few years, his death resulting from disease contracted while at the front. He had been a man of splendid physique, weighing two hundred and five pounds without a superfluous ounce of flesh, being perfectly proportioned. His death occurred when his son Silas was but twelve years of age. The mother afterward married again and passed away in Lewis county, Washington, many years later. Silas E. Burnham has two brothers, one older and one younger than himself and both residents of Oregon. These are Leslie A. and Marquis Burnham.

Silas E. Burnham was reared upon a farm, largely spending his youthful days in Blackhawk county, Iowa, where he acquired a country school education. In 1877 he came to the west, making his way first to San Francisco, but after a brief period there passed he proceeded northward to Portland, Oregon, where he made his headquarters for two decades. During that period he was engaged in construction work in the capacity of superintendent throughout nearly the entire time. For five years he was in the service of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in the capacity of superintendent and later he assisted in building the present Portland Water Works plant, erecting one of the principal reservoirs of that city and acting as superintendent while thus engaged. He was also in the service of Paul F. Mohr, of Spokane, for two years, Mr. Mohr being a prominent builder and promoter of Spokane's interests, promoting many important public works in that city and in the northwest. While with Mr. Mohr, who is now deceased, Mr. Burnham was confidential man during the building of the Spokane & Palouse Railroad and also the building of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, both of which came into existence through the enterprise and progressiveness of Mr. Mohr. Mr. Burnham was his representative as superintendent of construction. In 1895 he came to Boise, where he has since been identified with construction work, his labors also carrying him into other sections of southern Idaho. He likewise served for five years and two months as street commissioner of Boise under the mayoralty of John M. Haines, Joseph T. Pence and Harry K. Fritchman. Long prior to this time, however, he did the paving of the first streets in Boise as superintendent for

Thomas K. Muir, a contractor, and he has had doubtless more to do with the paving of Boise's streets than any other individual, both as superintendent of construction and as street commissioner. In the fall of 1916 he became one of the Organizers of the Western Construction Company of Boise and has since been its president, with Robert W. Farris as vice president and C. A. Roe as secretary and treasurer. The company is incorporated under the laws of Idaho. As early as 1889 Mr. Burnham was a member of the construction firm of Aldrich & Burnham of Portland and in that connection did the work of widening the narrow-gauge railroad between Wallace and Burke, Idaho, converting it into a standard-gauge line.

In November, 1889, at Chehalis, Washington, Mr. Burnham was married to Miss Belle B. Browning, a native of Indiana, and they have one daughter, Bertha Browning, who is a graduate of the Boise high school. In politics Mr. Burnham is a democrat but has never been a candidate for elective office nor has he in any way sought political preferment, although he has served as street commissioner of Boise for many years through mayoralty appointment. He has done excellent work along the line to which he has given his attention, his constantly increasing power bringing him to a position of leadership.

EDMOND WILLIAM BARRY.

At different periods through a useful and active life Edmond William Barry was identified with the banking and with the bakery business in Idaho. His last years were passed in Boise, where his death occurred in 1918. He was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, in 1852, a son of Thomas and Margaret Barry, who removed to Idaho with their family when their son was a lad of twelve years. This was about the same time that Michael Carrigan came to Idaho from California. Both families settled in the Boise basin. The Barrys took up their abode in Idaho City and Thomas Barry, who was a baker by trade, established one of the pioneer bakeries of the state at that place. Amid pioneer surroundings Edmond William Barry was reared, pursuing his education in the public schools.

It was on the 15th of November, 1898, that he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Carrigan, a native of Boise county, Idaho, born January 6, 1866, and a daughter of Michael and Ellen (O'Herron) Carrigan. Her father settled in the Boise basin in 1864, taking up his abode in Boise county on his removal from California to this state. He left his wife in California until 1865 and then sent for her to join him at the new home which he had prepared. Both parents were born in Ireland, but they became acquainted in California and were married in that state. The gold excitement in Idaho about the time of the Civil war brought Mr. Carrigan to this state and he spent the remainder of his days in the Boise basin. For several years he followed mining pursuits but afterward developed a good farm in the Garden valley, securing his place as a homestead. He converted it into a very rich and productive tract of land and made his home thereon until called to his final rest in 1886. His widow still resides there and is now in her ninetieth year, making her home with her son, Thomas Carrigan, a prosperous farmer. Mrs. Barry was one of five children. She has a brother, Thomas Carrigan, a half brother, Maurice Quinn, and two sisters who are younger than herself, Mrs. Anna Zapp and Margaret, who took upon herself the vows of the church and is now known as Sister Claudia, connected with a convent of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Barry was reared on the old Carrigan homestead in Boise county, was educated in the public schools and in a convent at Baker City, Oregon, and for several years taught school both in Idaho and Utah prior to her marriage.

For several years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Barry resided in Idaho City. He was associated with his father in a mercantile business there for several years and later became the cashier and manager of the Boise County Bank at Idaho City, a branch of the First National Bank of Boise. In 1911 they removed to Boise and Mr. Barry became the owner of the Purity Bakery on Maple street but gave his personal attention to other business matters. He was a man of fine business ability and of marked capacity and power. He was a graduate of the commercial department of the Notre Dame University of Indiana and was an expert bookkeeper. As the years passed on he carefully directed his business affairs and accumulated a

handsome competence that enabled him to leave his widow in comfortable financial circumstances. After his removal to Boise he erected an attractive modern home on East Jefferson street and there he passed away. For some years he had been a sufferer from stomach trouble and on the 23d of February, 1918, when sixty-five years of age, he departed this life.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barry were born two sons, Edmond and William, aged respectively twenty and seventeen years. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Barry has removed from the home on Jefferson street to another residence property which she owns at No. 923 Washington street, adjoining the baking plant on Maple street, making this removal in order to be near the bakery, which she still owns and conducts with the assistance of her two sons. She also employs two bakers and conducts both a wholesale and retail business. Mrs. Barry and her sons are members of the Roman Catholic church, of which Mr. Barry was also a communicant. In politics he was a republican and for two terms he served as county treasurer of Boise county, making an excellent record in the office by reason of his capability and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. He had many friends in this section of the state and his sterling worth was recognized by all who came in contact with him.

AMACY W. CLARK.

Amacy W. Clark, secretary and treasurer of the Teton Realty Company and secretary of the Teton Abstract Company of Driggs, comes to Idaho from Utah, his birth having occurred in Vernal, Uinta county, August 31, 1893, his parents being William T. and Annie M. (Rasmussen) Clark. The father was born in Salt Lake City, while the mother was a native of Idaho. The former was a farmer of Utah until 1895, when he removed to Bonneville county, Idaho, settling near Ammon, where he purchased land and engaged in farming, continuing the cultivation of the property until 1903, when he sold his farm and bought another tract of land near Colman, Bonneville county. He then concentrated his efforts upon the tilling of the soil there until 1907, when he removed to Rexburg in order to give his children the advantages offered by the schools of that city. He is still residing there. He purchased land near Rexburg which he now rents, deriving therefrom a good income. The mother is also living. They had a family of fourteen children, three of whom have passed away.

Amacy W. Clark pursued his early education in the district schools of Fremont county, Idaho, then a part of Bingham county, and afterward attended the Ricks Academy at Rexburg. Later he was called to fill a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served from May 29, 1913, until 1916 in Japan, during which time he learned the language of the people, thus greatly increasing the efficiency of his work among them. Following his return home he came to Driggs in 1916 and secured a position in the office of the county recorder, becoming deputy clerk and recorder and thus serving until January 10, 1919, when he entered into partnership with Don C. Driggs and Walter R. Seymour in organizing the Teton Realty Company and the Teton Abstract Company. They have since conducted business under the two organizations and in both have secured a liberal patronage, which makes their undertaking a profitable one.

On the 7th of June, 1917, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Pearl Farnes and to them has been born a daughter, Marguerite Helene, whose birth occurred on the 25th of March, 1918. Politically Mr. Clark has always been a republican. He has continued a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is now clerk of the Teton stake, having served in that capacity since July, 1918.

WILLIAM F. BRECKON.

William F. Breckon, commissioner of the third district of Twin Falls county and a resident of Kimberly, was born near Nebraska City, Nebraska, on the 2d of October, 1870, and is a son of John and Mary (Hart) Breckon. His parents left his native state during his infancy and removed to Maitland, Missouri. The father was a wagon maker and engaged in that business in Missouri and subsequently near

Beloit, Mitchell county, Kansas, where he also followed farming. He afterward removed to Merrick county, Nebraska, where he engaged in wagon making again and there made his home until his death, which occurred in 1909, when he was seventy-six years of age. The mother is still living in Central City, Nebraska, at the age of seventy-one years. John Breckon was a republican in his political views and his loyalty to his country was manifest by his service in the Union army during the Civil war. He joined the Ninety-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which command he remained for three years and nine months, serving under General Grant and General Sherman, going with the latter from Atlanta to the sea. In one battle he sustained an injury resulting in the loss of one of his eyes. He was mustered out in Jacksonville, Illinois, returning to his home with a most creditable military record.

William F. Breckon spent his boyhood days in Kansas, where he pursued his education in the public schools and then followed farming in that state and Nebraska. In 1891 he arrived in Idaho, settling first at Payette, where he followed farming and also operated a freighting outfit. He likewise became interested in merchandising there and continued a resident of Payette until his removal to Mountain Home in 1906. In the fall of 1907 he came to Kimberly and accepted the management of the store of the Kimberly Mercantile Company. After a short time the store was destroyed by fire. In 1908 he was appointed postmaster of Kimberly and occupied that position until the spring of 1911, when he resigned. He then organized the Kimberly Real Estate Company and is still conducting business under that name. He was again called to public office in the fall of 1919, when he was elected county commissioner. He has been very prominent in the public life as well as the business activity of the district and has contributed in substantial measure to its development and upbuilding.

In 1910 Mr. Breckon was married to Mrs. Mary Lemp, a native of Iowa. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Modern Woodmen of America. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party. He has also been identified with the military interests of the state, having in 1903 assisted in organizing Company I of the National Guard at Payette. He was elected second lieutenant and later became first lieutenant and captain. The company was reorganized in 1905, at which time he was made first lieutenant, a position which he resigned in 1906, when he removed to Mountain Home, from which place he came to Kimberly, where he now resides. He has always stood for those forces which have figured most prominently in connection with the upbuilding and development of the various districts in which he has lived and his worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged.

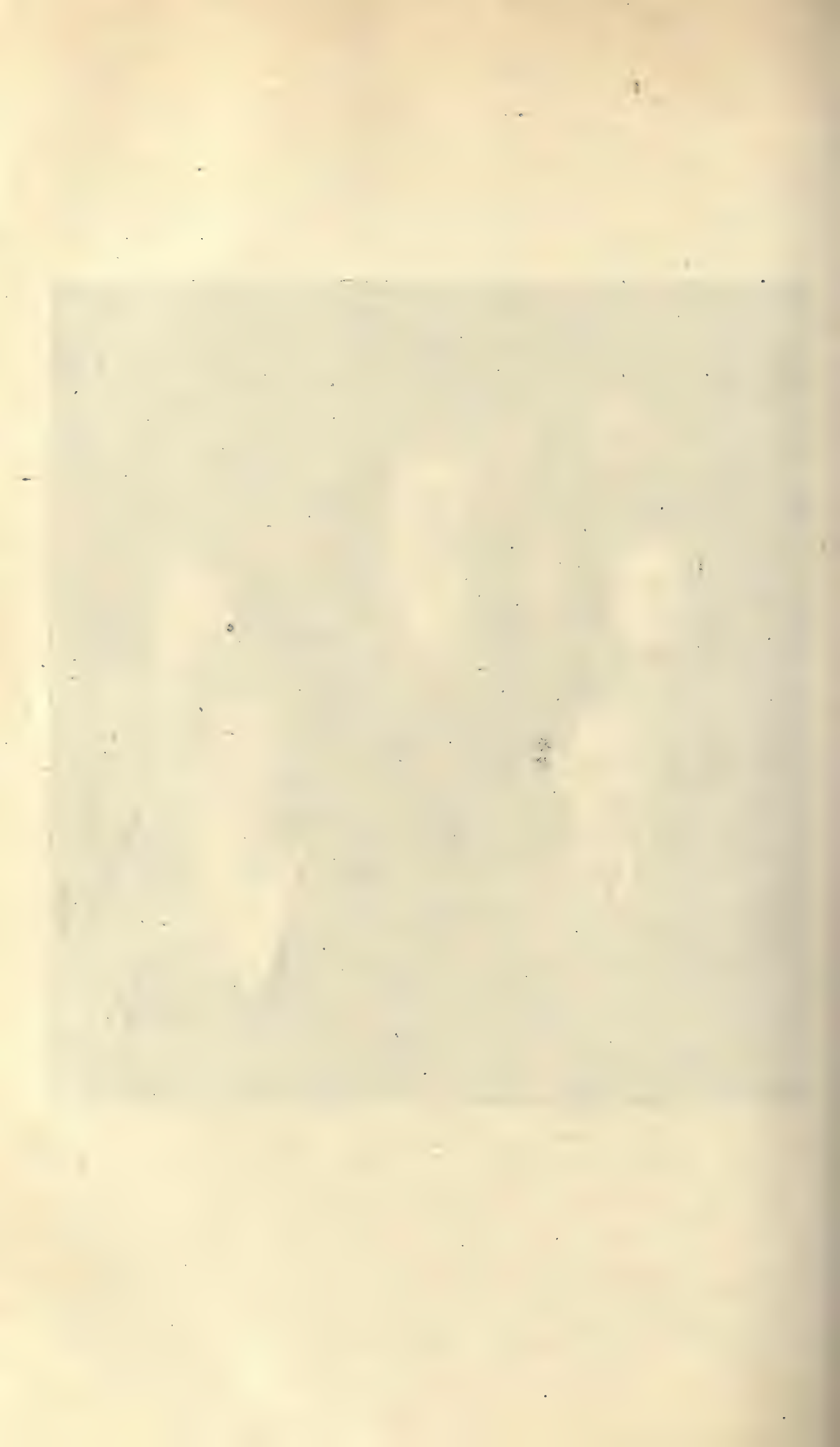
EPHRAIM S. MATHIAS.

One of the original proprietors of the site of the city of Rigby is Ephraim S. Mathias, a wealthy retired farmer, who has been a resident of what is now Jefferson county for the last thirty-two years. He was born near Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 9, 1850, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Williams) Mathias, both of whom were originally from Wales, coming to America in the earlier part of the last century. After Thomas Mathias and his wife had landed upon American soil, they located near Council Bluffs, where he followed the occupation of farming for several years. He had previously worked at the blacksmith's trade. Along in the early '50s when westward immigration was at its height, he decided upon leaving Iowa to seek a more suitable place to establish his home. He loaded the meager equipment of the pioneer into a prairie schooner and with his family pushed westward behind his plodding ox-team to find the new home in Utah. He arrived in that state in 1855 and located near Brigham City, where he bought land. He immediately began the improvement of his farm, which he operated the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1883, and that of his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, in 1875.

Ephraim S. Mathias was a child five years of age when he made the long, overland journey with his parents from Iowa to Utah. In those days the pioneer household was too busy to give much thought to education, but Mr. Mathias was recompensed for the meagerness of the educational facilities in Utah at that time by the richness of the experience he had in helping his parents establish their home. He remained on his



EPHRAIM S. MATHIAS AND FAMILY



father's farm until he was of age, when he struck out for himself, working as a farm hand and he was also engaged in freighting to points in Montana for two or three years. He finally decided upon owning a farm of his own, hence he came to Idaho and located in Oneida county, where he took up a homestead which, by the organization of new counties, is now in Jefferson county. When he located here he found his one hundred and sixty acre tract an expanse of sagebrush, which he speedily cleared off, and by hard work he finally brought his farm to an excellent state of improvement. When the location of Rigby had been decided upon, Mr. Mathias found that a part of his farm was also a part of the town site. He has since laid off a large portion of his farm into lots, of which he has sold a large number. He still owns fifty acres of the original tract, a part of which lies outside the corporate limits. His residence now stands one block off of Main street on a lot which was formerly a part of his old homestead. The house is delightfully situated in a fine grove of trees which he planted a number of years ago.

Some time ago Mr. Mathias retired from active agriculture pursuits and now devotes his entire attention to his business interests in Rigby, since he is a stockholder in several enterprises, namely: the Beet Growers Sugar Company, the Gem State Furniture Company, and of the Golden Rule and the Quality Department Stores.

It was on April 9, 1887, that Mr. Mathias was married to Angeline Abby Gardner and to them have been born four children, as follows: Erminie, the wife of Albert Call, who is a farmer in Jefferson county; Ida, who married William Myler, a farmer of Jefferson county; Jared L., a civil engineer, who is now working in the Jackson Hole country in the employ of the national government, and Ephraim S., who died in infancy.

Mr. Mathias is a conscientious member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to which he gives his unqualified support. Politically he is a democrat, and he takes a deep interest in the affairs of that party. He has four times been elected mayor of Rigby, a fact which bears witness to the high esteem in which his fellow citizens hold him and to the confidence which they place in his good judgment and civic spirit.

ROBERT A. YOUNG.

Robert A. Young, manager of the Boise Mill & Elevator on South Eighth street, was born in Pueblo, Colorado, November 17, 1878, his parents being Robert A. and Katherine (Moffat) Young. The father, a mining man formerly of Pueblo, Colorado, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and on removing westward in 1859 took up his abode in Pueblo, where his remaining days were passed, his death there occurring in 1902. In the early '70s he had wedded Katherine Moffatt, a direct descendant of Robert Moffatt, one of the earliest of the Scotch emigrants to locate in America. One of his sons was killed in the Revolutionary war while serving under the immediate command of Washington, and other ancestors of Mr. Young in the maternal line laid down their lives on the altar of their country in the War of 1812 and in the Civil war.

Robert A. Young of this review was reared in his native city and was graduated from the high school of Pueblo with the class of 1898. He afterward graduated from St. John's Military Academy of Denver, Colorado, in 1900 and took a very active part in athletics while a student in both the high school and academy, participating in baseball, football and track events. At the military academy he was captain of his cadet company. For six years after leaving the military academy he was in the employ of a leading cattle company in various capacities, working in the southwestern states and in Old Mexico. At length he returned to Pueblo and was identified with mercantile interests there for several years. In 1910 he removed to Idaho and has since made his home in Caldwell, Nampa and Boise successively, identified with mercantile interests in the three cities until June, 1917, since which time he has been in the service of the Colorado Milling Company of Denver, a concern that owns a large number of mills and elevators in various Idaho cities and also in cities and towns of other western states. This concern has plants in Caldwell, Nampa and Boise. Mr. Young was formerly manager of the Nampa plant but in June, 1918, was made manager of the Boise branch of the business, which is conducted under the name of the Boise Mill & Elevator. He is thoroughly qualified for the important and responsible duties that devolve upon him in this connection and is most carefully safeguarding and promoting the business of the company at this point.

In Pueblo, Colorado, on the 8th of January, 1910, Robert A. Young was married to Miss Edith Udick, who was also reared in Pueblo and is a graduate of the high school of that city. She was born, however, in East Liverpool, Ohio. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Edith Geraldine, Vivian Marie and Robert L., aged respectively eight, six and four years.

Fraternally Mr. Young is an Odd Fellow and he enjoys athletics and hunting, to which he turns for rest and recreation. His record is that of a substantial business man who pays close attention to the interests entrusted to his care and who by reason of his fidelity and capability is working his way steadily upward.

JOSEPH LEVI REED.

Joseph Levi Reed became one of the pioneers of the northwest of 1865 and from that time until his death, which occurred on the 15th of December, 1914, he was keenly interested in this section of the country and ever bore his part in the work of general progress and improvement. He was born at Fayette, Wisconsin, January 17, 1849, and spent the first fourteen years of his life in the state of his nativity. He then crossed the plains with his mother and sisters, making the trip with a large train of immigrants. They experienced all of the hardships and trials of such a journey but at length reached their destination in safety. Mr. Reed drove an ox team all the way and in 1865 arrived in Boise, having been six months en route. He made his home in Idaho for a time and then went to Oregon, where he resided for about eleven years. He next lived in the state of Washington for about two years, after which he returned to Idaho.

It was while residing in Oregon that Mr. Reed was united in marriage on the 9th of November, 1870, to Miss Anna A. Sawyer and to them were born three sons who survive the father, while two daughters had passed away. The sons are Oscar P., William Edgar and Ralph Archie, all residents of Idaho.

In the year 1883 Mr. Reed returned from Washington to Idaho and took up his abode at Emmett, where he continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life. He operated a sawmill on Dry Buck for sixteen years and retired about three years prior to his demise, spending his last days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. In all business affairs he was energetic and enterprising and as the years passed he won a substantial competence and was thus able to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances.

In all community affairs Mr. Reed took a deep interest and never withheld his support from any plan or measure that he believed would prove of benefit in the upbuilding of town, county or state. He was for twenty-two years a consistent and active member and generous supporter of the Methodist church and when on the 15th of December, 1914, he was called to the home beyond, the pastor of the church, Rev. C. L. Walker, conducted a most impressive funeral service. Mr. Reed had been in ill health for some time and himself made the plans for his funeral, selecting the hymns to be sung. Of him the Emmett Index said: "Few men have been blessed with so many friends and none bound them to himself with stronger ties. He was a man of sturdy character and honesty and uprightness of purpose. As a citizen he was patriotic and progressive. On public and moral questions he had firm convictions and he was generally right." He was also a devoted husband and father, counting no effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the welfare and happiness of his family. His circle of friends was an extensive one and all who knew him held him in the highest esteem.

ERNEST VALENTINE ORFORD.

Ernest Valentine Orford, of Boise, is a mining engineer having valuable mining and ranch interests in Idaho, where he has made his home since 1892, his residence in Boise, however, covering only the past four years. He was born in Birmingham, England, February 14, 1855, and by reason of the date of his birth was given the middle name of Valentine. His father, Dr. William Cockerill Orford, was a physician who spent his entire life in England. The mother bore the maiden

name of Anne Sophia Elkington and both the Orford and Elkington families came of ancient and honorable lineage. Neither of the parents of Ernest V. Orford ever came to the United States, although his mother several times crossed the Atlantic to Canada, where two of her daughters reside. Both parents are now deceased. In their family were eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom survive, Ernest V. being the only one, however, in the United States. He has two sisters living in Canada, while the other sisters are in England. There are also two brothers in England and another brother in South Africa.

Ernest V. Orford was educated in the schools of London and attended the well known Christ Hospital College. He came to the United States in 1881, accompanied by his bride, for about a month before starting for the new world he wedded Miss Alice Malins. After spending several years at Redcliff and at Denver, Colorado, where he followed mining engineering, he went to San Diego, California, where he resided for five years and was acting vice consul at that place. He then returned to England and in 1892 was sent to Idaho by the De Lamar Mining Company of London, which he represented as mining engineer, also acting as attorney and general manager. In fact he was the chief representative of the company, which had large mining properties in Owyhee county. He remained with that corporation for a quarter of a century or until it voluntarily liquidated a few years ago. Throughout the period Mr. Orford resided at the mines, in a little town called De Lamar, which sprang up there. He afterward removed to Boise and in the meantime he had accumulated valuable mining property and ranch interests. The former embraces several good mining claims and one developed mine in Owyhee county.

Mr. and Mrs. Orford have become the parents of a son and six daughters, the only son being Colin Orford, a mining engineer, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Orford is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and he belongs also to the St. Michael's Episcopal church. His activities have been a valuable factor in the development of mining interests in his adopted state and Boise now counts him as one of her valued citizens.

JUDGE W. T. OLIVER.

Judge W. T. Oliver is a well known hardware merchant of American Falls, conducting business under the firm name of Oliver & McKown, although he is now sole proprietor. He was born in Halifax county, Virginia, September 25, 1848, and is a son of Isaac and Fannie E. (Wade) Oliver, who were also natives of Virginia. The father was a farmer who in 1852 went to Missouri and purchased land in Callaway county. This he improved and cultivated throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in June, 1892, while his wife died in October, 1907.

Judge Oliver was reared and educated in Missouri and when twenty-four years of age went to Colorado, where he followed mining. He also worked for a time in the employ of a Denver contractor. His residence in Colorado covered the years from 1868 until September, 1877, at which time he came to Idaho and settled on the Snake river in Oneida county, taking up his abode in that part of the county which is now Power county. He secured a preemption and a homestead and engaged in raising horses and cattle, continuing in the business until 1883, when the railroad was built through and the town of American Falls started. He then sold his ranch and built a hotel in the town, the structure being of logs. He conducted it until 1916 but in the meantime became an active factor in the commercial development of the community. Since 1907 he has engaged in the hardware business, and in 1915 he purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. McKown, and has since been sole proprietor. He carries a large stock of shelf and heavy hardware and enjoys an extensive patronage, which is steadily growing with the further development of the community. His reasonable prices, his fair dealing and his earnest desire to please his patrons have been salient factors in his growing success.

In June, 1882, Judge Oliver was married to Miss Anna West and they have become the parents of nine children, all of whom were born in Idaho, namely: Sidney, William, Vera, Ollie, Alice, Guy, Irene and Wiley, all living; and Frank, deceased.

In his political views Judge Oliver is a democrat and for ten years he served

as justice of the peace, thus winning the title by which he is usually known. He was also county commissioner for four years and county surveyor for two years and discharged his duties with marked capability and fidelity. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a generous supporter. He has been familiar with his section of the state from pioneer times. He was here during the Bannock Indian war and was interested in a trading post at Ross Fork. On Christmas day the agent sent a halfbreed to Judge Oliver to tell him to get out, for the Indians were on the warpath. He hitched up his team after dark, took his family and drove all night, coming to Cassia county, where he spent the winter of 1877 but returned the following year. There was not a single white person in the district when Judge Oliver took up his abode in Power county and he has therefore witnessed its continuous development. The "eternal silence" has been broken by the sounds of civilization and the hum of industry as the white settlers have penetrated into the region and reclaimed the district for their own uses, but no man has taken a more active or helpful part in the work of general improvement nor been a more valued and prominent citizen than Judge Oliver.

JAMES CLARENCE SIDDOWNAY.

James Clarence Siddoway, president of the First State Bank of Teton, where he was born April 22, 1889, is a son of James W. and Ruth (Briggs) Siddoway, who were natives of Salt Lake City, Utah. The father followed farming in that state until 1885, when he removed to Fremont county, Idaho, which was then a part of Bingham county. He located on land near Teton, adjoining the town, and he also operated a flour mill and sawmill in connection with his farming interests. In 1902 he became an active factor in sheep raising in partnership with his son, James C. He was a real promoter and upbuilder of Teton and was a very active man throughout his business life. In 1912 he was elected to the state legislature, in which he served for one term. He won success in all that he undertook and carried forward to successful completion everything that he attempted. He was the president of all the ditch companies in this section, including the Siddoway Canal & Irrigation Company, the Teton Manufacturing & Irrigation Company, the East Teton Canal Company and the Enterprise Irrigation District. He was likewise a director of the Farmers Implement Company of Rexburg. An active worker in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he was first counselor in the Teton ward bishopric and was chairman of the school board. At the time of his death he was the largest stockholder in the Teton Mercantile Company and he owned over two thousand acres of fine land. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and in addition to the other offices which he filled he served as county commissioner. He passed away September 9, 1917, after an illness of six months, and is still survived by his wife. He was a most progressive and enterprising business man whose activities constituted a basic element in the growth and progress of the community in which he lived.

James C. Siddoway was reared and educated at Teton and also pursued a business course in Salt Lake City. In 1911 he was called to fill a mission in the eastern states and served for twenty-seven months. Upon his return in 1913 he took charge of his father's sheep interests, which he has since conducted, and he now runs six thousand head of breeding ewes and has largely bought and sold lambs, sometimes having as high as fifteen thousand head on hand. He has operated most extensively in the sheep industry and in addition is farming three hundred and fifty acres of finely improved land which he owns. He also has an interest in several other farms. In April, 1919, with others, he organized the First State Bank of Teton and became its president, with J. L. Briggs as vice president and R. C. Berry as cashier. The bank was capitalized for thirty thousand dollars and now has a surplus of three thousand dollars. Mr. Siddoway is also a stockholder and director in the Teton Mercantile Company, which he established in partnership with his uncle, F. H. Siddoway, in the year 1898. He is likewise a stockholder and director in the Farmers Implement Company and in the Farmers' Building Company, both of Rexburg.

In October, 1917, Mr. Siddoway was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Bean and they have become parents of a son, James W., who was born September 9, 1918. Mr. Siddoway belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and has been



JAMES C. SIDDOWAY



president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association for the past five years. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he stands loyally for every cause or interest which he believes will prove of public benefit. He is a most resourceful and forceful business man, in whose vocabulary there is no such word as fail, and his enterprise and close application have brought him prominently to the front as a leading figure in commercial, financial and agricultural circles.

JACK H. STAHL.

Jack H. Stahl, a prosperous and well known business man of Rigby, where he is joint owner and manager of the Hub Clothing Company, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in May, 1879. He is the son of Julius and Rebecca Stahl, the father being formerly from Roumania and the mother a native of New York. Very early in life Julius Stahl became obsessed with the idea of some day locating in America, and in 1869, when he was only eighteen years of age, he left his home in Roumania to seek his fortune on the hospitable shores of the United States. Soon after his arrival he took up his residence in Newark, New Jersey, where he eventually established himself in the wholesale millinery business, which he followed for a number of years. He then engaged in the wholesale diamond and jewelry business during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in July, 1915, when he had reached the age of sixty-four years. His wife had died in April, 1912, at the age of fifty-six.

Jack H. Stahl spent his boyhood in Newark, New Jersey, and it was there that he received his early training and education. He left school at the early age of fourteen years to go to work in the postoffice at Newark and in his spare time sold newspapers on the streets of that city, thus laying the foundation of his future commercial success by rubbing shoulders with the public in the hard school of experience. A few years later he entered the wholesale jewelry business, serving his apprenticeship under the direction of his father, and he continued in this work until 1902. At that time he realized that great opportunities for the young business man lay in the far west, and he went to Seattle, Washington, where he engaged in the clothing business with one concern for a period of seven years. At the end of that time his experience and success in the clothing business enabled him to assume a greater responsibility, therefore he severed his connection with the concern in Seattle and went to Portland, Oregon, where he was in the following year made manager of a chain of five clothing stores in that city, remaining in that capacity until 1917, when he decided to go into business for himself. In that year he located in Pocatello, Idaho, where he remained for a short time but later in the same year formed a partnership with Mate Block and opened a clothing store in Rigby under the firm name of the Hub Clothing Company. This store, which is now doing a flourishing business, carries a line of men's furnishings and also ladies' and children's shoes.

In March, 1912, Mr. Stahl married Sadie Tolstonage who cooperates with her husband by managing Stahl's ready-to-wear ladies' and misses' shop, which carries a large and well selected stock of ladies' and misses' cloaks, suits and ready-to-wear garments. Mr. and Mrs. Stahl are the parents of three children, Leonore R., Earl and Marion. Both the father and mother are of the Jewish faith. In politics Mr. Stahl is a republican and he takes a good citizen's interest in the policies and welfare of his party.

WILLIAM OBERMEYER.

William Obermeyer, one of the most prominent and successful growers of melons, grapes and other fruits in the Payette valley, is one of a family of four brothers, who have been termed the Melon Kings of Idaho. Scientific study and practical experience have made William Obermeyer thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of production of the crops to which he is now giving his attention. He has become the owner of valuable property in his section of the state and his irrigated fields and ditches are producing splendid results.

Mr. Obermeyer was born in Plano, Kendall county, Illinois, May 26, 1886, and is the second son of Henry Obermeyer, of whom mention is made on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of his son, Lewis Obermeyer. William Obermeyer was the first of the four brothers to come to Idaho. His youthful days had been passed in the Mississippi valley and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native state. He afterward spent some time in the vineyards of Michigan and in that way acquired considerable knowledge of grape culture, his experience proving of marked value to him since he has given much attention to the development of vineyards in the vicinity of Emmett. With his removal to the northwest he first went to the Oregon coast in 1908 but in the spring of 1909 took up his abode near Emmett. He secured a one hundred and sixty acre homestead in the Black canyon, four and a half miles north of Middleton, and proved up on that property, which he still owns. It is arid land with no water upon it as yet. In 1910 his elder brother, Henry Obermeyer, came to Idaho and in the fall of 1910 Lewis Obermeyer came from Illinois, while the youngest brother, John, arrived in 1913. The Obermeyer brothers began fruit and melon raising in the vicinity of Emmett in 1911 and they have become the largest individual producers and shippers of watermelons, cantaloupes, grapes and peaches in Gem county. They are continually extending their operations and broadening their interests and they are the recognized leaders in this line in their section of the state. They all operate independently but their ties of brotherhood and their mutual interests hold them in close connection, each giving to the other assistance or aid if needed.

On the 26th of July, 1918, William Obermeyer was married to Miss Rhoda Lillian Matthiessen, who was born in Oregon, June 10, 1900, and is of German and Scotch descent, being a daughter of Bernard and Martha (Bradley) Matthiessen, the latter a representative of an old American family.

William Obermeyer has attained high rank in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, and he and his wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also an Elk, and in politics is a republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him as he has always preferred to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. He has closely studied the condition of the soil, the opportunities for production and the question of shipment, and the careful management of his business interests is manifest in the success which is now crowning his efforts.

WALLACE B. STONE.

Wallace B. Stone, manager at Driggs for the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company and thus identified with one of the largest and most important corporate interests of the west, was born at Ogden, Utah, in May, 1879, his parents being Henry and Louisa (Stratton) Stone, the latter also a native of Utah. The father, who was born in England, was a farmer and stock raiser during the greater part of his life. He was a lad of but fourteen years when he came with his parents to America, they having become converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They were among the early Mormon settlers of Utah and in that state Henry Stone attained his majority and made his home for a long period. In 1895 he removed to Idaho, settling at Driggs, Teton county, then a part of Fremont county. He homesteaded and at once began to break the sod and develop the fields. He continued the cultivation of his farm until 1912, when he removed to Teton and retired from active business life. He has since enjoyed a well earned rest there and has reached the venerable age of eighty years. The mother is also living.

Wallace B. Stone pursued his education in the schools of Utah and Idaho, coming to the latter state with his parents in 1895. On attaining his majority he filed on land near Driggs in Teton county and with characteristic energy began the improvement and development of his place. He worked upon the farm for seven years and then rented his land, accepting a position with the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company. Proving his capability in this connection, he has for the past twelve years been the manager of the business at Driggs. His long connection with the position indicates fully his business ability, his spirit of enterprise and his loyalty to the interests entrusted to his care.

In 1898 Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Julia R. Walton, by whom he has three children: Melvin, Maurine and Hattie. Mr. Stone remains a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Politically he is a democrat and he has served for three years as a member of the city council. He was appointed postmaster of Driggs under President Wilson but did not qualify for the office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon business. He has made steady progress in this way and his capability and resourcefulness are widely acknowledged.

HENRY CHILES RIGGS, Jr.

A student of Idaho's history cannot carry his investigations far into the records of the state without learning of the long and intimate connection of the Riggs family, whose representatives have taken active and helpful part in promoting the growth and progress of the state from the days of its earliest settlement down to the present. Henry Chiles Riggs of this review is a son and namesake of Henry Chiles Riggs, Sr., who was one of the first settlers in this section of the state. He was born at Corvallis, Oregon, January 5, 1862, and was only two years of age when in 1864 his parents removed to Boise. He was a lad of nine when the family home was established in the Payette valley, near Emmett, in 1871. Through the greater part of his life he has followed ranching and the raising of live stock, although he early learned the painter's trade and for a time gave his attention to that and other business pursuits. In the conduct of his ranching and live stock interests he has met with substantial success.

Mr. Riggs was married at Middleton, Idaho, August 3, 1910, to Miss Mary Frances Wilkins, who was born in Iowa, November 20, 1873, and in 1908 came to Idaho with her widowed mother, who now resides near Joseph, Oregon, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Wilkins bore the maiden name of Mary F. Putnam and comes of the same family as General Israel Putnam of Revolutionary war fame. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are parents of two children: Henry Chiles Riggs (III), who was born May 20, 1913; and May Putnam Riggs, born January 26, 1915.

In his political views Mr. Riggs is a democrat but has never sought nor desired office. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and they are highly esteemed in the community where they make their home, having a large circle of warm friends in Gem county. Mr. Riggs has lived on his present ranch near Letha for four years and is giving his attention to the raising of live stock, hay and grain and is proving a substantial citizen, as have the other members of the family, being loyal at all times to all matters of public value and worth.

W. FINLEY ROBERTSON.

W. Finley Robertson, engaged in general merchandising at Driggs, was born at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, February 28, 1877, and is a son of Andrew I. and Margaret (Clements) Robertson, who were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Illinois at an early day. Three years later oil was struck on the farm which Mr. Robertson had left in Pennsylvania and this proved to be one of the largest oil wells in the world. After going to Illinois, Mr. Robertson followed farming there for some time and then became a resident of Cedar county, Iowa, where he also carried on agricultural pursuits. He afterward made his home in Calhoun and Carroll counties, Iowa, where he bought and improved land and carried on general farming for many years. Subsequently he resided in the town of Carroll, Iowa, for five or six years and then came to Idaho, spending his remaining days at the home of his son, W. Finley, at Victor, Teton county, where he passed away in February, 1906. The mother is still living and is now a resident of California.

W. Finley Robertson was largely reared and educated at Lake City, Iowa, and remained under the parental roof to the age of nineteen years. The opportunities of the west attracted him and; unable longer to withstand the lure, he came to Idaho in 1896, settling at St. Anthony, where he taught school, devoting four years to that profession, while a brother and a sister also became teachers of

this state. The brother had a chance to buy eighty acres in St. Anthony for four hundred dollars but did not consider it a good investment. Two years later he paid two hundred and fifty dollars for a hundred-foot lot in the town. W. F. Robertson afterward returned to his old home and attended the Capital City Commercial College of Des Moines for one year. On the expiration of that period he again came to Idaho, settling at Victor, Fremont county, now Teton county, where in connection with his brother and sister he engaged in general merchandising, conducting the store for thirteen years. When the railroad was built through they established a store at Ashton, where business was carried on for three years. In 1915, Mr. Robertson put aside commercial pursuits to accept the appointment of county clerk, recorder and auditor of Teton county, which position he occupied for three and a half years. Throughout the period of his residence here he has been closely associated with the work of progress and improvement. He built the big brick hotel at Victor and in the summer of 1919 he once more became identified with general merchandising, opening a store at Driggs, where he has secured a large patronage. He carries an extensive and well selected stock of goods, puts forth every effort to please his patrons and by reasonable prices and honorable dealings has gained liberal public support. He has in various ways contributed to the work of general improvement and development during his residence in Idaho. He organized and incorporated the town of Victor and he homesteaded eighty acres near the town, which he afterward sold.

In October, 1907, Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Etta Hatch and to them was born a son, Pierce, whose birth occurred October 28, 1908. On the 20th of November of the same year the wife and mother passed away. Mr. Robertson afterward married Ethel Worthington in June, 1910, and they have two children: Erle, born in April, 1911; and Melba, on the 6th of December, 1912.

In his political views Mr. Robertson is a democrat and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and stanchly supports any measure which he believes to be of vital importance to the community, the commonwealth or the country at large. He and his family occupy an enviable social position and his personal qualities are such as make for popularity among all who know him. He is a most progressive and energetic business man who, recognizing the opportunities of the northwest, has contributed to its upbuilding and while promoting his individual fortunes has done much to further the prosperity of the country at large.

JOHN W. COOK.

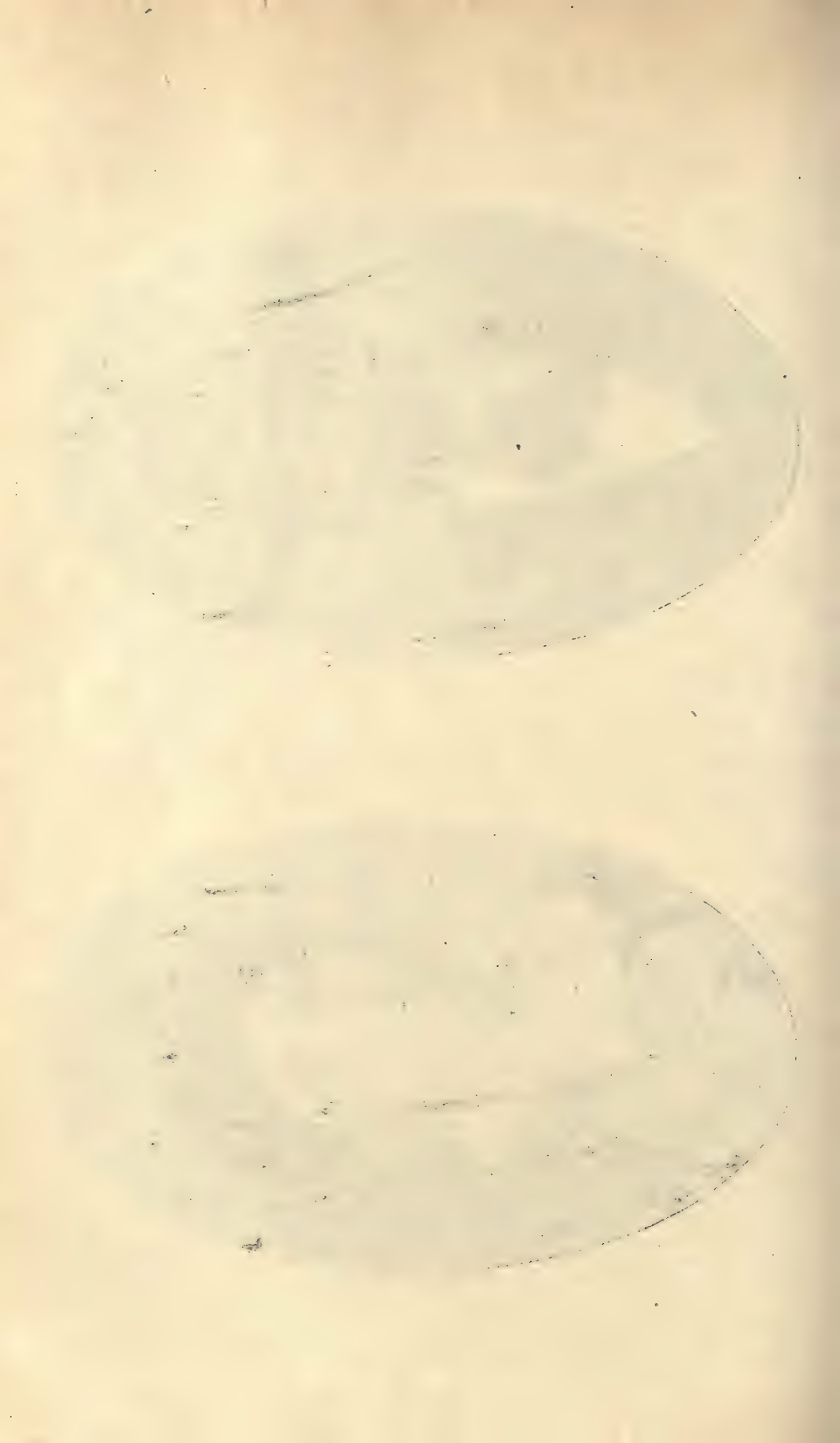
John W. Cook is a retired rancher and live stock man who is numbered among the pioneer residents and valued citizens of Emmett. He came to Idaho about thirty-five years ago, arriving in this state in 1885, and for five years he was a resident of Cassia county, since which time he has lived in or near Emmett. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1847, and has therefore passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey. His parents were Hugh and Catherine (Harkins) Cook, both of whom spent their entire lives in the Keystone state.

John W. Cook obtained his education there and before leaving Pennsylvania resided for a time at Eatonbury, near Oil City. In young manhood, however, he left the east and made his way west to Buffalo Park, in western Kansas, where he conducted a livery stable for two years, from 1880 until 1882. He afterward spent several years at Robinson Camp, seventeen miles from Leadville, Colorado, becoming the first proprietor of a livery stable in Robinson Camp and running a stage line between that place and Leadville. He drove the first buggy in that camp. In 1885 he came to Idaho. For five years he lived in the Snake River valley, in the vicinity of Oakley, making his home on a ranch, and during that period he was engaged in buying and selling cattle and horses. Thirty years ago he established his home in the vicinity of Emmett and has continued to deal in ranches, horses and cattle. He today owns a number of ranches in Gem county together with one hundred and sixty acres of land in Idaho county and also has several properties in Emmett, from which he derives a good income. One of his Emmett holdings is a twelve acre ranch in the heart of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Emmett.

While in Colorado, in the early '80s, Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Ramsay, who passed away in 1917, leaving one daughter, Ida, who is now



MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. COOK



the wife of H. B. Mumford, deputy sheriff of Canyon county and a resident of Caldwell, Idaho. To Mr. and Mrs. Mumford have been born a son and a daughter, who are the delight of their grandparents. On the 22d of November, 1919, Mr. Cook was married again, his second union being with Mrs. Laevenia Coffey.

Mr. Cook is a Roman Catholic in religious faith and his political support is given the democratic party. His life has been an active, busy and useful one. As the years have progressed he has prospered in his undertakings and throughout the greater part of his life he has engaged in loaning money, so that he is now doing something of a private banking business. He long figured as a prominent ranchman and with the pioneer development and upbuilding of the state has been closely associated.

L. A. BROSSARD.

L. A. Brossard, who is manager and secretary-treasurer of the Judd Motor Corporation of Rigby, has lived in this vicinity for the last fifteen years. He was born in Richmond, Utah, August 17, 1877, a son of A. and Mary (Hobson) Brossard, the father being originally from Montreal, Canada, and the mother from Farmington, Utah. When A. Brossard was a youth of seventeen years, he joined a party of prospectors who operated in Montana for some time and thus began his life as a frontiersman of the northwest. Later he took up ranching for a time near Salmon City, Idaho, and also carried freight overland from Corinne, Utah, to Montana and points in Canada. He then returned to Montana to do railroad construction work in the northern part of that state for two years, at the end of which time he again came to Idaho, bought land near the town of Oxford and carried on ranching and stock raising for twenty-five years. He finally disposed of his interests near Oxford and retired after a fashion, moving to Logan, Utah, where he now resides at the age of seventy years. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, is not living, her death having occurred February 14, 1899.

L. A. Brossard spent his early life on his father's ranch near Oxford, Idaho, where he received his elementary schooling. He then felt the need of further education and entered the agricultural college at Logan, Utah. On the termination of his college course he came to Idaho in 1904 and he taught school for several years. He then took up ranching at Lewisville, in which he engaged for some time, and afterward engaged in bookkeeping at Roberts for several years. In August, 1918, he bought an interest in the Judd Motor Company of Rigby and the business was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. This change in the organization of the company was chiefly due to the efforts of Mr. Brossard. The Judd Motor Corporation deals in Ford automobiles only, but also carries on an extensive business in tractors and farming implements. In addition to his business interests in Rigby, Mr. Brossard owns land in Bonneville county, but devotes most of his attention to his business affairs in Rigby.

In politics Mr. Brossard is a staunch democrat and takes more than a passive interest in the affairs of his party. His efficiency in conducting business so commended him to the voters of Jefferson county that they elected him county recorder and auditor in 1916, and during his two-year term the manner in which he performed the duties of his office met the complete satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

In September, 1900, Mr. Brossard was united in marriage to Stella Fisher, and to this union have been born seven children, as follows: Mary, Louis, Josephine, Blanche, Enid, Gretta and Barbara. The parents are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints of Rigby, to which they give their unstinted spiritual and material support. Mr. Brossard is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, in the affairs of which he takes a proper interest.

GEORGE GARDNER.

George Gardner, a representative and valued citizen of Gem county, living at the home of his daughter Mrs. James A. Kesgard, near Letha, well deserves representation in this volume as a Civil war veteran and as an Idaho pioneer. He is now seventy-five years of age, having been born on the 3d of July, 1844, in

County Louth, Ireland. He came to the United States alone when a lad of sixteen years and within a year after his arrival in America he made two trips to the Argentine Republic in South America, sailing as a cabin boy. Upon his return from the last trip he learned that his father and brother, Matthew Gardner and James Gardner, had both been killed in the first battle of Bull Run. They had come to the United States before he had crossed the Atlantic and had volunteered for service in defense of the Union. Learning that they had given their lives for the country, George Gardner then joined the United States navy on the 14th of April, 1864, and served with the North Atlantic Squadron to the end of the war, being chiefly on duty in Albemarle Sound.

On the 21st of November, 1866, Mr. Gardner left New York by boat for San Francisco, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was still wearing his country's uniform, having joined the United States army as a regular on the day that he left New York November 21, 1866. He had been discharged from the navy on the 14th of April previously. He served in the navy for two years and the army for eight years, his service with the latter being in California, Arizona and Idaho. He received his final discharge at Boise barracks on the 10th of January, 1875, and has remained a resident of Idaho, in fact has constantly been in this state since 1872. He lived for several years at Centerville, in the Boise basin, and afterward removed to Emmett, occupying the same house for more than thirty years.

In 1875, in Boise Mr. Gardner was married to Miss Julia McAuliff and their only living child is Mrs. James A. Kesgard, with whom they now reside. Mr. Gardner and his wife are of the Catholic faith. In politics he is a democrat and while he has given staunch support to the party, he never failed to vote for Roosevelt whenever he had a chance. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is commander of Fremont Post, No. 23, of Emmett, a position which he has held for the past seven years. He is now aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Idaho Department, G. A. R., and is also aide-de-camp for Idaho on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. of the United States, having been appointed by Clarendon E. Adams, of Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 28th of May, 1919. He may well be proud to wear the little bronze button that proclaims him a veteran of the Civil war and it is a recognized fact that throughout all of the intervening years he has been as true and loyal to his country in days of peace as when he sailed under the nation's naval banner or followed the Stars and Stripes as a member of the regular army.

ALPHEUS CUTLER WORTHINGTON.

In the year 1881 Alpheus Cutler Worthington took up his abode on what is now the site of Oakley and through the intervening period to the time of his death was closely associated with cattle raising and ranching in Cassia county. He was born at Nauvoo, Illinois, December 13, 1844, a son of James and Rachel (Stailey) Worthington, both of whom were natives of Philadelphia, where they were reared and married. After removing to Illinois the father engaged in business as a carpenter and contractor. Having been converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he wished to cast in his lot with the people of his faith and in 1853 he left Illinois and crossed the plains to Utah, making Grantsville his destination. There he remained until 1860, when he removed to Deep creek in Tooele county, Utah, where he carried on ranching and cattle raising. Later, however, he returned to Grantsville, where his remaining days were passed. There his wife died in January, 1882, while he survived until September, 1887. His political endorsement was given to the democratic party. He remained throughout his life a faithful follower of the church, being always loyal to its teachings.

A. C. Worthington, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days at Grantsville, Utah, and on Deep creek in Tooele county. There he became familiar with every phase of Indian life. He was living in that district when Indians attacked and killed settlers at Canyon Station and at Eight Mile Station. The Worthington family were at that time living on a ranch at Home Station, on Deep creek, about ten miles from Eight Mile Station. In his youthful days A. C. Worthington learned to speak the Indian language and played with the Indian boys.

He became a true friend of the red men and their chiefs. He understood their nature and always dealt fairly and squarely with them, so that he had no trouble with the Indians.

On the 28th of December, 1868, at Grantsville, Utah, Mr. Worthington was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Martin, a native of Bedfordshire, England, and a daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Layton) Martin. During her infancy she was brought by her parents to the new world. They embarked on a sailing vessel which was partially wrecked in a storm. For six weeks they remained on the water, making the trip across the Atlantic to New Orleans. From that point they proceeded northward to St. Louis, Missouri, where Mrs. Worthington's mother passed away. In 1855 her father came with his family across the plains to Utah and located at Grantsville. There he engaged in ranching and became one of the prominent sheepmen of that section of the state, there continuing to make his home until his demise. As stated, his daughter became the wife of Mr. Worthington and to them was born one child, Maud Z.

Following his marriage Mr. Worthington established his home on Deep creek, in Tooele county, Utah, in 1869. In 1878 he removed to Bear Lake county, Idaho, and drove his cattle across the country to his new place. He purchased a farm of one hundred acres and also a residence at Montpelier, Idaho. In 1881 he removed to Goose creek, where the town of Oakley now stands, homesteading one hundred and sixty acres on which he built a log house of one room. In this primitive pioneer manner he began life in Cassia county. As the country became settled the town grew up on his ranch and Mrs. Worthington is still the owner of a number of town lots. In 1897 Mr. Worthington built the present family home, which is one of the finest in the state—a beautiful residence surrounded by well kept lawns adorned with evergreen trees and beautiful flowers. In 1907 he bought a residence on Newport Heights, Santa Ana, California, intending to spend his remaining days there, but passed away at Oakley in 1908, at the age of sixty-three years.

Mr. Worthington was a lifelong member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His political endorsement was given to the democratic party and he filled the office of road supervisor and that of deputy sheriff. He was always loyal to the best interests of the community and his cooperation could be counted upon at all times to further any movement for the general good. His business career was one of steady progress and successful achievement. Starting out in life empty-handed, he worked his way consistently upward, making each opportunity and advantage that came to him count for the utmost. He early recognized the value of diligence and persistency of purpose and he used those qualities always in the attainment of his success. Moreover, his business dealings measured up to the highest ethical standards and his integrity and honor stood ever as unquestioned facts in his career.

ALFRED K. DABELL.

Alfred K. Dabell, a well known contractor and builder of Rigby, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, May 14, 1852, a son of Alonzo and Harriett (Lambert) Dabell. The Dabells are of old Norman stock, tracing their ancestry back to the days of William the Conqueror. Prior to bringing his family to America in 1858, Alonzo Dabell had been a skilled workman in the famous knitting mills of Nottinghamshire, where he carried on framework knitting operations. After he and his family landed on American soil, they located in Philadelphia, where they remained until 1861, in which year they decided to come to the west with Utah as their destination. In those days before the great transcontinental railways had been constructed, it was no easy task to reach the far west, for the wouldbe settler had to make the tedious journey, which was beset by many dangers, in the lumbering prairie schooner drawn by ox teams. Fortunately, the Dabells attached themselves to a caravan of these slow-moving equippages and arrived in Utah after undergoing no more than the average hardships incidental to an immigrant train in those days. After they had arrived in Utah, they located at Mendon, in the Cache valley, where they remained for one year, and then removed to Paradise, Utah. After living there for two years, they came to Idaho, locating in Bear Lake

county, where the father gardened and worked at the carpenter's trade for six years. He then returned with his family to Utah, locating in Harrisville, where he resided for fourteen years, at the end of which time he again came to Idaho, residing in Grant, Fremont county, later Jefferson county, the remainder of his life. He died August 3, 1905, at the ripe old age of eighty years. His wife is now living with her son, Alfred K., in Rigby, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Alfred K. Dabell was only seven years of age when he left the shore of England for America. Shortly after the family located in Philadelphia, he began his elementary education in the schools of that city, and he completed his schooling in Utah and Idaho. While the family was living in Utah, he started out for himself by learning the carpenter's trade in Ogden, thus beginning his career in construction work, in which he has been interested ever since with the exception of the fifteen years spent in farming. It was in 1888 that Mr. Dabell came to Idaho and located on a homestead in that part of the Snake river valley which later became a part of Jefferson county, being the first settler in that section. After he had devoted himself to the improvement of his farm for fifteen years, he began contracting and building and his operations extended over this section of Idaho and a part of Utah. He erected a large number of buildings in Jefferson and neighboring counties and in Harrisville, Utah. One of his most noteworthy achievements was his promotion of the Poverty Flat Irrigation Canal Company, now the Burgess Canal Company, being the first president of the corporation, the successful organization of which was chiefly due to his efforts. In 1911, he came to Rigby, where he has since resided, and does a large business in contracting and building.

On April 28, 1873, Mr. Dabell was united in marriage to Julia A. Taylor in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Dabell is the daughter of Pleasant G. and Clara P. (Lake) Taylor, natives of the Blue Grass state, who were among the earliest settlers of Utah, where they spent the rest of their lives as residents of Harrisville. The death of the father occurred May 18, 1917, after he had reached the advanced age of ninety years, and that of the mother on June 15, 1900, at the age of seventy. To Mr. and Mrs. Dabell have been born sixteen children, three of whom are deceased; namely: Joseph, Alonzo G. and Edwin G.; the others being: Alfred W., Annie L., Pleasant W., Maud E., James L., Hattie M., David L., Clara A., Jennie L., Harvey G., Myrl A., Preston and Louceal. There are also forty grandchildren.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dabell are valued members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints of Rigby which the former has served in official capacity for a number of years. He was bishop of Grant ward for fifteen years and since that time he has been high counsellor of the Rigby stake. He has also served as superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. In politics he is a republican and he has played an active role in the local organization of his party for many years. As a reward for his endeavor in behalf of his party, he has been offered the nomination for public office but has not seen fit to accept.

WALTER R. SEYMOUR.

Walter R. Seymour, a man of marked business enterprise who is the president of the Teton Realty Company and of the Teton Abstract Company, conducting business at Driggs, dates his residence in Idaho from 1909, at which time ill health caused him to seek a change of climate and he became a resident of Bonner county, this state. He was born at Wolflake, Noble county, Indiana, December 12, 1873, and is a son of George C. and Lydia (Howenstein) Seymour, the former a native of the Hoosier state, while the latter was born in Ohio. The father followed farming in Indiana for several years in early manhood and afterward turned his attention to commercial pursuits by becoming proprietor of a hardware store. Later he extended the scope of his activities to include all lines of general merchandise and he remained in business at Wolflake, his native town, for many years, but is now living retired there at the age of seventy. His wife also survives and is now sixty-six years of age.

Walter R. Seymour spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof at Wolflake and supplemented his early educational privileges by study in the university of Valparaiso, Indiana. He afterward taught school in Indiana for seven years and then took up the profession of bookkeeping. He became an expert accountant



WALTER R. SEYMOUR

and was thus engaged until ill health caused him to give up that work. It was this that occasioned his removal to the west in 1909, at which time he established his home in Bonner county, Idaho. He secured a homestead claim at Priest Lake, which he developed and improved, devoting seven years to the cultivation of this land, which he still owns. During that time he also did much work as an auditor. In September, 1917, he removed to Driggs in order to audit the county records and after finishing he decided to remain and organized the Teton Realty Company in partnership with Don C. Driggs and A. W. Clark and they also bought out the Teton Abstract Company and have since conducted both lines of business. Mr. Seymour is also a stockholder in the Teton National Bank.

On the 4th of May, 1905, Mr. Seymour was united in marriage to Miss Barbara M. Mistlebauer and they became the parents of five children: George F., who died in April, 1910, at the age of four years and three months; Orraregina, who died in 1907, when but three days old; one who died in infancy; Mary Patricia, who was born March 17, 1913; and Walter Ernest, born March 7, 1918.

Mr. Seymour is secretary of the Driggs Commercial Club and is actively interested in everything that has to do with the upbuilding and development of the region in which he has located. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party and while he was upon the ranch he was elected to the state legislature from Bonner county in 1916. He became connected with much constructive legislation and at all times stood for progress and improvement in affairs pertaining to the upbuilding of the commonwealth. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles, making him a man whom to know is to esteem.

RICHARD A. REYNOLDS.

Richard A. Reynolds is president of the Filer Hardware Company, Inc., of Filer, with branch houses under the name of Reynolds Brothers Company, as their efforts and operations have not been confined alone to this town, for they have established branches at several other points. The extent and importance of their commercial undertakings place them with the leading business men of Twin Falls county. Richard A. Reynolds was born at Perry, Pike county, Illinois, October 16, 1882, and is a son of Husted and Clara (Hessler) Reynolds. His boyhood days were passed in his native state and the public school system of Illinois afforded him his educational opportunities. He started out in the business world as a clerk in the hardware store of Triplett & Reynolds of Illinois and there remained until 1906, when he came west, making Filer, Idaho, his destination. Here his brother, Charles L., of whom he is now a business partner was operating a hardware store for the firm of Triplett & Reynolds and the two brothers then bought out the business, becoming sole proprietors. From time to time they have enlarged their store until they now carry a very extensive line and have one of the leading hardware establishments of this part of the state, their business house containing twenty thousand square feet. In 1915 the brothers established a hardware store at Buhl, Idaho, where they are now erecting a new building. In 1916 they started a branch store at Twin Falls and in the fall of 1917 opened another store at Burley, Idaho, while in 1918 they extended their activities to Castleford, opening a store there. They carry an extensive line of hardware, furniture and farm implements and they are also operating a garage at Filer.

In 1905 Richard A. Reynolds was married to Miss Olive L. Vail, a daughter of Lee and Mary (Elledge) Vail. She was born in Illinois and died in 1917 at the age of thirty-three years. In 1919 Mr. Reynolds wedded Miss Dorothy Pierce, a native of Twin Falls and a daughter of Frank C. and Emma (Cochran) Pierce.

In his political views Mr. Reynolds is an earnest republican and staunchly supports the party principles but does not seek nor desire office. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias and for two years was master of the Masonic lodge. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, recognizing how important a part he has played in the business development of the community and how at all times he has been loyal to the best interests and the upbuilding of his city and state, elected him to the office of mayor of Filer in 1917. He is the president of the Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company

and his services and cooperation can be secured in support of all plans and measures which look to the upbuilding and development of the district. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as his energy and determination have carried him into important relations, his industry enabling him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path. Steadily he has advanced and his life record should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what can be accomplished through individual activity.

EUGENE W. YEOMANS.

Eugene W. Yeomans, the owner of the Yeomans apartments in Boise, having also large ranch and live stock interests in Idaho, was born on a farm near Ionia, Michigan, February 15, 1872, and is a son of Walter and Jane (Herrick) Yeomans, who are still living in Ionia and who celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on the 2d of July, 1918. Both are enjoying good health.

Reared upon the home farm, Eugene W. Yeomans attended the country schools to the age of seventeen years and then left the parental roof to make his start in the business world. He learned the printer's trade in his youth and became a journeyman printer, thus working for many years at various points in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Alaska. Finally he quit the printer's business and took up his abode in Chicago, where in 1895 he established the first iron bedstead factory west of Buffalo, conducting the business for several years. He then turned his attention to the building of apartment houses in that city, where he remained until 1900, when he went to Alaska. The discovery of gold in the Klondike was the lure that took him to the far northwest, where he followed mining and prospecting. In 1901 he returned to the United States, settling at Boise, where he built the Yeomans apartments on Jefferson and Fifth streets in 1902. The building includes eighteen different apartments, modern in construction and equipment, and to the rental and management of his property Mr. Yeomans gives his attention and also to the supervision of his extensive live stock interests in this state.

On the 12th of January, 1905, Mr. Yeomans was married to Miss Alice Branstetter, a daughter of Clay Branstetter, a pioneer of Idaho. They have three children: Walter, Mary Charlotte and Clay. Mr. Yeomans is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a progressive business man, actuated by a spirit of advancement in all things, and he puts the same zeal and enthusiasm into his support of progressive public measures that he does into the conduct of his private business affairs.

JAMES F. GRIGGS.

The mercantile establishment of James F. Griggs is one of the leading commercial interests of the town of Driggs, Teton county. He is there conducting a music and book store, in which he sells all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, together with all kinds of books. He has concentrated his efforts and attention upon the music trade since 1915 and has prospered in this undertaking as the years have gone by.

Mr. Griggs was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, March 9, 1874, and after attending the district schools spent one year as a student in the Latter-Day Saints University during the first year of its existence. The church which organized that school has always found in him a faithful worker. He is one of the few who has labored in every office of the priesthood from that of deacon to high priest. His musical talent has always been given for the benefit of the church. For four years he was ward organist in the fifteenth ward of Salt Lake City and then became choir leader of the same ward. He received his musical instruction from Professors Clive and J. J. Daynes, the former the tabernacle organist of Salt Lake City. He studied the pipe organ under Professor Daynes for eighteen months.

On the 22d of April, 1897, Mr. Griggs was united in marriage to Maude Eudora Pratt, a granddaughter of Orson Pratt, who was the first pioneer to arrive in Salt Lake City, reaching the site of the present intermountain metropolis three

days ahead of the other emigrants. He entered the Salt Lake valley on the 21st of July, 1847. He was one of the first apostles of the Mormon church and it was his son, Laron Pratt, who was the father of Mrs. Griggs, while her mother was in her maidenhood Miss Ethelwynne Brown.

With the musical interests of the church the name of Griggs has been associated for many years. Thomas C. Griggs, the father of James F. Griggs, was one of the compilers of the Latter-day Saints Psalmody. He was also a member of the tabernacle choir for more than thirty years and led the choir while E. Beesley was filling a mission. He was also stake superintendent of Sunday schools of the Salt Lake stake for ten years and was a member of the church general board of Sunday schools for a decade. He came of English ancestry and when but nine years of age left his native England to come to America, taking care of his widowed mother. On the 20th of February, 1870, he married Janette Ure.

It was on the 10th of August, 1898, that James F. Griggs left Utah to fill a mission in Colorado, where he labored for two years under the late John W. Taylor, to whom he was counselor for eight months. He was left in charge of the mission for four months in the absence of Mr. Taylor. His wife was with him on the mission for six months, acting as clerk in the office. On the 20th of August, 1900, he returned home and was appointed manager of the Western Cooperative Company, filling that position for six months, when he decided to remove to Idaho. He had visited the Teton valley in 1889, when there were but few people living there. He was appointed superintendent of Sunday schools when the stake was first organized on the 2d of September, 1901, and labored in that capacity for eleven years. He was also stake chorister for a number of years, was a high counselor for twelve years and on the 16th of November, 1913, was called into the stake presidency and labored in that capacity for four and a half years. Don C. Driggs was stake president and William R. Durrant was first counselor, while Mr. Griggs served as second counselor. On the 26th of May, 1918, he was appointed ward president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association and on the 18th of May, 1919, was appointed stake superintendent of the Mutual.

In Driggs, Mr. Griggs and his wife are rearing their family of seven children, all of whom are living, and one of the number is now married. These are Ethelwynne, Lucile, Preston, Thomas, C. Wanda, Laron and Eudora.

As previously indicated, Mr. Griggs is a leading factor in business circles and in addition to the conduct of his music and book store he follows farming and is to some extent engaged in dairying. He carried on general merchandising until 1915, when he concentrated his energies upon the music and book trade. His life has been actuated by high and honorable principles. His interests have been well balanced and his activities have constituted a potent force in the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community.

WINFIELD S. HYDE.

Winfield S. Hyde, who is engaged in the real estate, insurance and abstract business at Buhl, was born at Berlin, Wisconsin, June 11, 1861, and is a son of Frank and Mary (Dodge) Hyde. His boyhood days were largely passed in Washington, D. C., and in New York city to the year 1872, when he went with his parents to Red Wing, Minnesota. A subsequent removal took the family to North Dakota, where Winfield S. Hyde concentrated his efforts and attention upon the occupation of farming, which he conducted quite successfully for some time, until he built a large grain elevator, which was run along independent lines. Later he entered financial circles as one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Hannaford, North Dakota, of which he continued as the vice president for three years. He then left that state to become a resident of Idaho, settling in Boise in 1910. For four years he was the state president of the Anti Saloon League and then removed to Buhl, where he purchased land, a part of which he divided into town lots. Upon these he built houses for sale and thus entered the field of real estate activity in Twin Falls county. He opened an office on Broadway and has since engaged in the real estate, insurance and abstract business, winning a good clientage in each department. He bought out the business of the Fidelity Abstract Company of Twin Falls. He also purchased a third interest in the Buhl Auto Company and in connection

with his land engaged in running sheep. His business interests have thus covered a wide scope and have been most capably managed, bringing to him a very gratifying measure of prosperity.

In 1886 Mr. Hyde was united in marriage to Miss Lillian J. Barber, a native of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and a daughter of George Barber. They have become the parents of four children: George Harold, Frank Kenneth, Charles W. and Kathleen. The eldest son enlisted at San Francisco in the Second Field Artillery and arrived in France about the time when the armistice was signed. Charles W., who was graduated from the Stout Institute at Menomonie, Wisconsin, was teaching at Indianapolis, Indiana, at the time America entered the war and there he enlisted in the artillery branch of the army. He is now teaching crippled and disabled soldiers, thus doing splendid work in the rehabilitation of the men. Frank Kenneth is a resident of Buhl and teller in the First National Bank.

Mr. Hyde is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and he votes with the republican party. His has been an active and useful life and in the faithful performance of each day's duties he has ever found inspiration and encouragement for the labors of the succeeding day. As the years have passed on his interests have broadened in scope and importance and he is now one of the representative business men of Buhl.

CHARLES E. SHARP.

Charles E. Sharp is the vice president and general manager of the Home Lumber & Coal Company of Idaho, the general offices of which are located in the Yates building in Boise, the company owning and controlling a chain of sixteen lumberyards in this state and in Oregon. Mr. Sharp dates his residence in Idaho from 1911 and is a native son of Arkansas, his birth having occurred at Lockesburg, near Texarkana, on the 21st of July, 1881, his parents being Daniel E. and Margaret (Stallcup) Sharp, the former still living in Arkansas at the age of eighty years. He is now retired but was formerly actively engaged in farming and dealing in land and timber. His wife passed away in 1919 at the age of seventy-one years. The father has reached the age of eighty years, his birth having occurred in Virginia, October 2, 1839, and he is a representative of one of the prominent old families of Virginia, while his wife was a native of Kentucky. During the Civil war he served with the Confederate army.

Charles E. Sharp was reared in Arkansas to the age of eighteen years and obtained a public school and business education in that state. He then went to Shreveport, Louisiana, where he was employed as a bookkeeper, and from 1901 until 1905 he traveled out of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and later made his headquarters at Fort Worth, Texas, representing wholesale lumber dealers. In 1905 he removed to Norton, Kansas, and during the succeeding six years he established and conducted twelve different lumberyards, nine in Kansas and three in Oklahoma. He then came to Idaho and established a lumberyard at Weiser, since which time he has opened fifteen other lumberyards in Idaho and Oregon. With his removal to Idaho he bought out the business of the Weiser Lumber Company, changing the name to the Weiser Lumber & Supply Company, under which name he operated until July, 1913, when the present company was organized and the establishment and acquisition of other lumberyards was begun. The growth of the business has been steady and substantial and their holdings now embrace sixteen yards, the last purchase making the company owner of the business formerly the property of the Hawkeye Lumber Company at Boise. They are now operating at Weiser, Homedale, Midvale, Caldwell, Mountain Home, Jerome, Hazelton, Twin Falls, Minidoka, Buhl, Menan, Lewisville and Boise in Idaho, and at Vale, Crane and Juntura in Oregon. Mr. Sharp has been the directing head of the business throughout the entire period and maintained general headquarters at Weiser until January 1, 1920, when the general offices were removed to Boise. The business thus developed is today one of extensive and profitable proportions and Mr. Sharp has made for himself a most creditable place in commercial circles. He is also the president of the Caldwell Lumber & Coal Company of Caldwell, Idaho, and a director of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.

On the 25th of July, 1906, Mr. Sharp was married at Grand Junction, Colorado,



C. E. Sharp



to Miss Mary Harris, and they have three children: Helen Ora, born November 26, 1909; Carol, January 6, 1913; and Harry E., August 21, 1914.

Mr. Sharp is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and the Elks. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, the United Commercial Travelers and the Boise Chamber of Commerce, associations which indicate the nature of his interests and activities aside from business and also the rules which govern his conduct. He is a man of sterling worth whose course always measures up to the highest principles of manhood and citizenship. In business affairs he is most progressive and reliable and while he has developed commercial interests of importance, he has also found time to aid in the work of general upbuilding and improvement, making valuable contribution to public progress.

JAMES A. BENNETT.

James A. Bennett is one of the well known residents of Ada county, where he formerly served as sheriff and where he is now superintendent of the Nampa and Meridian irrigation district, which has all the water rights and privileges of what is known as the Ridenbaugh ditch and includes also water privileges from the government, or the New York canal. Through the period of his connection with Idaho, Mr. Bennett has thus taken active part in furthering the welfare and progress of his community along various lines. He came to Idaho from Washington county, Missouri, in 1886 and has since lived in Ada county, where throughout the entire period he has followed ranching in connection with his public duties.

Mr. Bennett has always lived west of the Mississippi, his birth having occurred at Leavenworth, Kansas, January 26, 1865. He is the eldest of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. The father, James F. Bennett, is still living in Washington county, Missouri, at the age of eighty-two years. He served in the Civil war, holding the rank of lieutenant in the Second Colorado Cavalry. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen Connel Williams, passed away in 1917 in Washington county, Missouri, where she was born, while her husband was a native of Gainesville, Missouri. He at one time owned a homestead in Colorado on which the present city of Denver is partly built.

The youthful experiences and training of James A. Bennett were such as to qualify him for the duties and responsibilities which have devolved upon him in later life. For a third of a century he has lived in Ada county and in 1888 he pre-empted a one hundred and sixty acre homestead, of which he still owns forty acres. This is well watered and highly cultivated land, worth today three hundred dollars per acre. While continuously engaged in ranching throughout the period of his residence in the northwest, Mr. Bennett has also spent many years in the employ of irrigation companies in various responsible capacities. For eleven years he was headgate keeper and ditch walker for the Ridenbaugh ditch and for the past three years he has been superintendent of the Nampa and Meridian irrigation district, a vast stretch of territory reaching along the Boise valley all the way from Barber to the Deer Flat reservoir in Canyon county. It embraces a body of fine farming country fully fifty miles in length with an average width of several miles, and there are over four thousand water users. In 1903 Mr. Bennett purchased his present home property, a beautiful little ranch on the Barber road about a mile west of the town of Barber and five miles east of Boise. Here he has lived for sixteen years and has one of the handsomest country homes in the upper Boise valley. All of the trees have been set out and the improvements made upon the place by Mr. Bennett. His present home is a two-story frame residence of generous proportions, erected in 1910. It stands well back from the highway in a cluster of large maples and with a terraced lawn and flower gardens in front.

On the 29th of October, 1888, Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Maggie Obenchain, a daughter of James Obenchain, a pioneer of the Wood river country. She passed away October 10, 1898, leaving three children, one of whom has since departed this life. The others are: Mary Helen, now the wife of B. Scrivner, of Boise; and Clennie, twenty-six years of age, who is in the service of the United States government as a trapper, his duties being to trap predatory animals. On the 10th of January, 1900, James A. Bennett wedded Mrs. Cassie Kelley, of Piedmont,

Missouri, and they have one son, Paul, born May 10, 1901. When the armistice was signed Clennie Bennett was at Camp Lewis in the service of the United States army.

Mr. Bennett is an Odd Fellow and a past grand of his lodge. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In 1909 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Ada county, in which position he served for two years, for the law which then existed precluded a reelection. He has ever been loyal and progressive in citizenship and at all times has stood for advancement and improvement in those things which affect the material welfare and the social and moral progress of the community.

ROBIN C. BUERKI, M. D.

Dr. Robin C. Buerki, physician and surgeon of Boise, associated in practice with Dr. J. L. Stewart, was born at Black Earth, Dane county, Wisconsin, July 25, 1892, and is a son of Otto C. and Catherine (Kuntz) Buerki. The father is of Swiss and Italian descent, while the mother comes of French Huguenot and Holland Dutch ancestry. Both parents were born, however, in the United States and are now living in Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. Buerki acquired his education largely in the schools of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and was there graduated from the high school with the class of 1911. His collegiate training was received in the University of Wisconsin, where he won the Bachelor of Science degree upon graduation with the class of 1915. His professional course was pursued in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1917 with the M. D. degree. He was then made chief resident physician at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, where he spent a year, gaining that broad and valuable practical experience which hospital practice brings. This was indicative of his high standing in scholarship as a student at the State University and during his service as resident physician he had twenty-two physicians under his direction. In December, 1917, he was commissioned a first lieutenant of the United States Army Medical Corps and served until May 7, 1919, being on duty much of the time at the United States Army Hospital at Cape May, New Jersey, engaging in brain and nerve surgery.

On the 15th of May, 1919, Dr. Buerki arrived in Boise, where he has since engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and has already won a liberal support. While in the University of Wisconsin he had taught in the department of clinical medicine. He made his way through that institution and also through medical college by his own efforts, and the elemental strength of his character thus displayed promises well for a successful future. It is his purpose to specialize in surgery and he is bending every effort toward that end, continuing his reading and studying with the result that he is constantly promoting his skill and efficiency.

On the 6th of October, 1918, Dr. Buerki was married at Oswego, New York, to Miss Emma Louise Matthews, also a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, in fact they were classmates in that institution. Dr. Buerki is of Revolutionary war descent on his mother's side and is therefore eligible to membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. While he and his wife have made their home in Boise for but a brief period, they have already gained wide recognition in social circles and the number of their friends is constantly increasing as the circle of their acquaintance broadens.

WALTER S. KEITH.

Walter S. Keith, founder and proprietor of the only exclusive clothing and men's furnishing goods store in Emmett, established the business in 1913 and has now conducted it successfully for a period of seven years, developing one of the finest stores of the kind in this section of Idaho, it being the expression of his progressive spirit, his determination and laudable ambition.

Mr. Keith was born upon a farm in Lake county, South Dakota, October 25, 1880, and is the eldest of seven children, four sons and three daughters, whose parents are Elbert C. and Alice (Perry) Keith, the former now a prominent and successful cloth-

ing merchant of Payette, Idaho, being the founder and senior partner in the firm of E. C. Keith & Son, the junior partner being Robert M. Keith, the youngest brother of Walter S. Elbert C. Keith is of Scotch descent, his first American ancestor settling in Massachusetts. His father, Sumner M. Keith, was born in Ohio in 1828 and went to Wisconsin about 1850. There he followed farming until 1860, when he removed to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, there residing until his death in 1906. He wedded Mary Brierly, who was a native of Minnesota and of English lineage. She died in Marquette county, Wisconsin, in 1856.

Their only child was Elbert C. Keith, who was born in Marquette county, Wisconsin, July 12, 1853. He spent his youth upon a farm and was educated in the rural schools of Blue Earth county, Minnesota. After attaining his majority he went to Lake county, South Dakota, where he followed farming and also served for a term as county clerk and for two terms as county auditor. He afterward engaged in newspaper work in Madison, Lake county, as editor and proprietor of the Madison Independent and on the 1st of October, 1902, he became a resident of Payette, Idaho, where he is now engaged in the clothing business, having a large and well appointed establishment which would be a credit to a city of much greater size than Payette. He belongs to the Commercial Club of that city and is keenly interested in everything having to do with the general welfare. He votes with the democratic party but has never been a candidate for office. On the 28th of November, 1898, at Mankato, Minnesota, he wedded Alice Perry, daughter of Samuel S. Perry and a native of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Keith became the parents of seven children: Walter S.; Robert M., who is his father's partner in business; Eugene G.; Ray G.; Zadie; Nellie; and Wayne.

Walter S. Keith was reared on a farm in South Dakota and pursued his early education in the public schools, while later he attended the State Normal School at Madison, South Dakota. Since that time he has engaged in business pursuits. When a youth of nineteen and for two years thereafter he belonged to an amateur baseball team of South Dakota. In 1912 he came to Idaho and in the following year organized the business in Emmett of which he is now the head. His store carries the Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothing and other attractive and staple lines of men's furnishings and shoes. The store is well appointed in every particular and a very gratifying business has been built up.

Mr. Keith was married October 7, 1908, at Madison, South Dakota, to Miss K. Blanche Ball, who was born in Lake county, South Dakota, and is a daughter of Fred G. and Julia A. (Hancock) Ball, who are still residing in South Dakota. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Keith are: Karleen, born October 11, 1909; Marian, February 12, 1912; and Eleanor Gene, April 18, 1916.

Mr. Keith is a member of the Emmett Commercial Club and of the Emmett Gun Club and is fond of hunting, fishing and other outdoor sports. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and his wife with the P. E. O. sisterhood and both are consistent and loyal members of the Presbyterian church. Their interests are sane and normal, their activities resultant, and their support of all those interests which make for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of mankind has resulted to the benefit and progress of Emmett, where they are most widely and favorably known.

FRANK D. BOWEN.

Frank D. Bowen, vice president and general manager of the Cash Bazar Company, Inc., of Emmett, is in this connection actively identified with the management of a leading department store, carrying a large and attractive line of goods, which finds a ready sale upon the market, owing to the reasonable prices of the house and the efforts of the proprietors to render adequate service to the public.

Mr. Bowen was born in Richmond, Missouri, October 22, 1879, a son of John W. and Mary A. (Brown) Bowen, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. The father was born at Bridgewater, Virginia, September 21, 1853, and is still living, making his home in the city of Louisiana. For the past quarter of a century he has been in the United States postal service and is now the assistant postmaster of Louisiana, Missouri, a position which he has held for twenty years. His wife was born in Knox county, Ohio, February 5, 1856, and departed this life in Louisiana, Missouri,

July 12, 1894. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowen were born three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom are yet living.

Frank D. Bowen is the eldest of the children and his only sister is Mrs. Emily O. Holding, of Stanberry, Missouri, while his brother is John R. Bowen, also living at Stanberry. The brother and brother-in-law are partners there in a mercantile business which they are conducting under the name of the Holding & Bowen Dry Goods Company, a business which was originally founded by Frank D. Bowen of this review in 1904.

It was at Louisiana, Missouri, that Frank D. Bowen spent the days of his boyhood and youth, his parents having removed from Richmond to that place when he was a little lad of but six years. When eighteen years of age he was graduated from the high school of Louisiana and later he entered upon his business career. From the age of eighteen years he has been connected with mercantile pursuits, at that time entering the employ of a dry goods firm in Louisiana, with which he remained for several years. He then went to Chicago and for three years was a salesman in the dry goods house of Marshall Field & Company. In 1904 he established business on his own account at Stanberry, Missouri, opening a dry goods store, in which he retained an interest for several years but finally sold to his brother-in-law. In the meantime, or in 1906, he went to St. Louis and for six years he was traveling representative in the southern states for the Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company of that city, handling silks and dress goods. In 1912 he resigned his position as a traveling salesman and went to San Francisco, where he spent a year, while subsequently he was for a year a resident of Portland, Oregon, and there filled the position of department manager in one of the large department stores of the city.

In 1914 Mr. Bowen came to Idaho and for two years he was employed by the firm of C. C. Anderson & Company, being thus active as a buyer at their Golden Rule store. He later spent two years as a buyer for the dry goods department of the Pueblo Store Company of Pueblo, Colorado, and in 1918 he returned to Boise and became buyer of the dry goods department of the Cash Bazar of that city. In March, 1919, he resigned his position and with others organized and incorporated the Cash Bazar Company of Emmett, of which he has since been the vice-president and general manager, Eugene Reilly, of Boise, being its president, while Thomas N. Nelson, of Boise, is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Bowen resides in Emmett and is sole manager of the business. The store is thirty by one hundred and thirty feet and has a balcony thirty by fifty-five feet. This is one of Emmett's best department stores, an attractive line of goods being carried, while the business methods of the house commend them to the public, for the Cash Bazar Company is at all times thoroughly reliable in its business methods and puts forth every effort to please its patrons.

On the 25th of December, 1907, Mr. Bowen was married to Miss Pearl Eugene Timbrook, of Chillicothe, Missouri, who was graduated from the high school there. Mr. Bowen is vice-president of the Emmett Commercial Club and is keenly interested in all the projects put forth by that organization for the upbuilding of the city. Fraternally he is an Elk, having his membership in the lodge at Boise, and he is also connected with the Knights of Pythias. He is fond of outdoor sports, such as hunting and fishing, and turns to these for recreation when opportunity permits. His business affairs, however, claim the major part of his time and attention. He closely studies the trade and the market conditions as well as the demands of the public and his progressiveness is constantly manifest in the appearance of the store and in the methods followed in meeting the trade. Longfellow has said: "The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without thought of fame." Throughout his career the business of Mr. Bowen has ever balanced up with the principles of truth and honor and he has made his establishment one of the centers of commercial activity in Emmett and Gem county.

JOHN BUXTON.

John Buxton, a retired farmer living at Driggs, was born in Sheffield, England, in March, 1843. He has therefore passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and his has been an active and useful career, in which his well directed interests have brought him substantial success, enabling him now to rest from further labor. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Carnel) Buxton, who were also natives of England.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN BUXTON



In 1847 the father passed away in England and in 1849 the mother with her family crossed the Atlantic and settled in St. Louis and there in 1849 she passed away, a victim of the cholera epidemic. In 1853 the family came to Utah, crossing the plains with ox teams and settling in Salt Lake City. John Buxton began herding cattle and was employed on various ranches to the age of twenty-two years, when he made his way to the Cache valley of Utah, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that district. In 1863 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and the following year returned to Utah with a party of immigrants and a large amount of freight. He experienced all the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier. He took up land near Smithfield and cultivated and improved the place, continuing its further development until 1900, when he sold the property and removed to Teton county, Idaho, then a part of Fremont county. He purchased land near Driggs, about four and a half miles west of town, and at once began to till the soil and plant his crops. Year after year he continued the work of improving the farm until 1918, when he retired from active business life and removed to Driggs, where he purchased a nice home that he has since occupied. He and his son Stillman own together a thousand acres of good land and he is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Driggs, in the Driggs Light & Power Company, of which he is vice-president and one of the directors, and a stockholder in the Palace Garage Company and in the Beet Growers Sugar Company of Rigby.

On the 12th of March, 1865, Mr. Buxton was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Pond and to them were born eleven children: Alfred, Lewis, Elizabeth, Thaddeus, Stillman, Laura, Florence, Verley W., Joseph, Sarah, and Cernel, deceased. The wife and mother passed away in August, 1919 after an illness of two years.

Mr. Buxton's political support is given to the republican party and he has served as county commissioner but otherwise has not sought nor filled office. Throughout his life he has found inspiration and courage for the labors of the morrow through the faithful discharge of each day's duties and he is recognized as a man of sound judgment and enterprise whose business affairs have been wisely and carefully conducted and whose industry and perseverance have been the basis of his growing success. He has now largely put aside the more active labors of life and is enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil.

FRED BRANDES.

Among the progressive business enterprises of Payette is that conducted by the Idaho Vinegar & Pickle Company, of which Fred Brandes is the manager. In the development of this business he has displayed a most progressive spirit, has carefully studied business conditions and has developed the trade according to the demands of the times, the business of the firm having now reached extensive and gratifying proportions. Mr. Brandes is still a young man for whom the future undoubtedly holds greater success. He was born in Omaha, Nebraska, December 31, 1892, and there attended the public schools to the age of fourteen years, when he made his initial step in the business world by securing a clerical position that he occupied for two years. He then pursued a business course in Boyles College in Omaha, Nebraska, after which he accepted a clerical position with the Standard Distilling & Distributing Company. Subsequently he spent two years with the Studebaker corporation and in 1914, in order to gain a broader knowledge of the country and its possibilities, he went to Silver City, New Mexico, where he visited friends.

The year 1916 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Brandes in Idaho, and two years later he became the manager of the Idaho Vinegar & Pickle Company, located at Payette. This company was organized in 1915 for the purpose of manufacturing apple cider, vinegar and pickles and their output in vinegar is about thirty-five hundred barrels of fifty gallons capacity or one hundred and seventy-five thousand gallons annually. They employ from five to fifteen people according to the season. It is their intention to immediately enlarge their plant to a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand gallons, after which they will make use of from thirty to forty tanks of various sizes for their product in its various stages of development. They also make a concentrated cider from their own formula, for which patents are pending. A tablespoonful of this concentrated liquid will make a glass of delicious cider. Their trade extends throughout eastern Oregon, southern Idaho and to Butte and Helena, Montana, in the sale of vinegar and pickles, while their cider product has a market throughout the

entire middle west, as far east as St. Louis, Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City. This rapidly developing interest is a potential force in the upbuilding of Payette and Fred Brandes ranks as one of the valued and progressive business men of the city.

H. E. WILFONG.

H. E. Wilfong, who follows farming in the vicinity of New Plymouth, was born in Brown county, Kansas, August 25, 1880. His father, Sylvester Wilfong, was a native of Iowa and accompanied his parents to Kansas in pioneer times, the family there residing for thirty years. Sylvester Wilfong was married to Frances Myers, a native of Kansas, whose parents, Samuel and Jane Myers, settled in that state in the early '50s, the father arriving there in 1854 and the mother in 1856.

H. E. Wilfong obtained his education in the schools of his native state. In 1903 he accompanied his mother to Idaho and settled in Payette county, purchasing the forty acres of land whereon he now resides, situated about three miles west of New Plymouth. It was then a tract of raw land and he at once began to clear away the brush and develop the place into productive fields. He has succeeded in bringing it under a high state of cultivation and has built thereon a fine country home. He has eight acres planted to apples and while they are yet young trees, he has raised a fine crop, selling his apples in 1919 for fifty-five dollars a ton, delivered loose. He also raises dairy stock and milks nine cows, and has two hundred and fifteen head of sheep and a few hogs. Seventeen acres of his land is planted to wheat and thirty-three acres to alfalfa and in addition to his first place he has acquired another forty acre tract, making his possessions eighty acres in all. He raises all of his own horses and at the present time has eight head. In addition to his property in Payette county he has a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres at Dead Ox Flat, Idaho, and has an interest in his father's estate of four hundred acres in Kansas, including some of the finest land to be found in the country.

In 1902 Mr. Wilfong was married to Miss Bertha Berkley, a native of Kansas and a daughter of Milton and Mary E. (Stephens) Berkley. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Kansas, the maternal grandfather having been one of the pioneers in the Sunflower state. Mr. and Mrs. Wilfong have two children: Forrest R., sixteen years of age, who was born in Kansas; and Fern R., born in Idaho. Mr. Wilfong has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the northwest, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has made a place for himself among the representative business men and progressive farmers of Payette county.

WILLIAM S. SNYDER.

William S. Snyder is the manager of the Idaho Falls Times and a member of the firm of Dennis & Snyder, owners of this paper, which is an interesting journal, published at Idaho Falls, Idaho. A native son of Ohio, he was born at Saint Paris, August 12, 1880, his parents being George W. and Mary (Valentine) Snyder, who were likewise natives of the Buckeye state.

William S. Snyder was reared and educated in Ohio. He learned the printer's trade, at which he began to work when a youth of fourteen, and four years later he left Ohio to become a resident of Illinois. He was employed at his trade in Tuscola, Illinois, for several years, after which he removed to Garrett, Douglas county, in the same state, in 1901. There he established a newspaper and continued its publication for a year. He afterward worked in different places until October, 1906, when he came to Idaho, settling at Idaho Falls.

In 1915 he formed a partnership with S. W. Dennis and purchased the Idaho Falls Times, which had been established by Mr. Dennis some years before, although his ownership thereof had not been continuous. They have a finely equipped plant and do a large job printing business, turning out work of the highest order and efficiency. They have also made the Times a most interesting paper and are meeting with substantial success.

In August, 1905, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Wedge at

Quincy, Illinois, and to them have been born three children: William W., born in April, 1910; Florence E., in July, 1912; and Julia M., in October, 1915.

Mr. Snyder is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political endorsement is given to the democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. In these associations are found the rules which govern his conduct and shape his relations with his fellowmen. He is ever loyal to any cause which he espouses, and his devotion to any project which he endorses is unfaltering.

HARVEY E. TAIT.

Harvey E. Tait, of the firm of Hank & Tait, is engaged in sheep raising and ranching on section 16, range 36, Twin Falls county. He was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 13th of August, 1890, his parents being John Osborne and Elizabeth (Baker) Tait. He passed his boyhood and youth at the place of his nativity and pursued a public school education there, but thinking to find better business opportunities and conditions elsewhere, he left Canada and on the 2d of May, 1912, arrived in Idaho, taking up his abode at Twin Falls. Throughout the intervening period he has been connected with the development of this section of the state, especially in connection with its stock raising interests. For a time he was in the employ of a Mr. Quigley on a dairy farm, remaining there for about eight months. Later he and Mr. Hank rented a tract of land known as the Sturgeon ranch, comprising seventy acres, and resided thereon for three years. In 1915 they purchased their present ranch property of one hundred and seventy-one acres, to which they have since added forty acres. In 1917 they bought three hundred and twenty acres north and west of Shoshone and have converted it into a modern sheep ranch. They are well known sheepmen of this section of the state, having greatly increased their flocks until they now have large interests of that character. Both men started out in life empty-handed, but from the beginning displayed industry and were never afraid of hard work. Gradually they have progressed and they are now large landowners and prosperous farmers of Idaho and are the owners of hundreds of sheep, being thus actively connected with what is today one of the leading industries of the state.

Mr. Tait is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a loyal supporter of all those forces which work for the uplift of the individual and the betterment of mankind in general. In community affairs he stands for all those forces which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

J. R. POTTER.

J. R. Potter is now living retired near Eagle but for many years was identified with mining and agricultural interests in Ada county and by reason of his untiring industry and persistency of purpose acquired the capital that now enables him to enjoy well earned rest. He was born in Springfield, Greene county, Missouri, September 24, 1844, and there acquired his early education. During the period of the Civil war he enlisted for service and became a corporal of Company D, Sixteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, remaining with that command until honorably discharged June 30, 1865. He had been wounded in the Battle of the Blue, which occurred on the present site of Kansas City, Missouri, October 23, 1864. This wound caused the loss of his leg in later life, following his removal to Idaho. He did not feel any serious ill effects from the wound for several years, but it became necessary to amputate his leg above the knee in 1899.

Following the close of his military experience J. R. Potter devoted his attention to farming in Missouri until 1875. He was married in that state in July, 1869, to Miss Martha Frances Breshears, a daughter of Reuben Breshears, representative of one of the oldest and best known pioneer families of Idaho, her father coming to this state with Mr. Potter. To Mr. and Mrs. Potter were born seven children, of whom the eldest, Wesley F., is now deceased. James M., forty-six years of age, married Ida Clemens, of Idaho, and became the father of seven children, namely: Edward M., twenty-three years of age, who served for four years in the navy before the declaration of war and was in the army in France as supply sergeant of the Three Hundred and Forty-

sixth Field Artillery, Ninety-first Division, being honorably discharged February 27, 1919; Mabel, the widow of Silas Monroe; Grace, Beulah, Helen and Alice, at home; and Frank, deceased. James M. is the secretary of the Farmers Union Ditch and a school director. Reuben E. Potter, the third member of the family, forty-four years of age, is connected with the sheep industry in Idaho. William A., the fourth son, was in a hospital in France, having sustained a severe shrapnel wound during the battle of Chateau Thierry, in which he served with the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Heavy Field Artillery of the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division as first gunner, and was honorably discharged and is now in Idaho. Thomas W., thirty-eight years of age, was also in France as a volunteer in the Three Hundred and Twelfth Field Remount Squad of the First Army, Fifth Corps, and was on detached service, conducting a garden farm. He served with the rank of corporal. Albert, thirty-six years of age, is a commercial traveler. Jessie F., the seventh of the family, is the wife of Jesse Justus, who follows farming near Nampa, and they have one child, Claude. Mrs. Martha Frances Potter, the mother of these children, passed away in Bellevue, Idaho, in 1888.

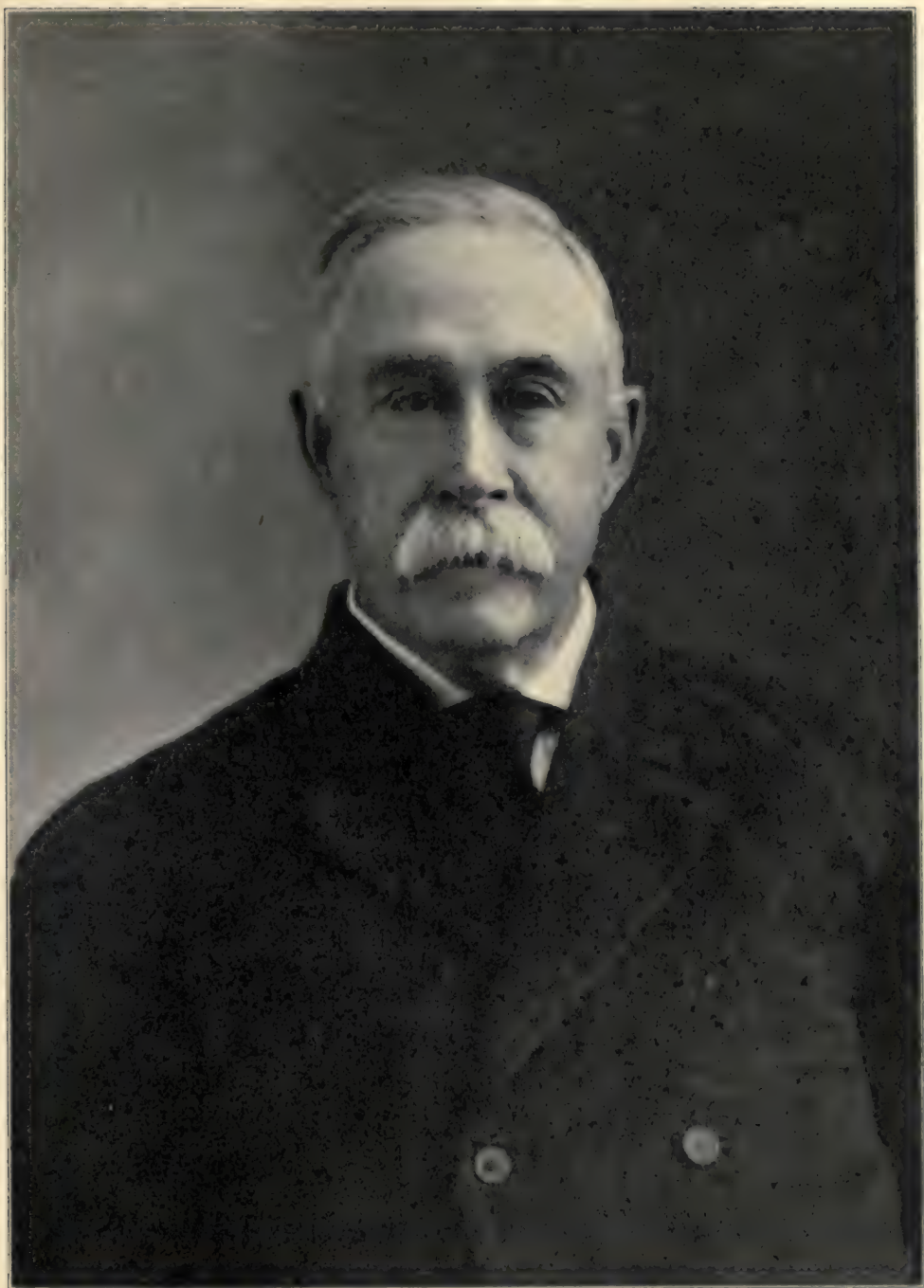
It was on the 10th of May, 1875, that Mr. Potter, leaving his family in Missouri, started across the plains with oxen, horses and mule teams from Bolivar, Missouri, and arrived at Montpelier, Idaho, on the 15th of August. He went to Rocky Bar, where he worked in the mines for a year and then returned to Missouri for his family, whom he brought to the northwest, driving across the country with horse team and wagon. The trip was without unusual incident until they reached Cokeville, Wyoming, where they were compelled to remain for a few days while the Indians were being rounded up and put on the reservation. In 1878 he participated in the Indian war in Idaho. Mr. Potter located at Rocky Bar, where he resumed mining on leased claims with varied success for ten years. He then went to Bellevue, Idaho, where he engaged in mining until he met with a serious accident caused by a cave-in in 1889. This occasioned internal injuries which caused him to abandon mining altogether. Removing to the Boise valley of Idaho, he turned his attention to farming, which he continuously and successfully followed until the injury which he had sustained in the Civil war caused him to lose his leg. He made his home at Star but at that time sold the property, and retiring from active life, now lives with his nephew, Joe H. Breshears, near Eagle.

Mr. Potter has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and for six years was a member of the county central committee. He has served as notary public and as justice of the peace and on many occasions has refused to hold office in the county. His life has been one of industry and activity until recent years and at all times he has given valuable service to his country, whether on the field of battle or in support of progressive civic measures.

JUDGE JOHN DONALDSON.

Judge John Donaldson, a resident of Fremont county since 1884, now making his home at Teton, was born in England, September 30, 1842, while his parents, William and Rachel (Notman) Donaldson, were there on a visit. They were natives of Scotland and came to America in 1814, settling in Massachusetts. The father was employed at mechanical engineering in that state and he was interested in the first railroads built in this country. He remained in America until 1842, when he returned to England, being called there as a consulting engineer. Immediately after the birth of his son John, Mr. Donaldson returned with his family to the United States, taking up his abode in Boston. A few years later he was again called back to England and there met with an accident which occasioned his death. His widow remained in Great Britain with her son John, then a little lad of six or seven years, and he acquired his education in the schools of Edinburgh. When his textbooks were put aside they came to America and the mother resided in Boston throughout her remaining days, her death occurring in 1880.

In early life John Donaldson entered the chemical department of a dye house and prepared materials for dyeing. He continued in that business in Scotland while attending school for three years, and after his return to Boston he engaged in clerking for a time. Later he was in an attorney's office and at the age of nineteen years went back to England, where he remained for one year. He then again came to the new world and made his home in Utah, where he located in 1863. He took up land in the



JUDGE JOHN DONALDSON

Cache valley and improved and cultivated his farm there until 1882, when he once more went to England on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, remaining in that work for two years. He was released in 1884, after which he made his way direct to Fremont county, Idaho, where he took up more land near Teton. This he at once began to cultivate and year after year tilled the soil until 1915, when he retired from active business cares and removed to Teton, where he has since made his home.

In April, 1863, Judge Donaldson was married to Miss Mary Ann Kent and they became the parents of ten children: William, who is deceased; Mary A., the wife of John Butt; Marion, who has passed away; Rachel, who gave her hand in marriage to Jesse E. Bigler; Rhoda L., the widow of Israel Clark; Marion Etta, who is the wife of Harry Croft; Anna, the wife of James Jenson; John A., who married Maud Green and lives in Twin Falls; Alma, who married Jeanette Allen and resides in St. Anthony; and James C., deceased.

With public interests Judge Donaldson was closely associated for many years. He has always given his allegiance to the republican party and has served as chairman of the republican county central committee through four elections. On one occasion he was elected to the state legislature of Idaho, but all people of his religious faith were unseated. He served as chairman of the first board of county commissioners of Fremont county and for eight years he filled the office of probate judge. He has also filled various offices in the church. He was bishop of Teton ward for ten years, has been a member of the high council of the Fremont stake and is now a patriarch. At one time he was editor of the first newspaper of Fremont county, called the Rexburg Press. Eight times he has crossed the Atlantic ocean and his experiences in life have been broad and varied, bringing to him wide knowledge and thorough understanding of men and conditions. His activities have been wisely and carefully directed and he has adhered to high standards of manhood and citizenship.

ALLEN L. MURPHY.

Allen L. Murphy, of Caldwell, who has enjoyed almost phenomenal success in the real estate business and through his activities has contributed to the development and upbuilding of the district as well as to the promotion of his own fortune, was born in Barbour county, West Virginia, January 10, 1865, being the eldest of the eight children who were born of the union of Eugene W. and Mary Ellen (Gainer) Murphy. They, too, were natives of West Virginia and were married in that state. In 1881 the father brought his family to the west, settling first in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and afterward removing to Denver, Colorado. In 1892 he became a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, and his last days were spent in Provo, Utah, where he passed away in 1904 at the age of sixty-five years. During the Civil war he served with the Confederate army through the period of hostilities. His wife is a daughter of John Gainer and is now living at Middleton, Idaho. Her grandfather, John W. Gainer, was a soldier of the War of 1812 and lived to the remarkable age of ninety-nine years.

Allen L. Murphy was educated in the common schools of Taylor county, West Virginia, pursuing his studies in a little log schoolhouse near Grafton. In 1881 he came to the west with his parents and was identified with farming interests at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, until 1887, when he again accompanied his parents on their removal westward, with Denver, Colorado, as their destination. There Allen L. Murphy turned his attention to the florist's business, in which he was engaged as an employe until 1892, when he went to Salt Lake City, where through the succeeding three years he conducted business on his own account as a florist. He afterward engaged in mining in Utah and ultimately became foreman on the Montana division of the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

In 1903 Mr. Murphy arrived in Idaho and took up the occupation of farming in the Payette valley. After a brief period, however, he devoted his energies to the real estate business, with headquarters at Middleton, Canyon county. From that place he removed to Caldwell and incorporated his interests under the name of the A. L. Murphy Company, Ltd. When thus engaged he subdivided several town additions and farm plats, but in 1913 his business venture met with utter failure. He made Marshfield, Oregon, the field of his next endeavor but there he met with no success and was compelled to borrow one hundred dollars with which to return to Caldwell. Here he

again entered the real estate field and since that time has met with phenomenal success in handling farm and city property. He largely handles farm lands in the Boise valley and has negotiated many important realty transfers in Caldwell. He has made himself thoroughly familiar with property values, knows the real estate that is upon the market and has done much to make satisfactory sales and purchases for his clients.

On the 12th of May, 1910, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Mary J. Merlihan, of Chicago, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Merlihan, both of whom died in Chicago. For recreation Mr. Murphy turns to fishing, but he finds keen pleasure in hard work, greatly enjoying the mastery of knotty and intricate business problems. While he is not active in politics, he gives his support to all measures that tend to advance civic betterment or promote the welfare of Caldwell in any way. He was a most ardent champion of American interests during the period of the great World war and no one in Caldwell subscribed to the Liberty loans and other war activities more liberally according to his means than Mr. Murphy. While all days in his career have not been equally bright, he has by indomitable energy turned seeming defeat into victory and is now on the highroad to success.

HENRY A. WITTHOFT.

Henry A. Witthoft, deceased, was recognized as one of the most enterprising men of Pocatello, interested in nearly all of its important projects for the upbuilding of the city and surrounding country. He was born in Kiel, Germany, November 5, 1868, and was but eleven years of age when he came to the United States. He pursued his advanced education in the college at Lyons, Iowa, after which he engaged in the butchering business in that place, winning substantial success. In 1900 he arrived in Idaho, settling at Idaho Falls, where he also conducted a butchering business until fire destroyed his establishment. He then removed to Pocatello and entered the butchering business. He founded the business that later was developed under the name of the Idaho Packing Company. In 1906 Mr. Witthoft entered the field of real estate, in which he was most successful. The firm of Witthoft & Gathe operated in the realty field and built the Commercial block, a structure that is one of the most important business blocks and hotels of the city. During the years of the firm's connection with the packing business they purchased a large tract of land twelve miles from Pocatello for ranching purposes and later decided that it was especially well located for a town site. They then began the development of the property with that end in view, founding the town of Inkom. Their interests were conducted under the name of the Commercial Development & Investment Company and constituted an important element in the growth and settlement of that section.

In 1915 Mr. Witthoft was united in marriage to Miss Sophie Barbara Margaret Heldmann, a native of Germany, born near Hamburg. She came to America in 1914 and by her marriage has a daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Witthoft was one of the first homesteaders in the vicinity of Pocatello, securing land about five miles north, which property is now part of that owned by the development company and constitutes one of the most highly improved farms in this section. Mrs. Witthoft possesses good business ability, as did her husband, whose carefully directed interests brought to him a substantial measure of success as the years passed by. After a useful and well spent life Mr. Witthoft died March 27, 1917. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church and belonged to the Masonic lodge at Pocatello. In politics he was a republican but not an office seeker. He was a thorough business man—one that commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

H. W. BARNES.

H. W. Barnes, who follows farming in the Fargo district of Canyon county, has long been identified with the material development and upbuilding of his section of the state, taking particular interest in the promotion of irrigation problems as well as in the reclamation of the wild land for the purposes of civilization through other channels of activity. He was born at Monterey, Davis county, Iowa, April 23, 1863. His father, Joseph J. Barnes, was a native of Kentucky and his mother, who bore the

maiden name of Zerelda Brooks, was a native of Ohio. They were married in Bloomfield, Iowa, where they had gone with their respective parents in childhood. All of the uncles of H. W. Barnes on both sides of the family served in the Civil war, and his father was a member of the Home Guard under General J. B. Weaver at Bloomfield and many nights paraded his beat after a hard day's work, watching Quantrell's Bushwhackers. His brother, John Wesley Barnes, was a drummer boy and H. W. Barnes has his cap and one of the epaulets which he wore on his shoulder. This uncle had his canteen shot off while in an engagement. Another uncle, James A. Brooks, was one of the early settlers of Nampa, Idaho, where he died three years ago. It was in 1884 that the parents of H. W. Barnes removed from Iowa to Nebraska and there the death of the father occurred after a residence of many years in that locality. In 1901 his widow became the wife of T. W. Miller and they removed to Kansas, where they resided for a year and then came to Idaho, settling at Boise, where Mrs. Miller passed away in 1907, while her husband died in 1917. They had been residents of Boise from 1902, and their son, Alta Miller, still makes his home in the capital city. A brother of H. W. Barnes is Cliff E. Barnes, who with his wife, formerly Lolo Frazier, now lives at Payette, where he follows farming. Another brother, J. F. Barnes, and his wife, formerly Lizzie Rand, of Nebraska, are living in Pomona, California, where he is engaged in the wholesale ice cream business, and they have three children. There are also two sisters of H. W. Barnes at Wahoo, Nebraska—Mrs. Viola Collier, who has three children, and Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, who has seven children. All of the brothers and sisters are still living, the oldest being seventy years of age and the youngest fifty.

H. W. Barnes, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, acquired a public school education, which he supplemented by study in Pinkerton's Academy at De Soto, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1884. He then became connected with a manufacturing industry at Wahoo, Nebraska, and in 1890 turned over the business to his father, while he engaged in merchandising in Wahoo until 1907. His health failed and he then sold his mercantile interests and took up his abode upon a farm near Valparaiso, where he lived for two years. During that time, however, he developed a desire to go west and secure a homestead and on the 2d of December, 1909, arrived in Idaho, at which time he took up his abode upon the farm where he still resides. The first cabin which he built was eighteen by twenty-four feet and this he occupied until he could erect a fine residence. The old cabin home, however, is still standing, although he occupies one of the beautiful residences of this section of the state. He purchased a homestead relinquishment of eighty acres and now has one of the finest and most modern homes in Idaho. There are large windows on the eastern exposure, giving a splendid view. The interior is finished in Douglas fir and golden oak. The building is two stories in height and contains nine rooms, is supplied with hot and cold water, and the surroundings are most attractive, there being splendid trees upon the place, which is pleasantly and conveniently located two miles south and two miles east of Wilder and bears the very appropriate name of Fair Acres. Many kinds of beautiful shrubbery have been planted around the house and the home is thoroughly modern in its appointments and surroundings.

Almost immediately after coming to Idaho, Mr. Barnes became interested in the Boise-Payette project and was an important factor in promoting that plan. He was secretary of the Water Users Association for two years, after having served as a director for a year, which position he still filled while acting as secretary. All of the legal documents between the association and Washington were signed by him. The year before he was secretary of the association he was asked by the residents of the Grange district to draw up a petition to Secretary of the Interior Lane, asking that the government permit the postponement of payments from the landholders until the project was finished and then charge the amount up to maintenance and construction. This would have put a check on the land speculator who would not improve his land, had the suggestion been put into effect.

On the 22d of August, 1888, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Ethel M. Guttery, a native of Pulaski, Davis county, Iowa. Her father, Jesse Guttery, was a veteran of the Civil war and a farmer by occupation. During the war he served as regimental blacksmith and went with his command to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, to suppress the Indians. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary George, was a native of Indiana, their marriage being celebrated at Frankfort, that state. They afterward removed to Ohio and in 1859 became residents of Iowa, while in 1894 they removed to Nebraska, where Mr. Guttery retired from

active business, there passing away in 1902. His wife survived him for several years and died in Idaho in 1907. They were the parents of eight children: Mrs. H. W. Barnes; Mrs. Alice E. White, living in Caldwell; Mrs. Emmer Waite Smith, also of Caldwell; Mrs. Margaret Belle Klinefelter, residing at Payette; Dr. J. D. Guttery, living at Hood River, Oregon; J. A., who is an attorney at Yarrington, Nevada; Dr. Edward G. Guttery, whose home is in Burgin, Kentucky; and Dr. W. D. Guttery, who is located at Pilger, Nebraska. Mrs. Barnes is a graduate of the Lansing high school and for three years was a teacher in the country schools of Saunders county, Nebraska and for a year in the city schools of Wahoo, that state. She served as chairman of Auxilliary 17 of the Red Cross of Canyon county and registered the men from eighteen to forty years of age in the last draft before the armistice was signed. She has always taken an active interest in everything for the betterment and social uplift of the community. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children. Ray W., twenty-eight years of age, married Flora Vanderwelt, a native of Kansas, and they have one child, Elinor Josephine. Glenn G., nineteen years of age, is at home. Jesse Denham, aged ten, is also with his parents. One son has passed away.

In his political views Mr. Barnes has always been an earnest democrat and has served as a member of the central committee of Canyon county, acting during Governor Alexander's first administration. He was instrumental in changing his district from a republican stronghold and obtaining a majority for the democratic party in Governor Alexander's second campaign, and he also changed the Greenleaf precinct from a strong republican district to one giving a democratic majority. He was central committeeman of Greenleaf precinct at that time. He still takes a very active interest in politics although at present he holds no office. In matters of citizenship he has always stood for that which is progressive and beneficial, and his labors have been far-reaching and resultant. His life has been of worth along many lines and his interest in public affairs has worked for benefit in various ways.

CHARLES P. MACE.

Charles P. Mace is a well known farmer and stockman of Ada county who now occupies a fine home at Eagle, within two miles of his birthplace. Though he now enjoys the comforts and some of the luxuries of life, there have been trying experiences in his career when he met all of the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier. He is one of the older of the native sons of Idaho, for his birth occurred on Eagle Island, March 5, 1876. His father, who was among the earliest of the pioneers of this state, is still living, but the mother died when her children were quite young and the father had to serve in the capacity of both parents to his little family.

Charles P. Mace was educated in the Union school, now the Linder school, near Eagle, attending to the age of sixteen years. He lived on the island and at that time there were no bridges, while in the winter months the roads were almost impassable, so that Mr. Mace had little opportunity to attend school save in the summer seasons, and as the vacation period covered most of the summer, his educational opportunities were accordingly quite limited. In the school of experience, however, he has learned many valuable lessons, becoming a resourceful, capable and prosperous business man.

When twenty years of age Mr. Mace was united in marriage to Miss Mary Venable, a native of Oklahoma and a daughter of J. W. Venable, who came to Idaho and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres three miles north of Meridian in 1887.

They engaged in farming, but there was no water for irrigation purposes at that time and they even had to carry their drinking water for nearly a mile. After a time Mr. Venable sold his original property and went to Bellingham, Washington, while later he moved to Burley, near Twin Falls, Idaho, where he secured eighty acres, which he afterward traded for the land upon which he now resides and on which he is successfully engaged in dairying. His wife, Mrs. Sarah (Roberts) Venable, is also living.

After his marriage Mr. Mace engaged in the butchering business at Meridian for about six months and then went to De Lamar, where he worked in the mines until the following year, when he rented land and purchased sixty head of calves, thus beginning his stock raising on Eagle Island. There he remained for eight years, during which time he had increased his herd to about three hundred head. He next purchased the Bar V ranch of eighty acres, on which he lived for about six years and during



CHARLES P. MACE

that time had approximately seven hundred head of cattle. Later he purchased the old Bill Joplin ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and thus increased his landed possessions to two hundred and forty acres, but after two years passed he disposed of the Joplin ranch and all of his stock, which he sold at sixty dollars per head. He then made investment in five hundred head of stock at fifty and fifty-five dollars per head and also bought more land, including the old sugar beet ranch of two hundred and forty acres near Nampa and the Tom Aiken place of one hundred acres. Both of these places he still retains and cultivates. Mr. Mace has ridden the range since a youth of ten years and there is no phase of stock raising in pioneer times as well as in latter-day methods with which he is not familiar. He has also extended his efforts to other business lines and is now a member of the mercantile firm of Diehl & Mace, of Eagle, which was incorporated in 1913. He was likewise one of the incorporators of the First National Bank at Meridian in 1906 and later became one of its directors and afterward its president, serving as the chief executive officer until the bank was sold in 1918. He has a fine home at Eagle, where he and his family have resided for the past five years and which is within two miles of his birthplace. In fact he has lived in Ada county and within two miles of the place of his birth for forty-three years.

Mr. Mace can well remember when the Indians would visit Eagle Island and his mother would take him in her arms and run to hide in the brush, as the Indians were always very insulting when they found the women alone. They spent many anxious moments in those days when the Indians were hostile, life and property being at no time safe.

Mr. Mace and his wife have become the parents of two children: Arita, now the wife of James Morrison, a resident of Eagle and the mother of two children, Jimmie and Evelyn Louise, aged respectively four and two years; and Leonard C. Mace, who is a lad of nine years. When their first child was born, in the second year of their marriage, they did not have any money or provisions. Mr. Mace endeavored to obtain credit at Boise for groceries and was told that the merchants were opening no new accounts. He finally obtained credit to the amount of thirty dollars worth of groceries, which later was increased to two hundred and fifty dollars. By that time he sold his first crop of hay, the purchaser being T. C. Catlin, who paid four dollars per ton for one hundred and fifty tons. As soon as Mr. Mace received a check in payment he rode to Boise and paid his bill. During this time he and his family were in dire need of money. Mrs. Mace also developed blood poisoning in her toe, which had to be amputated, but she could afford little time to give to nursing her pain, for she must cook for the hired men.

In the spring of 1906 Mr. Mace started to Bear Valley with eight hundred head of cattle and the supply of feed became exhausted in the low hills near Idaho City. They started on the 9th of May and on reaching the twelve mile house on the other side of Idaho City they camped for the night. The following morning twenty-five head of stock were dead and seventy-five head were down from eating wild parsnip and larkspur. The vegetation was just starting and the stock was so nearly starved that they would eat anything. They bled those that were down which they could find and saved most of them. The next night they were at Lowmans, on the Payette river, and on the following night camped at Clear Creek. There they found the snow so soft that they could not go over the summit of the mountain. The following morning, when the boy whose duty it was to bring in the saddle horses came in, he reported there were a lot of cattle dead and others down. The cowboys then gathered together those that could travel and took them across the mountain while the snow was frozen, and later returned and gathered the few that were not dead. They arrived in Bear Valley on the 1st of June and found that the ground was covered with snow for over ten miles, and it was necessary to go to the lower end of the valley in order to get feed for their stock. They ranged their stock there for three months and then brought out the beef cattle, numbering two hundred head. When they reached the Payette river the stock crowded upon the bridge, which broke, and so the river had to be forded. In October, a month later, they started to gather the remainder of their cattle in Bear Valley, when seven inches of snow fell and they were forced to move out, although they were fifty head of cattle short. The men slept on snow every night until they reached the Boise Barracks and their bedding was frozen so badly that they had to heat it every night before they could unroll it. Mr. Mace told his cowboys that if they would stay with him until they got the cattle out of Bear Valley, he would promise that he would never ask them to take the stock in there again. The boys all remained with him and he traded his forest reserve allotment in Bear Valley for an

allotment in the Boise National Reserve, where he now ranges his stock. This was his worst experience in the stock business. Resolute and determined, however, he has overcome difficulties and disadvantages and as the years have passed has made steady progress in a business way, being now one of the substantial farmers and stockmen living in the vicinity of Eagle.

WILLIAM C. HARROUN.

William C. Harroun, who follows farming at Declo in Cassia county, was born in Mercer county, Illinois, May 21, 1866, and is a son of Joseph E. and Margaret A. (Willits) Harroun, the former a native of Wisconsin, while the latter was born in Indiana. After spending his boyhood days in the Badger state Joseph E. Harroun removed to Illinois when a young man and there engaged in teaching school. He also took up the occupation of farming and was thus identified with the agricultural development of that state until the spring of 1880, when he came to the northwest, making Albion, Idaho, his destination. For a time he was there employed in the government land office and afterward he became probate judge, filling the position for a number of years. The recognition of his ability on the part of his fellowmen led to his selection for the office of state superintendent of schools of Idaho and he thus served for one term, making his home in Boise during that period. He subsequently returned to Albion, where he again engaged in ranching and farming. Later he removed to Idaho Falls, where he continued to reside until the time of his return to Cassia county, where he passed away at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife died in 1901. Mr. Harroun gave his political support to the republican party and fraternally he was identified with both Masons and the Odd Fellows.

William C. Harroun remained a resident of Illinois to the age of fourteen years and then accompanied his parents to Albion, Idaho. He continued his education in the public schools of that place and after his textbooks were put aside concentrated his efforts and energies upon farming and stock raising. In 1911 he went to Fresno, California, where he remained for a year and on the expiration of that period began ranching at Marsh Lake, Idaho. In 1915 he removed to Declo and purchased his present home farm of eighty acres, on which he has since erected new buildings, and through the intervening period of five years he has continued to reside upon this place. He is now devoting his attention largely to sheep raising and at present runs two bands of sheep.

In 1886 Mr. Harroun was married to Miss Ella Brim who was born near Salt Lake City, Utah, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brim. Mr. and Mrs. Harroun have become the parents of three children: Mabel, now the wife of Judge Stevens; Vern, the wife of E. C. Warren; and Jay E., at home.

Mr. Harroun is a stalwart advocate of republican principles, believing that the party platform contains the best elements of good government. He served as deputy sheriff under J. E. Burke at Albion but otherwise has not sought nor filled public office, concentrating his attention instead upon his business affairs.

HARRY W. HALL.

Harry W. Hall, who since January 1, 1918, has been the efficient and popular manager of the Bannock Hotel, formerly owned by the late United States Senator James H. Brady, was born in Calais, Maine, in 1879. He pursued his education in Westbrook Seminary at Deering, Maine, a suburb of Portland, and was there graduated in 1899. He next engaged in the hotel business in Boston until 1900, when he removed westward to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for a year was connected with the Minneapolis Club. In 1901 he went to Spokane, Washington, and was connected with the Spokane Hotel for a year, returning then to Minneapolis, where he was employed by the Commercial Club. On leaving that position he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained for nine months in connection with the Blatz Hotel, and on the expiration of that period he became connected with the Windsor-Clifton of Chicago.

In 1906 Mr. Hall arrived in Idaho, settling at American Falls, where he opened the Remington Hotel, of which he was in charge for five years. He later became

manager of the Rogerson Hotel at Twin Falls, continuing there for two years, after which he managed the Willard Hotel at St. Paul for one year and later the Colonial Hotel at Rock Island, Illinois, remaining there for fifteen months. At Breckenridge, Minnesota, he was in charge of the Stratford Hotel for one year and later returned to Idaho, where he opened the Eccles Hotel at Blackfoot, remaining as manager for a year. At the wish of Senator Brady, who purchased the Bannock Hotel and desired that his friend, Harry W. Hall, should conduct it, the latter came to Pocatello, taking over the hotel, which he renovated and remodeled both upstairs and down, putting in extra baths and changing the old ones to those of modern type. He conducts the hotel on a strictly commercial basis and has one of the attractive hostleries of the state. The lobby is all in tile, the stairway in marble and in both lobby and dining room the paneling is of oak. Under the management of Mr. Hall the Bannock has become one of the best, most modern and most popular resorts in the state. He is a genial host, carefully looking after the comfort and welfare of his guests, and it is conceded that no one more thoroughly understands the hotel business than does Harry W. Hall. His experiences have been wide and varied in many of the leading hotels of the country and Pocatello is fortunate in having him as the manager of the Bannock Hotel.

In 1903 Mr. Hall was married in Walla Walla, Washington, to Mrs. Nellie J. McComb. He had a brother, Frank Hall, who served for three years with the Canadian forces in the great World war until finally he was discharged on account of the impaired condition of his health and he died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 2, 1920.

In his political views Harry W. Hall is a republican and fraternally he is connected with both the Masons and the Elks. A genial disposition and unfeigned cordiality, coupled with marked business enterprise and progressiveness, have placed him in the enviable position which he occupies in hotel circles of the country.

PETER NETH.

An arduous but an inspiring task awaited the efforts of progressive business men who turned their attention to the development of Canyon county. Among this number is Peter Neth, who is now giving his attention to general farming and has brought his land to a high state of cultivation. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 7, 1852, and there attended school to the age of fourteen years, when he began learning the hat maker's trade, which he followed in Germany until he reached the age of nineteen. He then came to America, landing at New York, and for one year worked as a laborer in the iron mines at Silver Lake, New York. He afterward secured employment in connection with the butchering business in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he continued for five years and seven months. He later spent one year in the same business in Rome, New York, and then started for the west, with Nevada as his destination. He engaged in the butchering business at Paradise Valley and at other points in the state for two years, after which he came to Idaho, going first to Silver City and then to Boise. When he left Nevada it was through snow drifts seven feet deep and on arriving in the Boise valley he found cherries ripe on the trees on the 26th of May, 1880.

In the city of Boise Mr. Neth worked for John Lemp in a brewery for two years and then went to Middleton, where he conducted a liquor business with Mr. Lemp. In 1886 he purchased his present ranch property of one hundred and twenty acres near Middleton, upon which he has since resided, he and his family occupying the second house which he built on this property and which is a fine residence. He hauled the lumber from Dry Buck, Idaho, when lumber was selling for six dollars per thousand. In 1888 he planted five acres to prunes, cherries, apples and pears, which he ships quite extensively. His barns and outbuildings are in keeping with the attractive residence and everything about his place is in excellent condition. He also raises fine bred Durham cattle for beef. While his farm was mostly in sagebrush when it came into his possession, he has brought it to a high state of cultivation. He has likewise conducted a butchering business, but in the last few years has not followed that line.

In 1884 Mr. Neth was married to Miss Mary M. Alchenberger, of Switzerland, who came to America in 1878, the wedding being celebrated in Middleton. They have become parents of four children: Hilton P., thirty-four years of age, who is mar-

ried and is in business as a lumber cruiser with the Blakeley Lumber Company of Washington; Arthur Raymond, thirty-two years of age, who is married and is a graduate electrician from Bliss College of Washington, D. C., his home being now in the state of Washington; Lena Rose, the wife of Roy V. Ashman, of Middleton, who is a graduate of Stanford University of California; and Charles, twenty years of age, who was graduated in pharmacy.

There is no phase of Idaho's development and upbuilding with which Mr. Neth is not thoroughly familiar, as he went through all the hardships of the frontier days, and with the passing years he has borne his part in the work of later development and upbuilding.

CARL E. LIND.

Carl E. Lind, conducting business at Twin Falls under the name of the Lind Automobile Company, of which he is sole proprietor, was born in Wisner, Nebraska, January 6, 1879, his parents being A. E. and Sarah (Dahlsten) Lind. His boyhood days were spent in the usual manner of the farmbred boy. Throughout his youth he lived upon a farm in Nebraska and pursued his education in the public schools and in the Luther College at Wahoo, Nebraska, from which institution he was graduated in 1898. He then returned to the farm but in 1900 engaged in the hardware and implement business at Newman Grove, Nebraska, where he remained until the fall of 1907.

It was at that date that Mr. Lind came to Twin Falls, Idaho, bringing with him the first automobile in the town, a two-cylinder Buick. In 1909 he built the first garage at Twin Falls, handling the Buick cars, which he had previously handled in Nebraska. In the fall of 1917 he erected his present building, which is one of the finest garages in the west. It has a terracotta front and has complete equipment for doing all kinds of repair work on cars. He has attained expert skill in this connection and his business has developed to large and gratifying proportions.

In 1900 Mr. Lind was married to Miss Emelia Nelson, a daughter of Peter and Annie (Olson) Nelson. She was born in Smoland, Sweden, and was brought to the United States when but six months old by her parents, who settled in Lincoln, Nebraska, where her father took up the occupation of farming, there carrying on agricultural pursuits until 1894. In that year the family removed to Newman Grove, Nebraska, where her father again carried on farming and where both he and his wife passed away. It was there that Mrs. Lind formed the acquaintance of her future husband. By their marriage they have become the parents of two children, Helen and Lillian.

In his political views Mr. Lind is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and to its teachings he is most loyal. High and honorable principles have guided his life in every relation and the integrity and enterprise of his business career have been dominant factors in winning him success.

WILLIAM H. JOHNS.

William H. Johns is a retired farmer living at Meridian and is also a veteran of the Civil war, having fought for the defense of the Union that this country might not be divided. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, August 9, 1847, and is a son of Shadrach Brown and Nancy (Wheeler) Johns, who were also natives of the Hoosier state. The father was born in Morgan county, Indiana, and became a well known farmer and business man. He was married twice, his first wife being Nancy Wheeler, and following her death he wedded Minerva Lyon. By the first marriage there were three children, of whom William H. is the eldest and the only son. There were also two sons and a daughter born of the father's second marriage.

William H. Johns accompanied his parents on their removal from Indiana to Warren county, Iowa, when he was four years of age, or in 1851. His youth was spent in that state and in northwestern Missouri, and in the fall of 1860 the family returned to Warren county, Iowa, while two years later William H. Johns again went to Indiana. He was then fourteen years of age. His father had passed away in Iowa in April, 1862, and as there was some disagreement between Mr. Johns and his step-



CARL E. LIND



mother, he went back to his native state. On the 4th of October, 1864, when a youth of but seventeen years, he joined the Union army as a member of Company B, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, on the 4th of October, 1865. From that date until 1868 he resided in Owen county, Indiana, and afterward spent about twelve years in Nodaway county, Missouri, where he followed farming, teaming and contracting. Subsequently he was in Denver, Colorado, from the early '80s until 1890 and then removed to Ogden, Utah, spending five years in that city and vicinity. In 1900 he came to Idaho, living upon a ranch near Parma in Canyon county for three years, at the end of which time he sold the property. He afterward spent three years on a ranch near Caldwell, Idaho, and later lived for eight years on a ranch near Cambridge, Washington county. For his ranch of one hundred and sixty acres there he paid twenty-one hundred dollars and after occupying and cultivating it for eight years he sold the property for ten thousand, seven hundred dollars. He then removed to Meridian in 1911 and has since lived retired from active business. However, after selling his one hundred and sixty acre ranch he purchased three hundred and twenty acres eight miles east of Cambridge, Idaho, but never lived upon it and afterward sold it but still has a mortgage upon the property. He is now financially independent, enjoying a good income from his various investments.

In Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1874, Mr. Johns was first married and by that marriage there were two sons and two daughters, namely: Frank, living in Malheur county, Oregon; Robert Earl, of Parma, Idaho; Ellen, who married a Mr. Boyenger and afterward became the wife of John Jensen; and Mrs. Eva Pyle, of Portland, Oregon. It was in Caldwell, Idaho, on the 29th of December, 1901, that Mr. Johns wedded Hesevie Jensen, a native of Denmark, and they have two children: Wade H., born November 14, 1905; and Esther, born March 13, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Johns are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, having been initiated into the order at Quitman, Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1871. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has served as justice of the peace at Meridian. He is now enjoying a well deserved rest. His former enterprise and activities brought to him a substantial measure of success that enables him to live retired without recourse to further work in order to meet life's demands. In fact he is able to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, and his record should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what can be accomplished through individual effort.

JOHN F. NORTON.

John F. Norton, living four miles east of Idaho Falls, was born at Lehi, Utah, April 27, 1860, and is a son of James W. and Nancy (Hammer) Norton, who were natives of New York. The father was a mason by trade and in 1850 went to Utah, settling at Salt Lake. A few years afterward he removed to Lehi, Utah, where he worked at his trade for a number of years but finally purchased land and for many years carried on general farming. He eventually retired from active business life and made his home with his sons throughout his remaining days, passing away February 7, 1897. His wife died in August, 1898.

John F. Norton was reared and educated in Lehi, Utah, and remained at home until he reached the age of seventeen years, after which he traveled to a considerable extent looking for a favorable location. In 1884 he made his way to Bingham county, Idaho, settling in that section which upon a division of the county became Bonneville county. Here he took up his present farm as a homestead claim and at once began the arduous task of converting a tract of hitherto wild land, covered with sagebrush, into rich and fertile fields. He has since put it in good shape, there being many improvements upon it, and his fields are now returning to him a very substantial income. He has sold some of the land at a good profit.

On the 14th of February, 1885, Mr. Norton was married to Miss Margaret Williams and to them have been born five children: Charles LeRoy, who is farming in Bonneville county and who married Letty Phillips, their children being Margaret, Gene, Irma and one who died in infancy; John W., who is sheriff of Bonneville county and is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Katherine M., the wife of G. I. Clift, of Idaho

Falls; Jennie, the wife of Walter Clement, a farmer near Lewisville, Idaho; and Franklin T., at home, who married Lula Kingham and has one child, Dale.

In religious belief Mr. Norton is connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He filled a mission of two years in the northwestern states, was Sunday school superintendent for two years and ward teacher for three years. Politically he is a democrat but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs and his duties in the church.

ARTHUR DANIEL NORTON.

Arthur Daniel Norton, now deceased, was a merchant and stockman of Kimberly, Twin Falls county, who occupied an enviable position in business circles by reason of his progressiveness and enterprise, which enabled him to win substantial success. He was born in Elba, Genesee county, New York, August 17, 1841, his parents being Henry B. and Fidelia (Mills) Norton. His boyhood was passed in the place of his nativity and his early education was there acquired, while later he attended the Briggs Academy and afterward became a student in the university at Rochester, New York. He was there graduated in 1864, after having devoted two years to the study of medicine.

One cannot over estimate the opportunities offered in the west, for to the less thickly settled country the progressive men of the east can bring their ideas and put them into practical execution. It is this limitless opportunity that has drawn so many capable men from the Atlantic coast to the great district west of the Mississippi. In 1867 Mr. Norton removed to Emporia, Kansas, and later made his way to Fort Leavenworth, that state, where he organized a company of men who with mule teams drove across the country to Colorado. They took a circuitous route in order to secure their safety, but were several times attacked by Indians, who, however, were driven off. Later Mr. Norton operated a ranch in Colorado and removed to Salt Lake City the year after the railroad was built through that section of the country. He was afterward engaged with Mr. Robinson in freighting with teams through Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, and thus with every phase of western development and progress he became familiar. He next turned his attention to merchandising, which he carried on at the mouth of Dry Creek, Idaho, near Murtaugh. There he conducted his store for a time but afterward sold out and went to Texas, where he purchased cattle, which he drove across the country to Idaho. He then located on his ranch on Cottonwood creek and engaged in cattle raising throughout his remaining days. As he prospered in his undertakings he purchased other ranch property and became one of the prominent and successful ranchmen and cattle raisers of his section of the state. He passed away on one of his ranches at Rock Creek in May, 1906. During his later years he was associated with his brother, L. H. Norton, who had come to Idaho after his brother arrived in this state. Arthur D. Norton was one of the organizers and first vice president of the Bank of Kimberly and also operated a store there.

On the 31st of March, 1885, Mr. Norton was married to Miss Mary E. Youngs, a daughter of Ogden D. and Emma C. (Norton) Youngs and a native of Stillman Valley, Illinois. Her father was born in Cleveland, Ohio, while her mother's birth occurred in Varysburg, New York. The father removed westward when a young man in company with his father's family, settling at White Rock, Illinois, where he purchased land and built a log house on the edge of the timber, taking active part in the pioneer development of that section. He improved his farm, bringing the land to a high state of cultivation, and in that section of Illinois the grandparents and the father of Mrs. Norton all passed away. Her mother afterward came to the west and lived with her children, dying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. R. Smith, at Twin Falls, Idaho, at the notable old age of ninety-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Norton were born three children: Alice, who is the wife of James A. Walker and resides on the old home ranch; Bertha, who was at one time a teacher in the Hawaiian islands and was engaged in war work in New York city during the period of the recent conflict with Germany; and Daniel, who is living on a ranch near Rock Creek, Idaho. Mrs. Norton yet makes her home at Twin Falls, living in Justamere Inn, and is one of the highly esteemed ladies of this section of the state.

The memory of Mr. Norton is yet revered and cherished by many who knew him because he made for himself a creditable position in business circles and because his

entire life measured up to high standards of manhood and citizenship. His record should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what can be accomplished through individual effort. He worked diligently and persistently as the years passed by, carefully utilized the opportunities that others neglected and became one of the successful business men of Idaho through his operations as a merchant and dealer in live stock.

BARRY DIBBLE.

Barry Dibble, project manager of the Minidoka project of the United States reclamation service, with office at Burley, Idaho, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, and spent his boyhood days in that city in the home of his parents, Charles A. and Julia (Barry) Dibble, who are now residents of Redlands, California. His early educational advantages were those offered by the public schools and he afterward attended the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, where he was graduated on the completion of a course in electrical engineering with the class of 1903. He was then employed on electric railroad and lighting systems and in connection with water and steam power plants, working at various times in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Shawinigan Falls in Quebec, Canada, while later he was again at St. Paul and at Minneapolis. In 1909 he entered the reclamation service of the country and was assigned to duty at the Los Angeles office, being attached to the office of the chief electrical engineer of that service. In 1910 he was transferred to the Minidoka project, in charge of the power and pumping system, and in January, 1916, was made manager at Rupert, where he continued for a year. In 1917 he removed to Burley, where he has since remained, being now project manager of the Minidoka project of the United States reclamation service. He has been a most thorough and discriminating student of every phase of the work and his broad experience and comprehensive labors enable him to speak with authority upon many questions of vital import in connection with the irrigation of the arid lands of the west.

In 1907 Mr. Dibble was united in marriage to Miss Belle Butler, a native of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Marsden F. and Ada (Plummer) Butler. The children of this marriage are seven in number: Elizabeth H., Ada P., Barry, Mary B., Evelyn, Edward F. and Charles G. Mr. and Mrs. Dibble occupy an enviable position in social circles and their own home is most attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality.

Fraternally Mr. Dibble is a Mason and in his political views is a republican. His activity and interests, however, center along professional and kindred lines. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Geographical Society. He was also a member of the International Engineering Congress of 1915, was the vice president of the Idaho Irrigation Congress and was formerly the president of the Idaho Society of Engineers. These connections indicate his high professional standing and the efficiency which he has attained through liberal educational training, through wide reading and broad experience.

JAMES F. WALKER.

James F. Walker, now a prominent stockman residing at Oakley, has been a resident of Idaho from the age of fifteen years and is therefore thoroughly imbued with the spirit of western enterprise and progress and, moreover, has been a witness of much of the development and upbuilding of the state. He was born upon a farm near Des Moines, Iowa, in March, 1861, and is a son of David and Eliza Jane (Fanning) Walker. The father was born in South Carolina in 1833, while the mother's birth occurred in Missouri in November, 1841. They removed to the west in 1863, settling in the Payette valley of Idaho, making the trip with ox teams. There they conducted a road house for two years and afterward removed to Montana, where the father engaged in the raising of live stock. For ten years he continued in the business in that state, after which he decided to locate in Idaho and drove his cattle across the country to Goose creek in Cassia county, then a part of Owyhee county. This was in the year 1875. He took up government land, which he at once began to improve and develop, and he likewise followed the stock business. In 1877 he planted about

one hundred and seventy-five acres to grain and he had to sit up many nights with a shotgun in order to keep the rabbits away, so numerous were they; and even then they destroyed about forty acres of his crop. All of the hardships and privations of pioneer life had to be endured. Not only did the family suffer with the pest of rabbits but the Indians came into this part of the state and the Walker family with others were forced to leave their ranch for some time or until the Indians had passed on, rendering life safe in this district. On their return they found that no damage had been done to their ranch except that some stock had been killed for food. The father remained on Goose creek and continued actively in the raising of live stock until he retired from business life. He passed away in 1913, at the age of seventy-five years, and is still survived by his widow, who makes her home with her son, James, and who is now seventy-six years of age.

James F. Walker came to the west with his parents and was fifteen years of age when the family arrived in Idaho. He was educated in the public schools of the various places in which the family resided and he has shared with the others in all of the conditions and experiences brought about through residence on the frontier. He has lived to witness many changes in Idaho, having spent practically his entire life in the locality in which he still resides. He has always followed the live stock business and today is one of the most prominent stockmen in his part of the country. He has developed his interests to extensive proportions and is accounted one of the most accurate judges of live stock to be found in this part of Idaho. He handles stock of high grade and has done not a little to improve the stock produced in this section of the state, thereby contributing much to the prosperity of Idaho in general. When he came to this state with his parents, theirs was the only ranch house on Goose creek besides a stage station and a small frame house. The old overland stage line ran through the Goose Creek country, so that travelers occasionally made their way through the district. Mr. Walker now has his old eighty-acre ranch on Goose creek, which he entered from the government and which is situated at the edge of Oakley, the town having steadily grown in that direction. He also has a stock ranch of one hundred and sixty acres south of the town, which was taken up from the government by other parties and which he later purchased. He has also owned and operated different ranches which were later sold again. Thus at different times he has bought and sold property and in all such real estate transactions has usually won a fair profit. His keen business sagacity has enabled him to readily recognize the opportunities of a business situation and his efforts have been so wisely and intelligently directed that success in substantial measure has rewarded his industry.

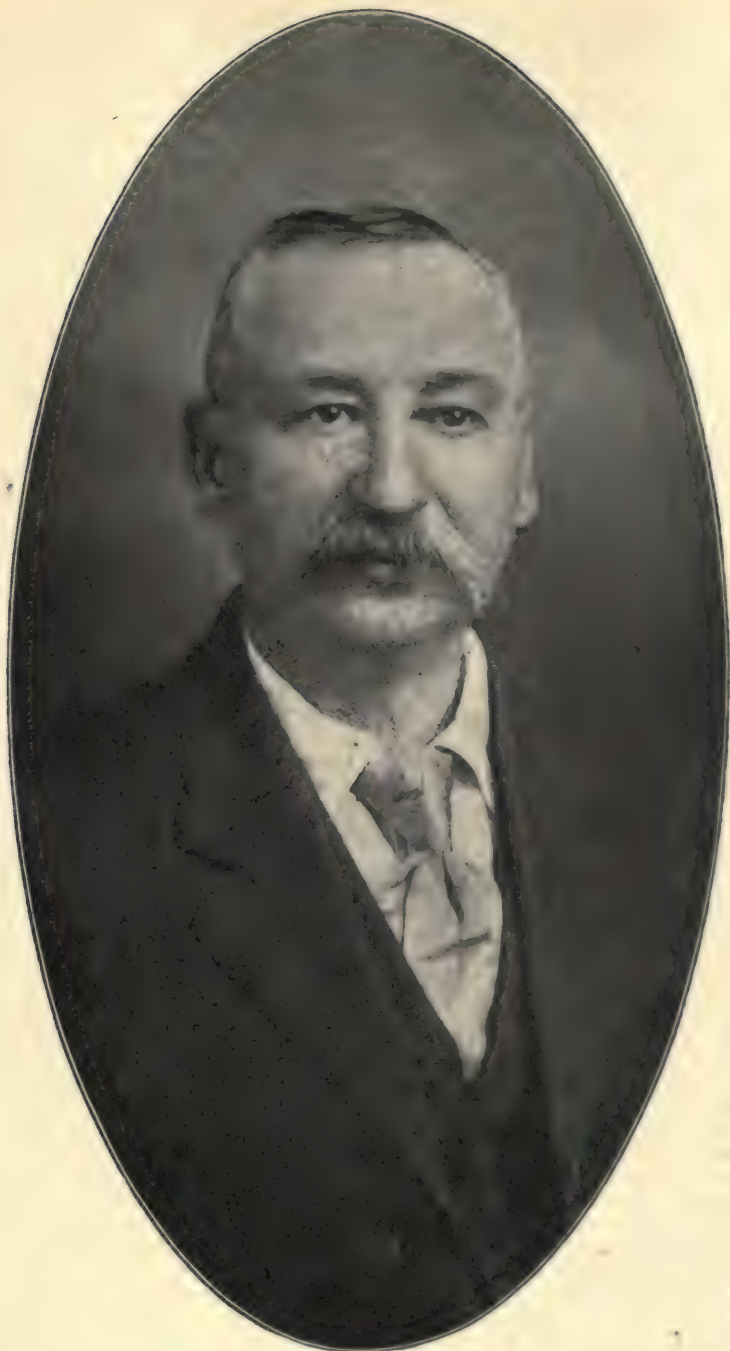
In 1884 Mr. Walker was married to Miss Emily Severe, a daughter of Harrison and Dorothy Severe, who removed westward to Utah from Illinois, and the father devoted his life to farming. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Walker was celebrated at Grantsville, Utah. They have no children of their own but have reared two adopted children, Cora Brackett and Anona Belle.

In politics Mr. Walker is a republican and has served as county commissioner for two terms. He is keenly interested in the vital political problems of the day and stands loyally for any cause which he espouses. His aid and influence can be counted upon to further all plans and projects which he deems of essential value to the community and he is one of those broad-minded and progressive men who find time for the performance of all duties of citizenship and at the same time are most capable in the conduct of their business affairs—affairs which constitute contributing forces to the prosperity and upbuilding of the state at large.

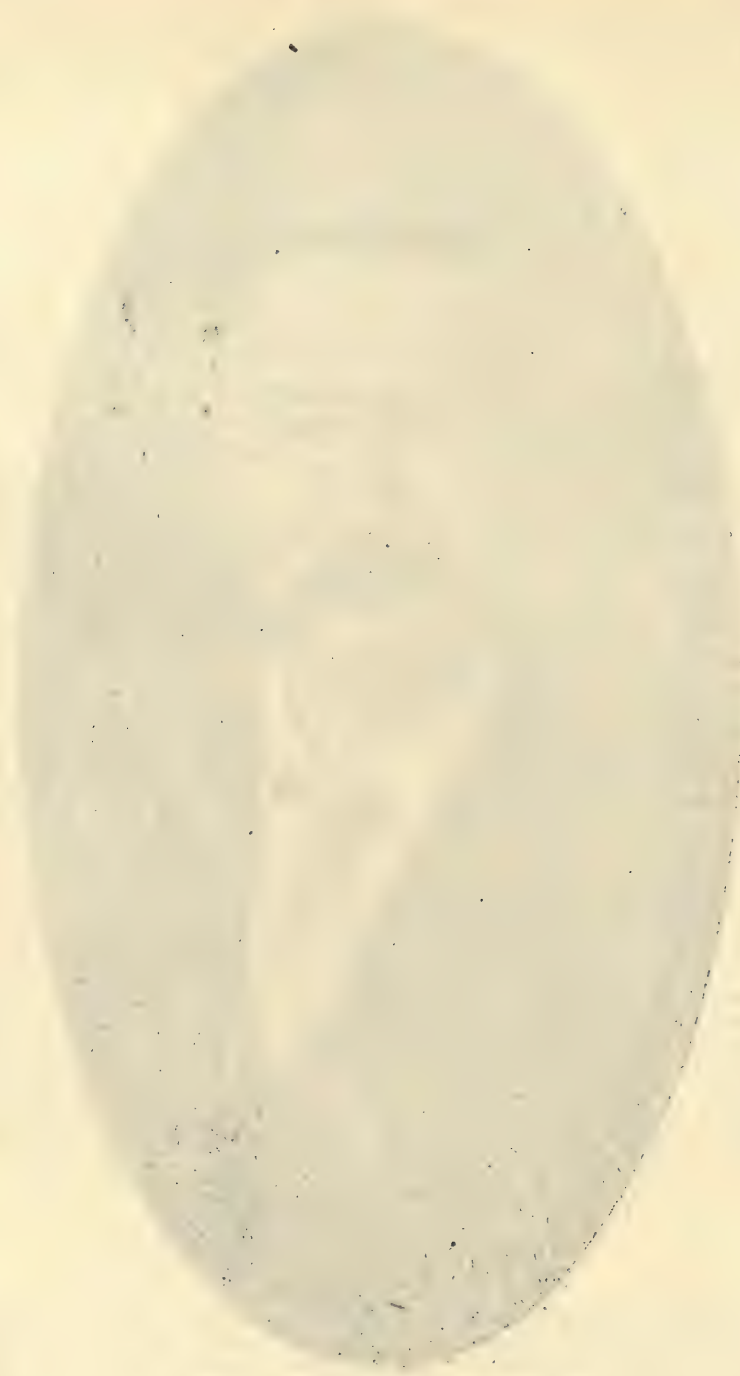
ISAAC N. PAYNTER.

Isaac N. Paynter, a dealer in furs, hides and poultry in Caldwell, was born in Boteourt county, Virginia, October 22, 1847, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Wood) Paynter, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia, to which state Mr. Paynter removed in early life. In 1859 their son, Isaac N. Paynter, became a resident of Cedar county, Missouri, where he followed the occupation of farming until 1871. He then went to Texas, where he was employed as a cowboy on the range for a year.

In March, 1872, Mr. Paynter arrived in the Boise valley of Idaho. Through the succeeding winter he worked for John Halley, one of Idaho's famous oldtime stage drivers and operators, and in the following spring he began teaching school, which



ISAAC N. PAYNTER



profession he followed for two years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to farming and stock raising and devoted twenty years of his life to agricultural interests. In 1906 he established a feed business, which he later sold and turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in which he continued for two years. At the end of that time he began dealing in furs, hides and poultry and through the intervening period has met with substantial prosperity.

In 1876 Mr. Paynter was married to Miss Alice May Ward, of Caldwell, and to them have been born the following children: Thomas C., who was killed in 1897, when on a hunting trip, his death being a mystery, although it is supposed he was murdered; Charles S., who is employed by the Caldwell Traction Company, is married and has two children; William N., who was a member of the United States army during the great war; George Wesley, also with the Caldwell Traction Company; Mary E., the wife of E. N. Brown, a farmer; and Alpha M., the wife of Roy Titus, who was in the army, being stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington.

In politics Mr. Paynter is a republican and for three terms served as a member of the city council, during which time the first street paving was done in Caldwell, his aid and influence being on the side of this progressive movement. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Mount Marie Lodge, No. 39, and he is known as a worthy and exemplary representative of the craft. His life has been one of industry, crowned with a substantial measure of success.

HARVEY B. POWERS.

While for many years Harvey B. Powers was actively identified with farming interests, he is now living retired in Meridian. He came to Idaho from northern Missouri in 1901 and has since made his home in or near Meridian, having erected his present attractive two-story brick residence in 1903, taking possession thereof in the fall of that year. At that time it was the only brick dwelling in the town, and while several others have since been built, it remains as the best brick dwelling of Meridian.

Mr. Powers came to Idaho from Illinois, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Putnam county, that state, November 23, 1842, his parents being Elisha Goodwin and Elizabeth (Snedaker) Powers, the former a native of Vermont, while the latter was born in Ohio. The father's birth occurred March 8, 1811, and it was in 1837, in Putnam county, Illinois, that he wedded Elizabeth Snedaker, who was born October 12, 1810, in Brown county, Ohio. She was a daughter of John Snedaker, a native of Pennsylvania and of Holland Dutch descent. Elisha G. Powers was a soldier of the Black Hawk war of 1832, serving under General Zachary Taylor. He and his wife have long since passed away and Mr. Powers of this interview is the only survivor among their children.

Harvey B. Powers was reared in Putnam county, Illinois, spending his youthful days in the usual manner of the farm-bred boy. He was but twenty years of age when his patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment in the Union army for service in the Civil war. He joined the boys in blue on the 9th of August, 1862, and served first as a private, while later he was advanced to the rank of second lieutenant in Company E of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry. He participated in the Vicksburg campaign and later assisted in capturing the Confederate forts at Mobile, Alabama. He also took part in other hotly contested engagements and returned to his home with a most creditable military record. From June, 1866, until 1901 Mr. Powers was a farmer of Putnam county, Missouri, and was prominently known as a leading representative of agricultural interests there. While residing in that locality he served for eight years as a member of the Missouri legislature, being for four years representative of his district in the house and for four years a member of the senate. His reelection to office is proof of his loyalty and his ability in the discharge of the onerous duties that devolved upon him in shaping the legislation of that state. He also served as county commissioner for two years in Putnam county, Missouri. In the year 1901 Mr. Powers removed to Ada county, Idaho, and resided upon a farm near Meridian until 1903, when he sold the property and retired from farming, removing to Meridian.

It was on the 12th of May, 1867, in Putnam county, Missouri, that Mr. Powers was married to Miss Maria L. Pettet, who is of Scotch descent and was born in Morgan county, Ohio, November 19, 1848, being a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mohler) Pettet. On the 12th of May, 1917, Mr. and Mrs. Powers celebrated their golden wedding, four of their six children being present on that occasion. Their children are: Mrs.

Olive M. Deck, living at Meridian, Idaho; Fletcher W., a resident of Tillamook, Oregon; Wiley Merlin, living in Twin Falls county, Idaho; Harry Blaine, of Burley, Idaho; Mrs. Winnie Tolleth, whose home is near Meridian; and Mrs. Anna Champlin, of Baker, Oregon. All have been married and there are fifteen grandchildren.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Powers are staunch supporters of the republican party and for one term he served as a member of the Idaho legislature, representing Ada county in the session of 1905. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist church and Mr. Powers is also a Master Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is, moreover, an excellent public speaker, and though not a minister of the gospel in the sense of being ordained to that work, he has occupied the pulpit of Methodist churches on various occasions and is many times called upon to address public assemblages upon questions of vital interest and importance. He possesses splendid oratorical ability, which has been developed through his long legislative experience in Missouri and Idaho, and whenever the community wishes to have a public speaker the first thought is to secure Mr. Powers. He is clear and convincing in thought and argument and has no difficulty in holding the attention of his auditors. Moreover, his influence and aid are always given on the side of right, improvement and advancement. His ideals of life are high and he has put forth every effort to attain their level.

FRED W. KOBS.

Fred W. Kobs, manager of the White Department Store, Inc., one of the large commercial enterprises of Twin Falls, was called by telegraph to accept his present position in 1917 and has since had charge of the business, which under his direction has developed to gratifying proportions. Mr. Kobs was born at Spencer, Wisconsin, on the 8th of June, 1881, and is a son of Fred and Minnie (Lang) Kobs. He not only spent the period of his boyhood and youth at Spencer but continued to reside there until thirty-one years of age and in the public schools pursued his education. He entered upon his business career at that place in the employ of the Wagner Dry Goods Company, with which he continued as a clerk for nine years and three months, a fact that stands as indisputable evidence of his faithfulness, capability and fidelity to the interests which he represented. He was afterward with the firm of Hass & Wagner for some time as a dry goods salesman, spending nine years and two weeks in that connection. On the 17th of April, 1913, he came to Twin Falls, entering the employ of Jenkins & Company, with which he continued until the 1st of October, 1917. He returned to Wisconsin for a visit and there he received a telegram requesting him to return to Twin Falls as manager of the Big White Store. He made favorable reply and entered upon the duties of this position, which he has since filled in a most acceptable and creditable manner. Under his direction the business of the house has steadily increased and the store is now one of the leading commercial enterprises of Twin Falls, carrying a large and well selected line of goods in every department. Mr. Kobs is most careful in maintaining high standards in the personnel of the house, in the line of goods carried and in the treatment accorded patrons, and his progressive policy has led to the steady growth of the business.

In 1898 Mr. Kobs was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Bellmer, a daughter of Frank Bellmer, and they have two children, Clara M. and Ruth M. Mr. Kobs belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, believing firmly in its principles as factors in good government. He diligently supports every measure which he thinks has a bearing upon the welfare and progress of the district in which he lives and stands staunchly for all those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

WILLIAM NELSON McCARTY.

William Nelson McCarty, a prominent business man of Pocatello, dealing in hides, wool and furs and otherwise connected with important commercial interests of the city, was born at Ogden, Utah, February 12, 1872. His father, Nelson McCarty, was a native of Utah, born in 1849, while his parents were en route for California. Changing

their plans, however, they settled in Weber valley, Utah, and afterward removed to Ogden. Having arrived at years of maturity, Nelson McCarty wedded Mary Ann Banford, who was born in England and was brought to the United States when seven years of age. His death occurred April 5, 1913, but the mother is still living in Ogden, Utah.

In the public schools of his native city William Nelson McCarty pursued his education to the age of fourteen years and then received his initiation into the hide and wool business, obtaining his first experience with S. H. Frank & Company, the firm later selling the business to D. H. McDonald & Company of Chicago. Mr. McCarty then represented the latter company in Colorado and Utah until 1892, when he came to Idaho and established business houses for the firm in this state and Montana, becoming manager of the Pocatello branch in April, 1892. In 1905 Mr. McDonald died and Mr. McCarty then took over the Pocatello business, which he has since conducted on his own account. His business now extends throughout Idaho, Montana and Wyoming and he finds a market for his products throughout the east. He deals extensively in hides and wool and also handles furs, which is an important industry in Idaho, as there are thousands of pelts taken every year. Aside from the extensive business which he has built up along this line he is interested in the Citizens Bank, of which he was one of the organizers and has been a director from the beginning. He is likewise a director and a stockholder in the Smith Candy Company, which employs more than ninety people in the manufacture of fine confections. He is also interested in the Trist Garage Company on West Center street, a company that handles the Buick, Cadillac and Chalmers cars and the Nash Quaid truck. These various business enterprises have profited in no small degree by his cooperation and sound judgment, for he is a man of keen discrimination in commercial affairs.

On the 19th of December, 1893, Mr. McCarty was married to Miss Fannie Falk, of Anaconda, Montana, a daughter of Ben Falk, of that place. Mr. McCarty turns for recreation to hunting, fishing, literature and music. He is a republican in politics and is now chairman of the republican central committee of Bannock county. He is a ready and helpful friend to progressive development in his home city and state and lends his aid and influence to every measure for the general good. At the present time he is serving for a second term as a member of the city council. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the lodge and commandery and has also become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has further extended his membership relations to the Elks and the Odd Fellows and is loyal to every cause which he espouses. He has made steady progress in the line of business which he entered in young manhood and, advancing step by step, has reached a place where he now commands and controls important interests.

DAVID HUBBARD.

David Hubbard, who is occupying one of the attractive brick residences of Elba, first established his home in a little log cabin on his removal to Cassia county from Utah. Through the intervening period he has been identified with ranching interests and with the development and upbuilding of Cassia county in various ways, and today he is serving as one of its county commissioners.

He was born at Willard, Utah, November 30, 1861, and is a son of Charles W. and Mary (Edwards) Hubbard, the former a native of Vermont, while the latter was born in Wales. The father came to the west in the early '50s with a band of Mormon settlers from Indiana, who took up their abode near Ogden, Utah, becoming pioneer residents of that section of the state. There Charles W. Hubbard devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising and assisted materially in the settlement of the Dixie country or southern Utah. In March, 1870, he returned to Willard, Utah, and was also identified with ranching there, continuing to make his home in that locality until his death, which occurred when he had reached the advanced age of ninety-three years. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1894, at the age of fifty-seven years.

The boyhood days of David Hubbard were passed at Willard, Utah, and through the period of his youth he assisted his father upon the home farm. Eventually he was married and removed to Cassia county, Idaho, settling on the Raft river in the Almo valley, where he began general farming and ranching on a tract of raw land.

He built thereon a little log house with a dirt roof, taking the logs from the woods. As the years passed his labors wrought a marked transformation in the appearance of his place as the wild land was converted into productive fields and the work of general improvement was carried steadily forward. In the fall of 1901 he removed to Elba, where he purchased a house, and later he erected the brick residence that he now occupies.

It was in 1881 that Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage to Miss Ida V. Cordon, a native of Willard, Utah, and a daughter of Alfred and Emma (Parker) Cordon, who were natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard became the parents of seven children: Alice, Jessie L., Alfred C., Howard W., Earl P., Larence R. and Vern E. In 1919 Mr. Hubbard was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away at Jerome, Idaho, on the 28th of January when fifty-seven years of age.

In his political views Mr. Hubbard is a republican and has served as school trustee. He is now serving for the third term as county commissioner of Cassia county, having first been elected to the position in 1914. His reelections are unmistakable proof of his capability and fidelity in the office and Cassia county classes him among her representatives and valued residents.

J. W. SMEED.

J. W. Smeed, president of the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company and thus prominently connected with live stock activities in Canyon county, was born in Phillips county, Kansas, October 14, 1881, and there he attended the common schools while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Henry and Harriet Jane (Watson) Smeed, both of whom were natives of England, where they were married before coming to the United States in 1870. They settled first in Iowa and afterward removed to Illinois, while they finally established themselves on a farm in western Kansas, where they remained until 1893. At that date they came to Idaho, the father taking up farming and stock raising near Boise and continuing active in the work until his death in 1911.

J. W. Smeed made his first venture in the business world with his brother, C. R. Smeed, as a partner in Boise in February, 1906, at which time they opened a livery stable called the Front Street Livery, which at that time was the smallest stable in Boise. However, when they disposed of their business in 1912, they were conducting the finest and largest stables of the city, the business being carried on under the name of the Smeed Brothers Livery. In March of that year they came to Caldwell and purchased the Turner Horse Market and two years later, in connection with six others, bought the Union Stock Yards and merged the two enterprises. These interests are now controlled by the four men: J. W. and C. R. Smeed, J. A. Haley and Robert Dundheimer, with J. W. Smeed as president of the company, Mr. Haley as vice president and the other members as directors and stockholders. In this connection an extensive business has been developed, the corporation being one of the foremost concerns of the kind in the state. Mr. Smeed's brother, who has always been associated with him in business, is not married and it is an interesting fact that although partners for years there have never been any papers to establish their connection or position, their interests being most harmoniously conducted. Mr. Smeed has two other brothers: L. A., of Cincinnati, who has a stable of race horses; and J. E., of Caldwell, who owns two ranches near Boise and is engaged in buying stock for the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company. The latter married Alice Matchim, of Boise valley, and they are the parents of four children: Ross, Hazel, Lillian and Kenneth. It is a notable fact that the three brothers have remained so closely associated in their business affairs. In 1914 the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company was organized and while this company and the Union Stock Yards Company are operated under their respective names, they are controlled and owned by the same officers and directors and the Union Stock Yards are leased to the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company. Their earnings and profits are kept separately, although all business of both institutions is done through the latter company. Since November, 1914, their sales have amounted to approximately ten million dollars and they have handled twenty-five thousand head of war horses and mules and in 1918 shipped fifteen thousand head of cattle, two hundred and fifty head of pure bred bulls and ten thousand head of sheep. Until 1918 their business was the handling of horses and mules exclusively but with changing conditions they extended their efforts into other branches of stock



J. W. SMEED



dealing. Within the last four years they have bought twenty thousand tons of hay, most of which was fed in the Union Stock Yards of Caldwell. These yards are located about a mile from the city on the Oregon Short Line Railroad and have splendid trackage and an abundance of pure water for the stock. The yards cover one hundred and ten acres and represent an investment of forty thousand dollars. They are the best equipped and cleanest yards in the west and the company intends to make this the largest market west of Kansas City for the buying and selling of stock. Figuring on a basis of the prosperity which these yards have already brought to Caldwell, it is not difficult to prophesy that they will make Caldwell the Kansas City of the west. F. G. Huffman is the able secretary and treasurer of the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company. All business interests are most systematically and progressively conducted and results have indeed been most gratifying.

In addition to his connection with the Union Stock Yards and the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company, J. W. Smeed is the owner of a valuable farm property of six hundred acres west of Caldwell and a farm of one hundred and sixty acres east of Caldwell, together with a fine residence property on Kimball avenue in the city.

On the 26th of May, 1909, Mr. Smeed was united in marriage to Miss Florence Beckman, a daughter of Emil Beckman, of Leadville, Colorado, and they have one child, Jack, now four years of age. Mr. Smeed has a host of warm friends, ranging from bankers to cow punchers, is a gentleman of most affable manner and pleasing personality, who rates his friends not by wealth but by worth, and true worth can always win his regard.

OTIS RIFE.

Otis Rife, a live stock dealer of Meridian, who came to Idaho from Wyoming in 1908, settling in Ada county, has always given his attention to the raising of sheep and cattle and his activities along that line have not only constituted a measure of individual success but have also been an element in the development of the live stock industry in the district in which he has resided. Mr. Rife is a native of Quincy, Adams county, Illinois, his birth having there occurred January 13, 1874. His father, William A. Rife, was throughout his entire life engaged in raising and dealing in live stock, first in Illinois and afterward in Wyoming. He was born in West Virginia, July 10, 1844, and in early life became a resident of Illinois. There he responded to the country's call to aid in the preservation of the Union and went to the front with the "boys in blue" as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry. He was married in Adams county, Illinois, to Belle Mills, who was born in Ohio, and they became the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter, of whom Otis was the second in order of birth. The sons are all yet living and all are well known live stock men. Two, Otis and Oran, are residents of Idaho, the latter making his home at Garden Valley. The other brother is Sterling O. Rife, of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The only sister, Leora, married and died at the age of twenty-two years, leaving a son, Oran Goodman. The parents of Otis Rife have also passed away. The mother died at Rock Springs, Wyoming, December 25, 1911, while the father departed this life in Boise, Idaho, December 9, 1918.

Otis Rife was reared and educated in Quincy, Illinois, and in 1890 went to Rock Springs, Wyoming, in company with his elder brother, Sterling O., who was then but twenty years of age, while Otis was a youth of seventeen. During his residence in Wyoming the latter engaged in sheep raising and for several years rode the range. As soon as he had money enough to make a start in the business world independently he turned his attention to raising live stock on his own account and throughout the intervening years has devoted his energies to the sheep and cattle industry. He followed sheep raising in Wyoming from 1890 until 1909 and in days gone by his flocks sometimes numbered many thousands of sheep, but about five years ago he ceased sheep raising and is now devoting his attention exclusively to cattle. From 1908 until 1916 he resided in Boise, at the corner of Seventeenth and Lemp streets, and then removed to Meridian, where he has since made his home. He recently sold his Boise property and in Meridian he has a nice residence on Idaho street. Here he is most comfortably situated, his success bringing to him not only the necessities of life but also many of its luxuries.

On the 1st of June, 1899, at Kemmerer, Wyoming, Mr. Rife was married to Miss

Fannie F. Curtis, a daughter of Frank R. Curtis, who resides at Seventeenth and Dewey streets in Boise. Mrs. Rife was born in Illinois, April 10, 1881, and has become the mother of two children: Edna May, born May 24, 1900; and Frank Otis, May 11, 1903. The daughter is now an accomplished young lady of nineteen years who was graduated from the Meridian high school with the class of 1919 and is at present studying music in the University of Oregon. While a high school pupil she gave much attention to manual training work and in the Rife home are a number of attractive pieces of furniture which she made. The only son is now attending the public schools of Meridian.

Mr. Rife gives his political allegiance to the republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He enjoys hunting and fishing and in his hunting trips has killed many deer, elk and bears. To this he turns for rest and recreation. The major part of his time and attention, however, is given to his business affairs and he is not only a breeder of live stock but also buys and sells cattle and his business affairs are now of extensive proportions, he being one of the well known live stock men of Ada county.

BERNARD LOUIS LEMP.

Bernard Louis Lemp, engaged in the cattle business and in dealing in land at Boise, was born November 8, 1886, in the city which is now his home, being next to the youngest of a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, whose parents were John and Catherine Lemp, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. Of the family four sons and three daughters are yet living.

Bernard L. Lemp was reared and educated in Boise, attending the public and high schools and later completing a course in a local business college, in which he made a study of bookkeeping. Since completing his school work he has been extensively engaged in the cattle business and in farming. He has large ranch interests in Ada and Canyon counties and upon his ranch property and on the forest reserve lands he raises many thousands of head of beef cattle annually, fattening them for the Omaha and Kansas City markets. He has a thorough understanding of the business, most carefully and wisely directs his interests and through the capable conduct of his affairs is winning well deserved success. He finds the keenest pleasure in cattle raising and himself rides the range to a large extent, greatly enjoying life in the open.

On the 22nd of July, 1908, Mr. Lemp was married in Boise to Miss Leona Caroline Tucker, who was born and reared in Placerville, Idaho. They have two sons: Bernard Louis, Jr., born April 6, 1910; and George Tucker, born November 26, 1915. Mr. Lemp and his family are Episcopalians in religious faith. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he belongs also to the Boise Country Club and to the Boise Commercial Club—associations that indicate much concerning the nature of his interests and his recreation. He is, however, a most alert and energetic business man and his unfaltering industry and sound judgment have been dominant forces in the attainment of his present success.

OLIVER P. ANDERSON.

Oliver P. Anderson, who is engaged in ranching on Marsh creek, near Declo, in Cassia county, was born in San Antonio, Texas, February 23, 1863, and is a son of Oliver Erwin and Mary (Kellem) Anderson. He was only a small boy when his parents left San Antonio and removed with their family to Benton county, Arkansas, where they settled upon a farm that had formerly been owned by the grandfather of Oliver P. Anderson.

The latter there passed his youthful days to the age of seventeen years, when he went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, and later made a trip from that place with cattle to Leadville, Colorado, spending the summer at Twin Lakes. In October of the same year he returned to Colorado Springs with the cattle and later he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and eventually to Kelton, Utah. From that point he traveled by stage to Baker City, Oregon, and for some time engaged in driving freight teams for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. He is next found at Union, Oregon, where he engaged

in cow punching in connection with different cattle outfits. In the spring of 1887 he made his way to Ketchum and to Hailey, Idaho, with horses which he sold in those districts. He afterward prospected for a time and in August, 1887, came to the present site of Malta although the town had not yet been founded. He was there associated with the S. R. Gwinn Cattle Company. Later he drove a stage from Albion to Minidoka, Idaho, thus spending the winter of 1887-88. Subsequently he was for six years in the Saddle Raft river country of Idaho where he engaged in punching for various outfits, and in the spring of 1894 he began operating the R. L. Woods ranch on Marsh lake, concentrating his efforts upon the development of the land, with cattle raising interests conducted in connection therewith. After two years, or in 1896, he was elected sheriff of Cassia county and established his home in Albion, filling the office for two years. He afterward purchased his present ranch, known as the old Dr. Lucas ranch, comprising three hundred and twenty acres of land. To this he has added from time to time as his financial resources have increased and he now has seven hundred acres, constituting a valuable property. He erected new buildings upon the place and has supplied it with all modern equipment and conveniences. He is running from three hundred to four hundred head of cattle upon his place and is regarded as one of the leading stockmen of his section of the county. He is also a director and stockholder in the Deelo State Bank and in addition to his other interests he has a farm of two hundred and forty acres at Albion.

In 1893 Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Lillie Robbins, a daughter of Henry and Dora (Moon) Robbins and a native of Malad, Idaho. Her father was one of the first settlers of Albion and at an early day engaged in freighting from Kelton, Utah, to Boise, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have become the parents of six children: Pearl, who died at the age of fourteen; Oliver; William; John C., who died in infancy; Margaret; and Richard.

Mr. Anderson is a democrat in his political views and has filled the office of highway commissioner. Throughout the period of his residence in Idaho his labors have been of direct value in the improvement and upbuilding of the districts in which he has lived, and his worth as a citizen is acknowledged by all.

FRANK L. PAYNE.

Frank L. Payne, proprietor of the Western Meat Company, his market being located at No. 110 North Tenth street, is one of the honored pioneers of Idaho. He was born at Prompton, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1855, but in the spring of 1856 the family removed from the Keystone state to La Salle county, Illinois. He came to Idaho in 1863 with his father, Homer R. Payne, from La Salle county, Illinois. His mother, Louisa (Greeley) Payne, was a niece of the famous editor and political leader, Horace Greeley, in whose home she spent a portion of her girlhood. She died in La Salle county, Illinois, when Frank L. Payne was only six years old. He was the youngest of six children, five sons and one daughter. The father came to Idaho in 1863, crossing the plains in a wagon train drawn by horses and mules, and with him came his son, Frank L., who was then eight years of age. The enormous size of the train may be inferred from the fact that it comprised thirteen hundred people. In 1865, Mr. Payne and his son returned to La Salle county, Illinois, by wagon. In Wyoming the Indians held up the train one morning just at daylight and stole two hundred and twenty-seven horses. This serious incident, however, was only one of many that occurred on the western plains in those days. The wagon train naturally encountered great difficulties in order to obtain a sufficient number of horses to proceed on the way but finally the hazardous trip was completed. From 1863 until 1865 Mr. Payne, Sr., and his son were residents of Bannock City, Montana.

In 1903 Frank L. Payne returned to Idaho. For a time he lived at Pearl and subsequently at Caldwell, this state, but since 1907 has been a resident of Boise, where he is now successfully engaged in the meat business. He has been located at his present establishment since 1916. The business is conducted under the firm name of the Western Meat Company and in its conduct he has proven himself a reliable and progressive business man. He believes in the utmost honesty and fair treatment, and it is therefore but natural that he has built up a large trade.

Mr. Payne has two sons by his first marriage: LeRoy, a resident of Portland, Oregon; and Earl, of Payette, Idaho. By his second union he also has two children:

Pauline, attending the Boise high school, and Elwood Morgan, aged nine, who is a student in the common schools.

Mr. Payne has always been a public-spirited citizen and is ever ready to give of his time and effort in order to promote the growth of the community in which he now resides. While a resident of Caldwell he served as deputy sheriff of Canyon county for three years and while in that position had the distinction of arresting Harry Orchard, the murderer of Governor Steunenberg, the trial and case receiving world-wide attention and being of the greatest national importance. Mr. Payne is a republican, steadfastly supporting the principles of that party, and fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, in which organization he has many friends.

CLYDE EARL SUMMERS.

Clyde Earl Summers, of the firm of Summers & Krebs, funeral directors of Boise, who is also filling the office of county coroner in Ada county, was born upon a farm near Mapleton, in Bourbon county, Kansas, November 15, 1889. He is one of the two sons of William Ely and Adaline Ophelia (Camp) Summers. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Ohio and spent his last days in Boise, where he passed away July 20, 1918, at the age of seventy-three years, dying at the home of his son Clyde. The mother is still living and has reached the age of sixty-seven. Both were of Scotch-Irish descent. The only brother of Clyde E. Summers is Clifford Olin Summers, a master mechanic who was engaged in placing machinery on government ships at Tacoma, Washington, during the World war. He is twenty-seven years of age and is now in San Francisco. There are also two living sisters: Mrs. Lone Myrick, of Spokane, Washington, and Mrs. Maud B. Allen, of Rockford, Iowa.

Clyde E. Summers came west to Idaho with his parents in 1901, the family home being established at Genesee. In 1906 a removal was made to Moscow, Idaho, chiefly that the children might enjoy educational privileges there offered, and Clyde E. Summers spent three years in the Moscow high school. When twenty years of age he entered the United States railway mail service, with Spokane as his headquarters, and for a year made the run between Spokane and Wallace. He then resigned and learned the undertaking business in Spokane, serving his apprenticeship with Smith & Company, the largest undertaking firm of that city. In 1911 he came to Boise and at once became one of the incorporators of the Fry & Summers undertaking firm, of which he was the secretary and treasurer, but on the 1st of January, 1920, the firm became Summers & Krebs. This is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in Boise, the business having been originated by the firm of Glover & Company many years ago. The present proprietors are enjoying a liberal patronage and conduct their business along the most scientific lines.

On the 30th of March, 1913, Mr. Summers was married to Miss Roxie Loraine Dickson, of Boise, and they have a little daughter, Mary Adaline, born June 22, 1914. The religious faith of the family is that of the Christian church. Politically Mr. Summers is a republican and is filling the office of county coroner, to which he was elected in 1914. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He also belongs to the Grotto and to the Order of the Eastern Star, is an Elk, a Modern Woodman of America and a Woodman of the World. He likewise belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and he turns to hunting, fishing and motoring for recreation when opportunity permits. His interests are thus broad and varied and he is a typical American citizen, alert and enterprising, active in business and at the same time finding opportunity for support of measures and movements which make for individual uplift and for community betterment.

CHARLES H. ELDRD.

Among the representatives of farming interests in Twin Falls county is Charles H. Eldred, who resides on section 31, range 9, township 17. He was born in Miami county, Kansas, February 26, 1868, and is a son of John Richard and Harriett (Knowles) Eldred. The father, a native of New York, enlisted in 1861 as a drummer



CLYDE E. SUMMERS



boy for service in the Union army during the Civil war and was at the front for three years and three months, serving for the last two years as a private, having enlisted in Illinois for active duty in that way. Following the war he was married in Illinois and afterwards removed to Miami county, Kansas. Subsequently he took up his abode in Labette county, Kansas, and later became a resident of Barber county, following farming throughout these various periods. He at length passed away upon his farm in Barber county in 1880, at the age of forty-five years. He had learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Illinois and followed that pursuit in early life, but his attention was later given to the development of the soil. In politics he was a stalwart republican. His wife passed away at Bountiful, Utah.

Charles H. Eldred spent his boyhood in Barber county, Kansas, and pursued his education in one of the old-time schoolhouses of the frontier, built of logs. He was but twelve years of age when his father died and upon him largely devolved the support of the family. It was a heavy burden for one of his years to assume, but he did not hesitate to take up the work which fate thus thrust upon him. In 1888 he went to Rockvale, Colorado, where he was employed by a coal company, and later he worked in a sugar factory at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, spending two years in that connection. In 1891 he removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, and for four years was an employe of the city. He afterward spent five years in the employ of the Rio Grande & Western Railroad in connection with the water service department and during the next four years he was in the employ of the Utah Fuel Company. On the 1st of September, 1904, he arrived in Twin Falls, making the trip by stage from Shoshone, Idaho. Turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, he invested in farm land, which he purchased from the Twin Falls Land & Water Company, obtaining eighty acres, for which he paid twenty-five dollars per acre, with water right at fifty cents per acre. He at first built a shack upon his place and as soon as possible erected a substantial modern house and good barns, carrying on the improvement of the farm, which he has converted from a tract of wild land producing nothing but sagebrush into one of the highly developed farm properties of the district. There were but one hundred people in Twin Falls at the time when he took up his abode upon this place. Through the intervening period he has carried on general farming, making his fields very productive, so that he annually harvests good crops, and he also makes a specialty of handling Poland China hogs.

In 1892 Mr. Eldred was married to Miss Clemence Smithers and their children are Bessie, Arthur, Dora, Melvin and Adeline. The family is now well known in Twin Falls county, where Mr. Eldred has carried on farming from early pioneer times, contributing in substantial measure to the agricultural development of this section of the state.

THOMAS P. WOODCOCK.

Thomas P. Woodcock, general manager at Boise for the firm of Bissinger & Company, dealers in wool and hides, was born at Molalla, Oregon, on the 22d of July, 1856, a son of W. D. and Allizana (Cornelius) Woodcock. The father came to the Pacific coast in 1844, removing from Ohio to Oregon, and the mother accompanied her parents to that state in 1843. She was a daughter of Absalom Cornelius and both families became pioneer residents of Oregon.

Thomas P. Woodcock was chiefly reared in Oregon City, Oregon, and in his youthful days learned the butcher's trade, beginning work along that line when a lad of fourteen. He was thus engaged until 1893 and in 1879 removed to Boise, where he conducted a meat market on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. In 1893 he became the local manager for the large hide and wool concern of Bissinger & Company of San Francisco, California. He installed the local plant at Boise and has been the directing head at this point continuously since 1893 save for a period of three years, from 1911 to 1913 inclusive, during which time he was giving his attention to public duties as one of Boise's city commissioners, his specific position being that of commissioner of safety. Elected on a non-partisan ticket, he was a member of the first commission form of government in Boise. On retiring from the office he resumed his connection with Bissinger & Company and his record is a most enviable one. He has served the concern continuously for a period of more than a quarter of a century save for the three-year interval and his record has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty and thorough appreciation and utilization of the opportunities which have come to him in this connection for the advancement of the interests of the corporation which he represents.

On the 30th of January, 1884, in Boise, Mr. Woodcock was married to Miss Anna Brodbeck, a daughter of the late John Brodbeck, founder and owner of the Boise Brewery, who died in 1908. They became parents of two daughters: Edith, now a musician of Portland, Oregon, and Mabel, a student in the Boise high school as a member of the class of 1919. The elder daughter was graduated from the Boise high school with the class of 1905 and has made a special study of piano music for many years.

Mr. Woodcock belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having membership in Ada Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., since 1882, and he is a past grand. In politics he is a republican but has never been an aspirant for public office, although he served as city commissioner as previously indicated. In community affairs, however, he has been deeply and helpfully interested. He served for many years as a member of the old volunteer fire department of Boise and was elected its first chief engineer, in which capacity he was acting at the time Boise had her biggest fire, which occurred on the south side of Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, many years ago. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, entertain for him warm regard because of his sterling traits of character as a business man and citizen, who, free from ostentation, is nevertheless loyal to every interest which he represents and cause which he espouses.

• EDWARD C. OSTNER.

Edward C. Ostner, one of the well known young business men of Boise who for the past ten years has had the sprinkling contract for the city, was born in Bellevue, Blaine county, Idaho, February 13, 1885, and is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Ostner, of this city, and a grandson of the late Charles Ostner, whose name is inseparably linked with Idaho's history, for he was a pioneer of the state and a man of marked artistic tastes and talents, who carved the George Washington statue that is now seen on the capitol grounds.

Edward C. Ostner was but five years of age when his parents removed to Boise and in 1903 he was graduated from the Boise high school. For the past ten years he has had the contract for street sprinkling in Boise and previous to that he had spent four years in the state land office during the administration of Governor Gooding. His early education embraced a year's study in the Montana School of Mines and it was his plan then to become a mining engineer, but his fondness for horses and live stock overcame his desire and he entered into other lines of activity. On the 1st of January, 1911, he and a partner, William Howell, of Boise, under the firm style of Howell & Ostner, were given a five year contract for street sprinkling in Boise. At the expiration of that period Mr. Ostner purchased his partner's interest in the teams and equipment and took the contract for another five years on his own account. He also has ranch and cattle interests in Elmore county.

In November, 1918, Mr. Ostner was married to Miss Fay Griffith, of Moscow, Idaho, and in Boise they have a wide acquaintance among the best people. His chief recreation is polo and he is also fond of hunting and fishing. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JESSE WILSON PARSONS.

Jesse Wilson Parsons, who follows farming in the vicinity of Burley, was born at Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, June 24, 1861, and is a son of George and Eliza Ann (Hamilton) Parsons, the former a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in Indiana. The father spent his early boyhood in Kentucky and later removed to Indiana, where he was living at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in 1861 as a member of the Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry and died from wounds at Memphis, Tennessee, in September, 1862. His widow survived him for many years and passed away in Florida. When the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he had joined its ranks and was one of its stalwart advocates until his demise.

Jesse W. Parsons was but a year old at the time of his father's death. His boy-

hood days were passed in Indiana where he pursued his education and then took up the occupation of farming. He left that state when twenty-one years of age, removing to Cass county, Illinois, and again followed farming in the vicinity of Chandlerville, where he lived for two years. He next went to Richardson county, Nebraska, settling near Humboldt, and soon afterward he accepted a clerkship in a hotel at that place. When twenty-eight years of age he went to Aspen, Colorado, where he followed mining, and his next removal took him to Butte, Montana, from which place he came to Cassia county, Idaho, in 1891, settling at Albion. Again he resumed the occupation of farming, which he followed in connection with mining until 1907. In that year he removed to his present farm of eighty acres, securing a tract of sagebrush land which has now been converted into rich and productive fields, supplied with all modern improvements and equipments.

In 1896 Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Mattie Morris, a daughter of William and Martha (Morgan) Morris and a native of Wales. Her father engaged in mining. He made his way westward from the Virginia coal fields in 1854 and settled in California, where he followed mining, while later he became a resident of Albion, Idaho, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife have passed away. Their daughter became the wife of Mr. Parsons at Albion and two children have been born to this union, J. Wendell and Florence Margaret.

Mr. Parsons is a republican in his political views but has never been an office seeker. He has always manifested loyalty and progressiveness in matters of citizenship, however, and in the various localities in which he has lived he has contributed to the up-building and development of the district and has stood for all those things which have been most worth while for the community.

ALLEN WINSLOW PRIDE.

Allen Winslow Pride, a prominent citizen and representative farmer residing four and a half miles west of Boise, on the Boise Bench, near Spaulding Station, came to Idaho from the state of Maine in 1889 and has since been a resident of Boise or of Ada county. He has therefore lived in Idaho for thirty years and has ever been a warm supporter of its best interests. He was born at Westbrook, Maine, December 27, 1870, being the youngest son and fourth child in the family of Allen and Emily (Winslow) Pride. The father died when his son Allen was but four years of age, while the mother survived until 1892. After the death of his father Allen W. Pride was adopted by his uncle, Edmond B. Pride, of North Windham, Maine, who was the father of the late David Porter Baker Pride, formerly a well known lawyer and republican leader of Boise, who passed away March 21, 1894, at the age of thirty-nine years, having been born at North Windham, Cumberland county, Maine, in 1854. David P. B. Pride was reared in Maine and studied law under Eugene Hale. In 1882 he was sent to Idaho territory by President Arthur to take a place in the government land office at Boise, where he remained until his death in 1894, serving as attorney general of Idaho. He was a prominent representative of the Knights of Pythias and served the order as grand chancellor of the state.

Allen W. Pride continued to live at the home of his uncle at North Windham, Maine, between the ages of four and eighteen years. This uncle had been a sea captain in his younger years but had abandoned the sea and resided upon a truck farm in the suburbs of Windham. Upon this farm Allen W. Pride worked during the summer months until he reached the age of eighteen, when in May, 1889, he left New England and made his way across the country to Boise, Idaho, at the request of his cousin, David P. B. Pride, who had already been sent to this state and had secured a position for his cousin as a melter in the United States assay office at Boise. Allen W. Pride continued to occupy that position until the fall of 1893, or for a period of four and a half years, when he left the office to be succeeded by a democrat under the Cleveland administration.

On the 27th of February, 1895, Mr. Pride was married in Boise to Miss Marcella Spaulding, the only daughter of Almon W. and Mary Elizabeth Spaulding, who now reside at Spaulding Station, west of Boise, which place was named in honor of the family. The Spaulding farm adjoins the Pride farm on the north. Almon W. Spaulding and his wife came to Ada county in 1890 and in 1892 purchased the present home farm, to which they removed in 1896. Prior to that time they had lived in Boise, where Dr.

Mary Elizabeth Spaulding had become an active and prominent physician. Before the removal to Idaho she had practiced for a time in Los Angeles, California, and for many years prior to her removal to the Pacific coast had followed the profession in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Her daughter, Mrs. Allen W. Pride, was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, June 1, 1874. When thirteen years of age she left her native city with her parents, the family removing to Los Angeles, California, and in 1890 she came with them to Boise, then a young woman of sixteen years. She completed her education in the Boise high school, from which she was graduated in 1893—two years prior to her marriage. Mrs. Pride is one of Idaho's best known women, having been very prominent in club circles and in connection with the suffrage movement and in other ways for a quarter of a century. She has membership in the Columbian Club of Boise, of which she is the financial secretary. She was the first president of the Ada County Federated Women's Clubs, commonly known as the Burbank Federation. She has been very active for the past ten years in the suffrage movement in Idaho as well as in the State Federation of Women's Clubs and she has done much to further the great work carried on by these organizations.

Since 1896 Mr. and Mrs. Pride have resided largely upon ranches in Ada county west of Boise and in 1910 located upon their present fine ranch of forty acres, constituting part of the Almon W. Spaulding ranch. It is splendidly improved with excellent buildings, which they erected in 1910. The house is thoroughly modern in every respect, is supplied with hot and cold water on all three floors, with electric lights, telephone service and in fact with every modern convenience. Mr. and Mrs. Pride have two children. The son, Porter Spaulding, born October 27, 1897, was married October 1, 1917, to Mary L. Myers and they reside on a ranch at Meridian, Ada county. The younger child, Mary Elizabeth, was born July 6, 1902, and is now a young lady of eighteen years. She was graduated from the Boise high school in June, 1919, having made an excellent record and won many honors during her school days. She has also studied shorthand, typewriting and music and is planning to enter the University of California. The son, Porter Spaulding, is also a graduate of the Boise high school.

For recreation Mr. Pride turns to a social game of cards, to fishing, hunting and motoring. In politics he is a republican but has never been an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs and perform his public duties as a private citizen. He is not remiss in the duties of citizenship, however, for he gives his aid and support to all plans for the general good. Those who know him esteem him as a man of sterling worth, while his wife has for a quarter of a century been a recognized leader in social and club circles, especially along those lines leading to civic betterment and to the uplift of the individual.

MADISON C. SMITH.

Madison C. Smith, of Boise, numbered among the pioneers of the northwest, has passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. His career has been fraught with many hardships and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier but has also been brightened by the opportunities of a new country awaiting the developing hand of the progressive citizen. These opportunities Mr. Smith has fully utilized and in the course of years has won a fair measure of success.

He was born in the old town of Richmond, in Ray county, Missouri, March 15, 1839, a son of Daniel and Emily (Ringo) Smith, who were natives of Tennessee and Kentucky respectively. Of their four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom are yet living, Madison was the second in order of birth. He had reached the age of twelve years when in 1851 the family bade adieu to their old Missouri home and started over the Oregon trail for the Willamette valley. The trip entailed the usual difficulties and hardships while en route, but eventually the family established their home upon a ranch and began the development of the fields in preparation for a life of agricultural activity there. The father, however, fell a victim to Indian hostility in the Indian war of 1855 and 1856 and thus the children had to take up the burden of family affairs and responsibilities, Madison C. Smith being at that time a youth of seventeen years. Upon him devolved the care of his mother and the younger children of the family and he manfully met the responsibilities until his mother was again married.

Mr. Smith's identification with Boise dates from 1864, in which year he came to



MADISON C. SMITH

Idaho, traveling with a pack train. For some time he was in the employ of others and during the early years when every settlement in the northwest sold liquors, which were regarded as much a staple commodity as groceries, he engaged in the liquor business but after a few years retired from that field of business. He has lived to witness great changes in Boise and the state. The capital city was a little village at the time of his arrival, its population numbering only a few hundred. As the years have passed he has watched the replacement of the pioneer cabins with beautiful and substantial homes, while the surrounding country has been converted from a tract of sagebrush into highly cultivated fields and orchards. Something of the development is indicated in the fact that land which was regarded as almost worthless at the time of his arrival now sells for fifteen hundred dollars or more per acre. Mr. Smith has met with a fair measure of prosperity through the conduct of business affairs and wise investments and is pleasantly situated in life. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party but he has never been an office seeker, preferring that his public service should be done as a private citizen. He has, however, always been an interested witness of the leading events of the times—those which have left their impress upon the history of city and state. He knows every phase of pioneer hardship and of modern-day comfort and prosperity and he remains one of the valued and honored pioneer settlers of the city in which for fifty-five years he has made his home.

JOSEPH C. PIXTON, Jr.

One of the attractive commercial interests of Burley is the Pixton Confectionery Store, owned and conducted by him whose name introduces this review. Joseph C. Pixton, Jr., was born in Taylorsville, Utah, May 7, 1890, and is a son of Joseph C. and Emma E. (Ashby) Pixton. He left Utah when thirteen years of age in company with his parents, who settled near La Grande, Oregon, in the town of Cove, where the father engaged in farming and fruit raising.

Joseph C. Pixton, Jr., supplemented his early education by attending the Eastern Oregon State Normal School at Weston, Oregon. He afterward became a student in the Brigham Young University at Logan, Utah, and in 1912 he removed to Burley, where on the 19th of March he established a confectionery business north of his present location. On the 15th of September, 1914, he removed to another building and on the 10th of July, 1919, he began to excavate for a new building, which is twenty-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet. This was completed and occupied on the 1st of November, 1919, and he has a very pleasing and beautiful confectionery store, well appointed in every particular. The line of sweets which he carries is most attractive and brings to him a ready sale. He also operates a farm of forty acres and has a homestead property in addition. He is likewise one of the directors of the Burley National Bank.

In 1912 Mr. Pixton was married to Miss Julia Deane Wardell a native of Parowan, Utah, and a daughter of Enoch and Harriet Wardell. The three children of this marriage are Dick, Barbara and Harriet. In 1914 Mr. Pixton erected a beautiful modern home on Oakley avenue, Burley, where his family is most comfortably situated. In politics he is a democrat, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, for he prefers to concentrate his efforts upon his business interests, which have gradually developed in scope and importance until he is now numbered among the leading representatives of commercial activity in Burley.

ORSON P. BATES.

Orson P. Bates, who is engaged in general farming and stock raising in Cassia county, not far from Oakley, was born at Tooele, Utah, June 7, 1857, his parents being Orson P. and Ann E. (Brower) Bates the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Vermont. It was in the year 1852 that the father traveled westward across the plains with an ox team and wagon and took up his abode in Tooele county, Utah, where he homesteaded a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres. He built thereon a log house with a dirt roof and in that primitive dwelling began life in the west. As the years passed he improved and developed three hundred and twenty acres of

excellent land, converting it into arable fields which annually produced good crops. He added new buildings from time to time and at his death was occupying an attractive and commodious home of nine rooms, supplied with all modern conveniences and comforts. He passed away in 1899, at the age of sixty-three years, dying in the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His political support was given to the republican party. He had been married at Salt Lake City after coming to the west.

Orson P. Bates spent his boyhood days at Tooele, Utah, with his father upon the home farm and there engaged in raising cattle and developing the fields. He was married in Utah, in 1878, to Miss Emily V. Tuttle, a native of Utah and a daughter of Norton R. and Helen E. (Utley) Tuttle. Mr. and Mrs. Bates became the parents of thirteen children: Bertha E., Emily V., Gertrude M., Clara, O. Parley, Glen T., Sarah B., Leo, Ada R., Alice M., Valera, Norton T. and Hector G.

It was in the year 1881 that Mr. Bates removed from Utah to Idaho, settling at Marion, near Oakley. He took up a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and built thereon a log house, getting out all of the timbers from the woods. He also did the work of constructing the little primitive dwelling in which he started life in Idaho. In 1892 he removed to his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres and has since erected thereon new buildings until he now has an attractive and substantial home and good barns and outbuildings, furnishing splendid shelter for grain and stock. He has planted trees upon his place, has fenced his farm, has secured the latest improved machinery and in fact has all of the facilities and equipments of a model farm property of the twentieth century, all of which is indicative of his progressive spirit. He has carefully handled his place and conducted its development until now it is returning to him a most gratifying annual income.

Mr. Bates is identified with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His political support is given to the republican party, and while he has never sought or desired political office, he is serving as a school trustee and is interested in all that has to do with the educational progress of the community. Indolence and idleness have no part in his make-up. He has led a most active and useful life and his energy has been the basis upon which his prosperity has been built.

WILLIAM G. MESSERSMITH.

William G. Messersmith is prominently connected with live stock interests in Ada county, now confining his attention exclusively to the breeding of pure bred Holstein cattle, Hampshire sheep and Poland China hogs. He was formerly a well known figure in real estate and insurance circles in Boise but disposed of his interests along that line on the 1st of January, 1919, to concentrate his efforts upon his live stock business.

Mr. Messersmith is a native of Germany, where he was born June 27, 1865, a son of Frederick W. and Barbara (Rummell) Messersmith, also natives of Germany, in which country they spent their entire lives. The father passed away in July, 1906, at the age of seventy-six, and the mother died in 1900, when she was eighty years of age. They were the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this review was the eldest.

William G. Messersmith resided in his native land until he reached the age of sixteen years, when in 1881 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, having in the meantime pursued his education in the public schools of Germany. Landing on American shores, he made his way to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he obtained employment in a glass factory, in which he continued until 1886. In that year he removed to the west, locating in Wyoming, where he established an insurance agency, representing the United States Life Insurance Company as state agent. After a time he was transferred to Idaho, where for two years he continued to serve as state agent and then resigned to establish a local real estate and insurance business, in which he was engaged continuously from 1900 until 1919. He also conducted a loan department and the various branches of his business proved very profitable. He bought and sold real estate, operating in this field for twenty-one years and enjoying a large clientage which he won through enterprising methods and well known reliability in business affairs. Disposing of his real estate and insurance business on the 1st of January, 1919, he has through the intervening period concentrated his efforts and attention upon live stock as a breeder of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, Hampshire sheep and Poland China hogs and his business in this connection is steadily and profitably growing. He is

the owner of a number of farms in Ada county and in connection with his other business interests Mr. Messersmith is president of the Ada County Dairy Company.

In 1887 Mr. Messersmith was united in marriage to Miss Cecelia Bandholz, of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all of the offices, and with the Woodmen of the World. He likewise has membership in the Boise Chamber of Commerce and his religious faith is that of the Christian Science church. Long residence in Boise has made him widely known, while the sterling traits of his character have gained him favorable regard.

EDWIN GARLAND HURT.

Edwin Garland Hurt, a resident of Boise since 1891, is now giving his attention to the management of ranching interests but came to the city as local manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was born at Barry, Pike county, Illinois, June 12, 1866, and for twenty years was connected with railroad interests before removing to the west, acting as telegraph operator, as train dispatcher and station agent for various railroads and in many states of the Union. He took up the study of telegraphy when a mere lad at Barry, Illinois, and was a telegraph operator from 1878 until 1893. He made steady advancement in this connection and at length was sent to Boise as local manager for the Western Union, which position he continued to fill for two years, but in the meantime he recognized the opportunity for judicious and profitable investment in ranching interests and has since managed his ranch properties in Ada county. He displays sound judgment and keen sagacity in his control thereof and his enterprise and business capability have brought to him a well deserved success.

On the 11th of October, 1895, Mr. Hurt was united in marriage to Miss Ada Anna Lemp, a daughter of John and Catherine Lemp, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. The marriage was celebrated on Mrs. Hurt's twenty-first birthday and they now reside at No. 1805 Harrison boulevard, where they have an attractive home which is the abode of warm-hearted hospitality, its good cheer being greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mrs. Hurt was born in Boise, where since 1891 Mr. Hurt has made his home, covering a period of more than twenty-eight years. He is therefore largely acquainted with the history of the city and has witnessed much of its growth and development. In all matters of business he has manifested a progressive spirit and at all times he has been a champion of all measures and movements which have looked to the development and upbuilding of the city and state.

WILLIAM HARRISON BLUNT.

William Harrison Blunt has since 1914 been a resident of Caldwell, where he is manager of a branch of the Hazelwood Creamery. He was born in Fayette county, Iowa, October 19, 1865, and is a son of Harrison and Arrie (Butler) Blunt. The father is a native of Wisconsin but is now living in Caldwell, Idaho, at an advanced age, having passed the ninetieth milestone on life's journey March 31, 1919. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Butler, of West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, where he settled on a homestead in 1841. Her death occurred in 1878.

In his youthful days William Harrison Blunt was a pupil in the schools of Fayette county, Iowa, pursuing his studies to the age of eighteen years, when he entered the creamery business at Maynard, Iowa, where was established one of the first creameries in the state. After remaining there for two years he went to Fairbank, Iowa, where he spent five years as an employe of the Fairbank Cooperative Creamery. He was next employed for four years at Terril, Iowa, by the Cooperative Creamery and in 1902 went to Thief River Falls, Minnesota, where he resided for four years, being employed in a creamery there. The year 1906 witnessed his removal to the coast. He made his way to Spokane, Washington, where he became field superintendent for the Hazelwood Creamery, there located, his work covering Oregon, eastern Washington and all of Idaho. In 1914 he removed to Caldwell, Idaho, as the manager of the branch here, although still maintaining his home in Spokane. In normal times he employs seven people at this branch and the trade

extends throughout the Boise valley, most of the product being shipped to Washington. This branch expends more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year for cream and is one of the most important and profitable business enterprises of the district, furnishing a market for the dairymen in this region. The headquarters of the business at Spokane was one of the pioneer enterprises of the kind in the northwest, having been established in 1889. The Caldwell branch manufactures butter, cheese and ice cream, and of the last named product about ten thousand gallons are yearly made for local consumption.

In 1888 Mr. Blunt was married to Miss Florence Potts, of Oelwein, Iowa, and they have three children: Floyd H., who is married and is a bookkeeper for C. S. Idleman, proprietor of the Ford Garage at Caldwell; Harold U., who is married and is associated with his father in the creamery; and Florence K., who is assistant bookkeeper for her father. One son died in December, 1915.

Mr. Blunt is a charter member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Lodge No. 294 at Oelwein, Iowa, with which he has been identified for thirty-two years. He also has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America at Spokane, Washington, while his wife is connected with its ladies' auxiliary—the Royal Neighbors. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, to the teachings of which he loyally adheres, so that his entire course has been that of an honorable, upright man, commanding for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated. His success is attributable in no small measure to the fact that he has never dissipated his energies over a broad field but has concentrated his attention upon the line which he took up in early manhood.

MARTIN JENSEN.

Martin Jensen, a capable business man of Caldwell, who was the organizer and promoter of the Caldwell Ice & Cold Storage Company and who in former years was closely associated with sheep and cattle raising interests in Idaho, was born at Lolland, Denmark, September 29, 1863. He acquired his education in the schools of his native land and when a youth of seventeen purchased second class passage to America on a steamer, resolved to try his fortune in the new world. He paid his own way with money that he had earned and made Wisconsin his destination. This was his first sea voyage and the trip took about ten days from Glasgow to New York. He landed in June, 1881, and made his way to Wisconsin, where he worked for a year and a half on a farm. He then went into the lumber mills at Wausau, Wisconsin, where he was employed for two and a half years, and later he journeyed across the continent to Walla Walla, Washington, where for four years he devoted his time to herding sheep.

In 1889 Mr. Jensen came to Caldwell, Idaho, and entered the employ of Billy Isaac as a herder, Mr. Isaac being at the time one of the largest sheep owners in the state. Mr. Jensen continued with Mr. Isaac for three years, and in the meantime began buying sheep, which he ran with those of his employer. When he severed his connection with Mr. Isaac he was the possessor of about twenty-two hundred head of sheep and for twelve years thereafter he concentrated his efforts and energies upon the care and development of his flocks. He then sold his sheep, which at that time numbered about twelve thousand head, and then turned his attention to the raising of cattle on his ranch on the Lower Sucker creek. He was thus active as a stock raiser until 1913, when he disposed of his ranching and cattle interests and turned his attention to his present business at Caldwell under the name of the Caldwell Ice & Storage Company, handling ice, cold storage and poultry. He has one of the best built and equipped plants in the state with a capacity of about fifteen tons of ice per day and handles also a large amount of poultry and cold storage products. He gives employment to six people and operates three trucks in the conduct of the business, which has steadily grown and is now a profitable source of income. Mr. Jensen has also become a director and stockholder in the Western National Bank, with which he has been associated since its inception. He likewise owns some of the best improved business property in Caldwell, from which he derives a handsome annual rental.

In 1899 Mr. Jensen was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Orr, a daughter of John Orr, a pioneer of Idaho, who came to this state when the Indians were so hostile that he was compelled to move his family from his farm to the town of Middleton, which at that time was but a small village. Mrs. Jensen was born at Rock Creek,



MARTIN JENSEN



MRS. MATTIE JENSEN

near Boise, and her parents are now deceased, as are the parents of Mr. Jensen. To Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have been born three children. Ernest J., eighteen years of age, volunteered for army service and was in the trenches on the western front from March 1 until August 1, 1918. He joined the colors as a private but was soon advanced to corporal. While on duty he was gassed and seriously wounded but stood the test like a veteran—another proof of the marked heroism and courage of the American forces, who turned the tide of battle and brought victory to the allied arms. Jerry L., sixteen years of age, is attending school in Caldwell, and Marie Elizabeth is a pupil in a convent at Boise.

Mr. Jensen is today a most substantial American citizen. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization he has made steady progress, being now one of the prosperous and leading business men of his adopted city.

H. M. WEST.

H. M. West, an apiarist, who has done much to advance bee culture and honey production in Idaho, making this one of the important industries of the state, was born in Perry, Lake county, Ohio, May 2, 1885. When eighteen years of age he went to Kingsville, Ohio, there completing his education by graduation from the high school. When his textbooks were put aside he concentrated his efforts and attention upon work on his father's farm until the spring of 1908, when he removed west, becoming a resident of Parma, Idaho. He is now in partnership with H. E. Crowther, of Ohio, who came to this section of the country in 1906 to enter the employ of E. A. Atwater, of Meridian, Idaho. It was Mr. Crowther's report concerning the bee industry that caused Mr. West to remove to this state. Here he took charge of the interests of the firm while Mr. Crowther returned to the east to continue in the raising of bees in Ohio. The partners in Idaho have about twelve hundred colonies of bees, producing about sixty pounds of honey to the hive. Their bees are mostly located in the Boise valley and their honey is sold to the Bee Keepers' Association.

In 1913 Mr. West was married to Miss Mabel Parker, of Michigan, and they have three children: Evelyn E.; David E., who is two and a half years of age, and Hugh Clinton, who is a year old. Mr. and Mrs. West are widely and favorably known in Parma and the hospitality of their home is greatly enjoyed by the many friends whom they have won since their removal to Idaho. Mr. West is regarded as a very energetic and enterprising young business man. He has closely studied everything that has to do with bee culture and the production of honey and conducts his business along most scientific lines, productive of substantial results, the honey now commanding a good price on the market, so that the income derived therefrom is very gratifying.

ARNOLD MICKELS

Five miles east of Nampa, in the High Line district of Ada county, Arnold Mickels owned and operated a fine farm for several years. It comprised one hundred and one and a half acres of fine land, but on the 17th of October, 1919, he sold that place and removed to a twenty acre tract about five miles from Boise, where he is now living retired from active business. Diligence and enterprise characterized his farming activities and have made him one of the prosperous residents of his district.

Mr. Mickels was born in Wisconsin, between De Pere and Green Bay, June 4, 1862, and there pursued his education in the public schools to the age of fifteen years, when he began earning his living by working in the lumber camps of Menominee, Michigan, there remaining for between five and six years. He afterward went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and during the winter months was employed in the lumber camps, while in the summer seasons through the succeeding six years he worked in the harvest fields of North and South Dakota. On the expiration of that period he became a resident of Missoula, Montana, where he entered the employ of the Bonner Lumber Company on the Blackfoot river. He was with that company for twelve years and then became connected with the Elargie estate, consisting largely of lumber and mining interests. The lumber

business was suffering from lack of efficient management when Mr. Mickels took charge and he brought the business up to a prosperous condition.

It was in 1899 that Idaho gained Arnold Mickels as a citizen. He took up his abode at Star, where he engaged in the dairy business for about one year and then sold his interests there, settling about a half mile north of what later became his home in the High Line district, where he resided for seven and a half years. Disposing of that property, he then went to Long Valley, where he engaged in stock raising, in dairying and in the raising of timothy seed for a period of more than nine years. He owned seven hundred acres of land there, which ultimately he sold and removed to a farm of one hundred and one and a half acres about five miles east of Nampa, in the High Line district. Here he raised wheat and alfalfa and had a thirty-acre blue grass pasture. He milked sixteen cows and had about thirty head of milk stock.

In 1895 Mr. Mickels was married to Miss Clara Belle Chamberlain, of Idaho, who lived in the Jordan valley when it was a part of Oregon. They have five children: Henry F., twenty-two years of age, and Frank A., sixteen years of age, who are farming with their father; Elizabeth Mary, in school; and Roger Edward and Arnold D., who are not yet of school age. Mr. Mickels and his wife are widely and favorably known in the district in which they reside. He is a staunch republican and represented Boise county in the house of representatives during the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Idaho legislature. He was the father of the bill to divide Valley county but it was vetoed by the government at that time and not passed until four years later by Governor Alexander. Throughout his entire business career he was actuated by an enterprising spirit that has prompted him to accomplish whatever he has undertaken. Obstacles and difficulties in his path have seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort on his part, and his undaunted energy has carried him to a creditable place in the ranks of representative farmers of Ada county.

ABRAHAM MINTZER.

Abraham Mintzer is one of those citizens who have come to this country from Europe in order to avail themselves of better opportunities and here he has found the fortune which he sought, or at least the chance upon which to build that fortune. Largely through his enterprise is due the financial success which already has accompanied his efforts. A native of Zborof, Austria, he was born in August, 1888, and attended the local schools in the acquirement of an education. Subsequently he assisted his father with the farm work, later also being to some extent engaged in merchandising.

Mr. Mintzer so continued until 1906, or until his eighteenth birthday, when he decided to seek his fortune in America. He was largely induced to take this step because a brother had preceded him by three years and had established himself in the cigar and tobacco business in New York. He joined this brother and for one year continued along that line, when he entered the manufacturing business, selling condiments to the trade for two years. Disposing of his stock, he then worked for the Heinz Company for a short time, after which he removed west in order to avail himself of the greater opportunities offered in a newer country. He took up agricultural pursuits near Fort Worth, Texas, but sustaining an injury to his back, was forced to give up that occupation and for a short time was engaged in the locksmith's business.

Upon his removal in San Francisco, Mr. Mintzer entered the cleaning and pressing business and so continued for one year, after which he removed to Chehalis, Washington, and started a hide and junk business, but after one year came to Nampa and founded his present business, trading in furs, hides and junk, under the name of the Nampa Hide & Junk House. In 1918 Mr. Mintzer also entered the tire manufacturing business. He makes new tires from waste stock and these tires are sold under the name of the Mintzer tires. He uses two old automobile tires, sewing and vulcanizing them together, the product being a sound, good tire. He soon expects to install another vulcanizer and will then be able to turn out twenty tires a day. The importance of his business is evident from the fact that he was the first to ship in carload lots from Nampa both hides and junk and he has shipped as high as twenty-five carloads of scrap iron in one month, the average, however, being about ten per month. Mr. Mintzer now employs about ten people. His really extraordinary business ability has already made him one of the well-to-do merchants of his town. In 1918 he bought seventy-five acres of sage

brush land near Collopy and has it seeded to wheat and alfalfa, besides having thereon sheep and cattle. Upon this property he has built a good substantial house.

Mr. Mintzer brought his two sisters to this country: Esther, who is now the wife of Harry Prisant, by whom she has four children, Minnie, Sophie, Anna and Philip; and Sophie, the wife of Sam Krantz, by whom she has a daughter, Lilly.

Mr. Mintzer takes the greatest interest in the growth and development of his town and district, to which he has contributed by his activities. He is a naturalized American citizen and how thoroughly American he has become is evident from the fact that he offered his services to the government in the late war. There is great credit due him for what he has achieved as he has created a prosperous business out of practically nothing.

JAMES L. BAKER.

James L. Baker, whose name is synonymous with the development of the live stock industry in Idaho and who makes his home in Caldwell, is today the owner of the only herd of Black Aberdeen Angus cattle in Canyon county. Since 1891 he has been continuously connected with live stock interests at Caldwell, where he has resided from pioneer times. He was born in Harrison county, Missouri, November 2, 1875, and there acquired his early education. He came to Idaho when it was yet a territory and for about a year resided at Mountain Home, after which he returned to Missouri. A year later, however, he again came to this state and took up his abode at Caldwell, where he has since remained, being numbered among its pioneer settlers and progressive business men. He has devoted his entire attention to ranching and the raising of live stock and in 1891 shipped from Caldwell the first carload of hogs ever sent from the town. In the course of his active business career here he has shipped stock enough to fill a train of cars over a hundred miles in length and his shipments go to all stock distributing points in the United States. His firm made the largest shipment of live stock ever sent into Idaho, being shipped from Arizona and comprising one hundred and fifty-six carloads, containing more than four thousand head of cattle. In an earlier day Mr. Baker was engaged in raising range cattle but now confines his stock upon his own ranch, which is located two and a half miles from Caldwell, and on this he is extensively and profitably engaged in raising hogs, cattle and sheep, being the owner of the only herd of Black Aberdeen Angus cattle in Canyon county. These are considered the best beef cattle in the world and one of this herd was recently sold at auction for two dollars and a half per pound, the total sale amounting to thirty-three hundred and fifty dollars. These were shipped to France for the Christmas dinner of President Wilson and his peace delegates. Ten years ago Mr. Baker sold his herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle but repurchased them in the year 1918. They average about twelve hundred pounds in weight—a herd of which he has every reason to be proud.

Mr. Baker married Miss Lilly H. Goodwin, of Ridgeway, Missouri, and they have become the parents of two daughters, Marie L. and Pauline, both teachers in the schools of Caldwell. The family is prominent socially, while Mr. Baker's position in live stock circles is one of leadership. He deserves much credit not only for the success he has attained but also for the fact that he has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in this section, his own example stimulating the ambition and efforts of others.

HENRY DALRYMPLE.

Henry Dalrymple, a ranchman who has been a resident of Ada county since 1889, at which time he removed to Idaho territory from Cloud county, Kansas, was born in the latter district on the 13th of October, 1870. He is a son of Henry Hamilton Dalrymple, a veteran of the Civil war, who served in the Union army. He was born in the state of Illinois, while the mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Connors, was likewise a native of that state. The father was of Scotch descent and passed away when his son Henry was but nine years of age, he being thus left an orphan, for his mother had died two years before. Following the death of his first wife Henry H. Dalrymple had married again but lived only a year after his second marriage. He

passed away, leaving a widow and an infant son, Ervin Dalrymple, now a resident of Cloud county, Kansas. By his first marriage there were four sons and three daughters and with the exception of Henry Dalrymple of this review all are living in Kansas and are prosperous farming people of that state.

When nineteen years of age Henry Dalrymple left Kansas and came to Idaho, where he worked for seven years for William Bubb on the same farm where his widow, Mrs. Amelia Eisley, now resides. This is located a mile or more east of South Boise. Later Mr. Dalrymple worked for David Gekeler for two years and for a time was engaged in carpenter work in Boise, while subsequently he spent seven years as a ditch rider on the Ridenbaugh ditch. For the past twenty years he has been farming on his own account. For several years he cultivated rented land but in 1917 purchased the Gus Carlson farm, situated ten miles west of Boise, an excellent tract of fifty acres, well improved. He paid one hundred and eighty dollars per acre for this property but holds it at a much higher figure today owing to the substantial advance in real estate in this section.

On the 31st of August, 1905, Mr. Dalrymple was united in marriage in Boise to Miss Edith Knox, a daughter of the late George D. and Amanda Knox, the latter now living. Mrs. Dalrymple was born in Mitchell county, Kansas, April 19, 1877, and came to Idaho with her parents when a maiden of twelve years. To Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple have been born three children. Ray Dawson, who was born October 21, 1906, died of an operation for appendicitis on the 19th of April, 1919. The others are: Dorothy Edith, born March 9, 1908; and Henry E., born September 9, 1912.

Mr. Dalrymple is identified with the Woodmen of the World and at one time was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows but is not a member at present. In politics he is a republican but is apt to vote independently of party ties, supporting at local elections the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office. He has never sought nor desired political preferment, as he has given his attention rather to his farming interests, in which he has won substantial success. He has made a specialty of the production of alfalfa and keeps dairy cows and hogs. His ranch interests are well managed and success in substantial measure is rewarding his labors.

CHARLES M. MILLINER.

Charles M. Milliner, conducting a profitable business under the name of the Milliner Transfer Company, was born near Peoa, Summit county, Utah, December 18, 1877, and is a son of George and Sarah A. (Cossey) Milliner, the former a native of England and the latter of Wales. The father came from his native country to the new world in 1852, making his way at once to Utah, and he is now living on a farm a short distance from Caldwell at the age of sixty-nine. The mother came to the United States when eleven years old and she also survives.

At the graded schools of his native town Charles M. Milliner pursued his education to the age of twenty years. He remained with his father upon the home farm until 1901 and then accompanied him on the removal to Idaho and farmed with him on a ranch located a mile and a quarter from Caldwell. On the 6th of January, 1902, however, he and his father removed to the old McIntyre place, comprising three hundred and twenty acres of land about four miles east of Caldwell, on the Boise river. There Charles M. Milliner devoted his attention to farming for another five years, at the end of which time he was married and removed to Caldwell, where for three years he was variously employed. He then purchased an interest in the Martin Wing Transfer Company and conducted the business for six years under the name of the Milliner Transfer Company. In 1916 he bought out the Westcott Transfer Company, merging it with the Milliner Transfer Company. It was Mr. Milliner who introduced the use of trucks in connection with the transfer business, for when he first became connected with the business there was in use in Caldwell but one small truck. He is now accorded a very extensive patronage, necessitating the use of a number of trucks and the employment of a considerable force of men. He is the agent for the Continental Oil Company and employs one team for exclusive use in oil delivery in the city. He is also distributor for the following Boise companies: the Davidson Wholesale Company, the Falk Wholesale Company and the firm of Oakes & Company, all of which ship goods to this point which he redistributes and ships to the respective destinations. He has handled more sugar for these firms, reshipping to their branch houses and patrons, than



CHARLES M. MILLINER



any other transfer company of the state and has handled as high as thirty carloads of miscellaneous goods in a year. He is also agent for the Lion Coal Company of Ogden, Utah, and he handles large shipments of wool, amounting in 1918 to many carloads.

It was on the 24th of December, 1906, that Mr. Milliner was united in marriage to Miss Cora E. Wells, who was born in Missouri but was reared in Kansas, and they have two sons: Charles Ernest, eleven years of age; and George A., a lad of nine. From early manhood Mr. Milliner has been identified with the business interests and development of Canyon county and in his present connection has built up a business of extensive proportions, resulting from his close application, his undaunted enterprise and his progressive methods. His patrons know that he is to be depended upon at all times, for he is thoroughly systematic and reliable and these qualities have brought him a very large and gratifying business.

WILLIAM L. EAMES.

William L. Eames, a stockman residing at Almo, Cassia county, was born at Plain City, Utah, March 21, 1866, and is a son of Henry and Emma (Beecroft) Eames. He remained at the place of his nativity to the age of eighteen years and then with his brother Henry came to Almo, Idaho. Here Henry Eames took up a farm and William L. assisted his brother in the development and improvement of the property. On attaining his majority he, too, secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres and the first building which he erected thereon was a little log house. He at once started to improve the ranch and concentrated his efforts upon its cultivation until 1894, when he joined his brother Henry in the conduct of a merchandise business at Almo. Later he took up the live stock business, in which he is now engaged, making a specialty of Hereford cattle, his herd now numbering two hundred head. He also has two hundred and fifty acres of fine ranch land and in 1901 he erected his present attractive and commodious brick residence. His ranch is improved with all modern equipments and indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods. In the fall of 1912 he took his family to Raymond, Alberta, Canada, and there resided for two years, after which he returned to Idaho.

On the 22d of September, 1896, Mr. Eames was married to Miss Georgiana R. King, a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, and a daughter of Thomas O. and Dorcas (Debenham) King. They have two children, Ottella and Bertha, both of whom are attending the State Normal School at Albion. It is the desire of the parents to provide them with the best possible educational opportunities and thus qualify them for life's practical and responsible duties.

Mr. Eames has ever been keenly interested in the cause of education and has served on the school board for a number of years. He belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is serving on the committee to build a church and amusement hall at Almo. In politics he is a republican and was elected secretary of the first Republican Club of Almo. His aid and influence are always on the side of progress and advancement and he stands loyally in support of all those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

HON. HYRUM SEVERSON.

Hon. Hyrum Severson, a farmer and merchant miller of Jefferson county, was born in the Salt Lake valley of Utah, July 2, 1869, a son of Halvor and Matia (Evans) Severson, who were born, reared and married in Norway. They crossed the Atlantic as converts to the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1866 to become residents of the Salt Lake valley of Utah, where their remaining days were passed, the mother's death occurring there in 1896, while the father departed this life about 1902. Their family numbered ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom seven are yet living.

Hyrum Severson was reared upon his father's farm in the Salt Lake valley, ten miles from Salt Lake City, the father having taken up a homestead in Salt Lake county when he first came to the United States in 1866. Upon the father's death in 1902, his son Hyrum purchased the greater part of the old home property. He first came to Idaho

in 1897 and here he turned his attention to the live stock business as a partner of P. G. Johnston, of Blackfoot, Idaho, under the firm name of Johnston, Severson & Company. That business relation was continued for more than twenty years and they largely devoted their time and energies to the sheep industry. They prospered as the years passed on and were among the large wool producers of the state, sometimes owning many thousands of head of sheep. Mr. Severson did not move his family to Idaho until about fifteen years ago. In the meantime he sold his Utah farm and purchased land in Jefferson county, near Rigby. He now has two hundred and fifty acres, constituting a splendid farm property equipped with all modern conveniences and improved with fine buildings. Since 1908 he has also been one of the principal owners of the Gem State Roller Mills at Ucon, Idaho, two and a half miles from his home ranch, and since 1910 he has been the president and manager of the milling company. His business affairs are carefully and wisely conducted and success is attending his efforts in substantial manner.

On the 19th of October, 1898, Mr. Severson was united in marriage to Miss Annie Olander, who was also born in the Salt Lake valley of Utah and is a representative of a family that has long been connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They now have six children, one son and five daughters, namely: Elva, Raymond, Ethel, Alice, Lanorma and Geneva. All are still under the parental roof.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mr. Severson thus adhering to the belief of his parents, and he is now serving as a bishop of Garfield ward in his county, a position which he has occupied for eleven years. His study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give his support to the republican party and he is a recognized leader among its prominent representatives in the state. He served for two years as a member of the republican state central committee and his opinions have always carried weight in party councils. In 1918 he was elected to the lower house of the Idaho legislature and is giving his support to much constructive legislation, while of four of the principal committees he is a member.

J. H. McLAUGHLIN, D. V. S.

Dr. J. H. McLaughlin, of Caldwell, is the owner of valuable farm property near the city and since 1917 has been devoting his time to the raising of registered Holstein cattle. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1866, and when twelve years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Lincoln, Nebraska. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary McDermott, is a native of Ireland and is now living in Lincoln at the advanced age of eighty years, but the father has passed away.

Dr. McLaughlin attended the public schools of Lincoln, pursuing a high school course to the age of nineteen years. He afterward became a student in the St. Joseph Veterinary School at St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Long valley, Idaho, where he remained for seven years. He then removed to Caldwell, where he has practiced for the past twelve years, eighty per cent of his work being with cattle. He is extremely successful in his professional work, being regarded as one of the leading veterinary surgeons of this section of the state. He has also been engaged in the dairy business on an extensive scale, having a large dairy about two miles from Caldwell, where he kept forty head of Jersey cows. In 1917, however, he discontinued the dairy business in order that he might devote his time to registered Holstein cattle and thus provide an interesting occupation for his growing son. He also owns a fine farm of two hundred acres, his original home, from which he now derives an excellent annual rental. His residence on South Kimball avenue in Caldwell is a modern home which would be a credit to any city. It is situated opposite the home of Henry Dorman, manager of the Caldwell Cattle Company, in the finest residence district of the town, and altogether Dr. McLaughlin pays taxes on thirty-three acres of city property.

In 1897 Dr. McLaughlin was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Dailey, a daughter of James Dailey, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who for twenty-nine years was road-master with the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. They have become the parents of the following children: Hugh J., nineteen years of age, who while attending the Creighton University at Omaha, Nebraska, joined the army but on account of the

signing of the armistice was not sent overseas; James A., a high school pupil in Caldwell; Margaret, Victor V. and Mary, who are attending the graded schools in Caldwell; and Morris C., who is not yet of school age. Dr. McLaughlin has made for himself a creditable position in professional circles and in connection with the stock raising interests of his section of the state.

THOMAS MORAN.

Thomas Moran, a farmer living two miles south of Eagle, took up his abode upon his present place of forty-seven acres in 1902. Ten years before he had removed from Missouri to Idaho and has since lived in Ada county. His time and energies have always been devoted to agricultural interests, although he was for seven years superintendent of the Settlers ditch. He purchased his present ranch in 1900 at a low figure as compared to its present value, which is about three hundred dollars per acre. After owning the property for two years he took up his abode upon it, at which time it was a wild and undeveloped tract of land producing nothing but sagebrush. He has put everything upon it, including the buildings and the fences, the orchards, the shade trees and the shrubbery. In its broad and level fields fifty bushels of wheat are produced to the acre. Mr. Moran specializes in handling dairy cows and owns a fine herd of Jerseys, including both registered and graded stock.

Mr. Moran is numbered among the citizens that Missouri has furnished to Idaho, for his birth occurred in St. Clair county of the former state, November 26, 1866, his parents being William and Mary (Newell) Moran. The father died in Arkansas when the son Thomas was but thirteen years of age, and the mother is now living with him at the advanced age of seventy-three years.

Thomas Moran was reared in Missouri and throughout his entire life has devoted his attention to farm work. For twenty-eight years he has now lived in Ada county. He was married on the 23d of December, 1898, to Miss Ida Beasley, who was born in Canyon county, Idaho, October 21, 1879, and is a daughter of George and Sarah Elizabeth (Tribune) Beasley, her people being among the pioneer families of Canyon county. Her father was born in Indiana and her mother in Kentucky, and they came to the northwest about the time of the Civil war. Both have now passed away. Mrs. Moran has spent her entire life in Idaho and by her marriage became the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters: Ethel, the wife of Porter Biddle, of Ada county; Elmer; Mary; and Kenneth.

Mrs. Moran is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Moran gives his political endorsement to the republican party and has served as road overseer for one year and ditch superintendent for seven years. He is fond of hunting and fishing but has comparatively little leisure time. He has concentrated his efforts and attention upon the development of his farm and the improvement of his herd of Jerseys and owns some of the finest stock of this kind to be found in Idaho.

LEONIDAS J. NIELSEN.

Leonidas J. Nielsen, engaged in farming and wool growing in Bonneville county, his business interests having assumed extensive proportions, was born at Mantua, Boxelder county, Utah, March 18, 1883, a son of Lars P. C. and Sarah (Hansen) Nielsen. The mother died when her son was but ten years of age and the father now lives at Ammon, Idaho, near the home of his son Leonidas. Both the father and mother were Danes. The former was born in Denmark and crossed the ocean in 1867. He and his mother reached Salt Lake City, the only surviving two of a family of five, the father and two children having died of illness while en route and were buried at sea. Leonidas J. Nielsen had three full brothers, but one died at the age of four years, and two full sisters, all residents of Bonneville county.

Leonidas J. Nielsen was reared in Boxelder county, Utah, upon the sheep ranch owned and conducted by his father. He had a good education, including four years spent in the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah. In 1903 he came to Idaho and purchased a farm in Bonneville county, which he still owns. He at first acquired a tract of only forty acres, for he had no capital when he came to Idaho. As the years

have passed, however, he has prospered in his undertakings and has become one of the well-to-do citizens of Bonneville county. He has devoted his attention to farming and to the raising of sheep and beef cattle and he also owns and conducts a general store at Ammon. It is near this place that he has his two ranches, which he personally operates, and he likewise owns a third ranch in the same county. He has a thousand thoroughbred Cotswold sheep and is one of the prominent wool producers of his section of the state. He works persistently and energetically, overcoming all obstacles by determined effort and pushing steadily forward to the goal of prosperity.

When twenty years of age Mr. Nielsen was married at Ammon, Idaho, on the 23d of May, 1903, to Miss Eleanor Campbell, a native of Bloomington, Bear Lake county, Idaho, and they have become parents of eight children, of whom two, Leon and Eleanor, are deceased, one having died in infancy and the other at the age of two years, in December, 1918. Those living are Trueman, Beulah, Leota, Muriel, Vincent and Carma.

The religious faith of the Nielsen family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Mr. Nielsen was for eleven years ward clerk. In politics he has always been a republican, active in the work of the party, and recognition of his interest in political affairs and his devotion to the upbuilding of the community and state led to his selection to public office. For two years he was county commissioner of Bonneville and for eight years was chairman of the village board of Ammon. He likewise served as clerk of the school board for ten years and in 1918 was elected on the republican ticket to represent his county in the state legislature, where he has been made chairman of the irrigation committee and a member of the county lines and boundaries committee and of the railroad committee. He is likewise the treasurer of the Progressive Irrigation District of Idaho Falls and gives generous and continued aid to all measures and movements that have for their object the advancement and upbuilding of community and state.

JOHN A. BRIDGER.

John A. Bridger, a retired farmer living at Albion, Cassia county, has been identified with this section of the state since 1875 and has therefore witnessed practically its entire development and improvement. For a long period he was actively connected with its agricultural progress and through the careful conduct of his business affairs won a measure of success that now enables him to rest from further labor. He was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, October 24, 1847, a son of Josiah and Margaret (Sea) Bridger. He left Virginia with his parents when a small boy, the family removing to Cedar county, Iowa, and subsequently to Linn county, Kansas, where the father took up one hundred and sixty acres of wild land as a homestead claim. This he developed and improved and afterward returned to Iowa, where he again lived for two years.

When John A. Bridger left Iowa for a second time he went to Macon county, Missouri, and worked on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Subsequently he was in Kansas and on leaving the Sunflower state came to Idaho in 1875, settling on what is now the site of Albion, although there was no town here at the time. There was nothing to be seen but wild prairie and little indication of what the future had in store for the country. He took up a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and built thereon a log house, after which he began the work of improving and developing the property. He also engaged in freighting from this district for a number of years and for a long period continued in active agricultural work. Year after year his financial resources increased owing to his excellent business ability, close application and indefatigable energy. As he prospered he kept adding to his land until he became the owner of six hundred and eighty acres, which he still owns and which is now a highly improved property, returning to him a gratifying annual income. He continued the cultivation of the place until 1916, when he retired, taking up his abode at Albion, where he now makes his home.

In 1873 Mr. Bridger was married to Miss Anna Nicholson, a native of Scott county, Illinois, and a daughter of Alfred O. and Mary (Pierce) Nicholson. They have become parents of five children: A. T., John, Paul, Virgil and James.

In his political views Mr. Bridger has always been a democrat but has never sought or desired office, always preferring to give his attention to his business affairs.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN A. BRIDGER



He deserves mention among the honored pioneer settlers of Cassia county, for he arrived here at a time when the Indians were numerous in the district and he is today one of the oldest living settlers in this part of Idaho. He shared in all the hardships and privations incident to frontier life in order to gain a start upon the western frontier and he has lived to see the region transformed into a populous and prosperous district, the center of a rich agricultural and stock raising country.

C. P. JENSMA.

A native of Friesland, Holland, C. P. Jensma is a worthy representative of that sturdy stock of seafarers and merchants in this country. He was born June 13, 1877, and attended the common and high schools of Friesland. At the age of eighteen he took up dairying with his father, in which line the latter was successfully engaged. Two years later, at the age of twenty, C. P. Jensma came to the United States and made his way to Galveston, Texas, although at that time he did not expect to remain in this country, but to some extent intended to study it and its history. After he had become acquainted with a number of its institutions, interests and advantages, however, he concluded to remain. His next move took him to Chicago and from there he sought the far west, going to Spokane, Washington, where he became connected with the Walla Walla Creamery Company, at the same time taking a course in agriculture at the State College of Washington at Pullman.

The year 1907 witnessed Mr. Jensma's arrival in Nampa, Idaho. Here he found conditions that at once interested him because of his thorough experience in dairying and agriculture not only in this country but in the old world. The Cooperative Creamery, which had completely failed under its previous management, was revived under the name of the Jensma Creamery and it has become one of the most successful enterprises of Nampa and vicinity. A considerable amount of the product is shipped outside of the state, in fact is sold throughout the entire northwest in wholesale lots. The company ships annually about five hundred thousand pounds of butter, thousands of gallons of ice cream and many cars of produce, including poultry. They employ twenty-five people. Their supplies are purchased direct from the farmers and buying stations are maintained throughout the state. Their plant is located at the corner of Ninth and First South streets. The great success of this important enterprise is entirely due to the business initiative and long experience of Mr. Jensma, who found here a productive field for his talents.

Mr. Jensma was united in marriage to Emma Hannan, of Portland, Oregon, and to them has been born a daughter, Elizabeth. The family are highly esteemed in Nampa, where they have many friends. The father and mother of our subject, who ever remained residents of Friesland, Holland, have passed away.

Mr. Jensma has become a public-spirited and valuable American citizen. In his political affiliation he is a republican and he has taken an important part in party work although he has never sought nor desired office. There is great credit due him for what he has achieved as he has made his way in this country practically unassisted and now occupies an important position in Nampa as owner of one of the large and prosperous industrial enterprises of his district.

A. H. BLISS.

Since 1904 A. H. Bliss has made his home at New Plymouth, where he follows the occupation of farming, and he is regarded as one of the best informed men on the subject of irrigation in the state. He was born in Lake county, Illinois, August 28, 1849. His father, Ambrose Bliss, was a native of Vermont, as was his grandfather, whose progenitors came from England during the period of early colonization in the new world. The mother of A. H. Bliss bore the maiden name of Esther Varney and was likewise a native of Vermont, being of Scotch lineage, the surname of the family being originally McVarney. In the early '40s the parents of A. H. Bliss removed to Illinois, where the father followed farming until 1856 and then took his family to Grant county, Wisconsin, making the journey with horse teams and ox teams. In Wisconsin he purchased land for fifty cents an acre. There the family suffered many

privations and hardships due to a most severe winter and unavoidable exposure, and they lost nearly all of their stock owing to the intense cold of that first winter. This constituted a financial loss from which the father never fully recovered.

A. H. Bliss was largely reared in Wisconsin and shared with the family in all of the difficulties and privations of life on the frontier. The father went across the plains to California in 1849 and there followed mining with meager success for three years, but in 1853 returned to Illinois. He and his wife died upon the old homestead in Wisconsin. A. H. Bliss took up the occupation of farming, which he followed in Wisconsin, however, without any notable measure of success. In 1880 he married Miss Emma E. Hunter, a daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Fry) Hunter, who were pioneers of Fennimore Center, Wisconsin, to which state they went in 1852 from Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and there they both passed away. In 1888 Mr. Bliss, his wife and three children, journeyed westward to Cheyenne county, Nebraska, where he followed farming for three years. He then went to Colorado, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for thirteen years in the city of Eaton, and in 1904 he came with his family to Idaho. After a month's residence at Weiser they came to New Plymouth, where Mr. Bliss has since made his home and carried on truck farming. He has brought his land under a high state of cultivation and now has excellent town property, which annually yields to him a substantial income. He has closely studied the subject of irrigation from every possible standpoint, knows the value of the land when water can be added thereto and has done much to promote irrigation projects.

Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have become the parents of five children. Ora G., thirty-six years of age, is a printer by trade and resides at home. Floyd E., aged thirty-four, married Nell A. Henry, a native of Iowa, and they have two children, Leal and Jay, aged respectively seventeen and fourteen years. Raymond G., aged thirty-three, married Dorothy L. Merritt and they have three children, Leonard D., Delbert L. and an infant. Alma A. is the wife of B. H. Hull and has two children, Alice and Benita. Alice B. is the wife of Fred Barrett and has two children, Bessie and Hiram B.

Through the years of his residence in Payette county Mr. Bliss has become widely and favorably known as the result of his spirit of enterprise and progress, his thorough reliability in business and his determination to not only make the most of his opportunities in the acquirement of success but also to advance the best interests of the community at large.

E. P. GILBERT.

E. P. Gilbert is engaged in farming in the lower Boise valley, occupying a farm not far from the old homestead upon which he was born January 26, 1871. He is a son of Frank G. and Anna (Hargrave) Gilbert, the former a native of New York, while the latter was born in North Carolina. They were among the earliest of the pioneers of the Boise valley and during frontier days experienced much trouble with the Indians and many times were forced to take refuge in the old fort about six miles from their home. It was in 1858 that Frank G. Gilbert secured the old homestead as a claim and erected the first house built of lumber in the lower Boise, this being the birthplace of E. P. Gilbert. The father was for many years actively identified with farming but is now living retired and makes his home at Caldwell.

E. P. Gilbert acquired his education in the common schools and in a business college at Boise. He afterward took up the occupation of farming with his father and was thus engaged until his marriage in 1893. The following year he purchased his present farm property of one hundred and three acres, which at that time was raw land covered with sagebrush but which is now all under cultivation. He turned the first furrows upon the place and prepared it for the crops and is now extensively engaged in raising alfalfa. He also has twenty-four hundred head of sheep and as many lambs, together with fourteen head of cattle and fifteen head of horses and mules. He has his sheep upon the range in the summer but feeds them in the winter and through the lambing season. Each year he sells the lambs and keeps the ewes, which he sells every three years and every three years replenishes. He is thus conducting his farming and sheep raising interests along progressive and scientific lines productive of splendid results.

In 1893 Mr. Gilbert was married to Miss Anna Ronan, a daughter of Patrick Ronan, a farmer of Brantford, Canada. They have in their home today the piano which was

brought by Mrs. Gilbert from Canada. It was the first piano in the Boise valley and the inhabitants of an early day would come from miles around to see it and hear her play upon it. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have become parents of seven children, all born upon the home farm, as follows: Gladys, who is the wife of G. E. McWilliam, of Caldwell; Nina, at home; Martin, who is nine years of age; and Katherine, Edgar P., Nellie Ethel and Kenneth H., all of whom have passed away.

Mr. Gilbert belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership being in the lodge at Caldwell. For sixteen years he has been a member of the school board in his district and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. He is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of the region in which he lives and which he has seen converted from a wild and unproductive district into one of rich fertility, of well kept fields and orchards and of fine stock farms. Many conditions of frontier life have constituted a part of his own early experience and he rejoices in what has been accomplished as the work of progress and improvement has been carried steadily forward.

C. F. SMITH.

It is a matter deserving of comment and of credit when one attains to a position of leadership as has C. F. Smith, whose superiority in the production of potatoes in a state that is famous for its fine and remarkably large tubers has won for him the nickname of "Potato Smith." He is of a nature that could never be content with mediocrity and he would not be satisfied to produce anything inferior to the crops of his neighbors. Accordingly he has utilized the most approved modern methods in the development of his land, which was a tract of sagebrush when it came into his possession and is now an eighty acre farm of great productivity.

Mr. Smith was born in Batavia, Illinois, March 2, 1862. His father, Michael Smith, came from Germany to America in early youth, settling first in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, while subsequently he removed to Illinois and was employed in the steel mills of the latter state. He left Germany to escape the oppression of the military class. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Rosenberg, was also a native of that country and they were married before leaving for the new world. To them were born nine children: Maggie, deceased; Sophia; Frances; William, who died at the age of seven years; George, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Mary, who has passed away; C. F.; Frank, deceased; and Annie. The father of this family passed away at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother died at the notable old age of ninety, so that it will be seen that C. F. Smith comes from a family noted for longevity.

Reared in his native state and educated in its public schools, C. F. Smith went to Colorado on his twenty-first birthday and located at Greeley, where he devoted his attention to the raising of potatoes for twenty-seven years, making of it a life study. He went to Colorado with his blankets on his back and at first worked at digging potatoes for others in order to gain a start. Step by step he slowly but surely advanced and when he disposed of his interests in that state in 1909 he had one of the best homes and farms in the section in which he resided. He then went to California with the idea of finding a suitable location and afterward came to Idaho, settling in the Deer Flat district near Appleton station along the interurban line of the Caldwell Traction Company. He selected this region as best adapted to the raising of fine potatoes and although the land was covered with nothing but sagebrush time has proven the wisdom of his judgment. He at once began preparing the soil for crop production and is today the owner of eighty acres of land which through his cultivation has become very arable and valuable. His son and his two sons-in-law operate this farm, together with three other places, having two hundred acres in all. In 1918 they had one hundred and ten acres planted to potatoes and gathered a crop of seventy-five carloads, or nearly four hundred bushels to the acre. Mr. Smith rotates his crops from alfalfa to potatoes and thus keeps his land in excellent condition. He is known as the potato king of this section of the country and it was he who raised and shipped the first carload of potatoes from the Boise-Payette project. In 1919 he and his son and sons-in-law expect to ship at least one hundred and twenty-five carloads of potatoes. Many of these are of mammoth size and are equally fine in quality, thus commanding the highest market

price. Mr. Smith's partners in the undertaking are his son, Irving Lloyd, and his two sons-in-law, G. H. Davis and George L. Vogt.

It was on the 5th of January, 1892, that Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Stephenson, a native of Kansas but at the time of her marriage a resident of Greeley, Colorado. To them were born six children: Irving Lloyd, twenty-four years of age, who is now farming near Wilder and, as indicated, is in partnership with his father; Edith May, the wife of Glenn H. Davis; Alma, the wife of George Vogt; Mary, living at home; Ruth, at home; and Dorothy, who completes the family. Mr. and Mrs. Vogt are the parents of a daughter, Wilma, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two sons, Glenn Howard and Stewart Lloyd.

For ten years the family has been represented in this section of the state and throughout the entire period they have been ranked with the representative business men and progressive citizens of the region. In all that he has undertaken Mr. Smith has displayed marked thoroughness and enterprise. When he turned his attention to potato raising he studied the question not only from the standpoint of practical experience but from the scientific side as well, and there is no question relative to the production of potatoes on which he cannot speak authoritatively.

ALBERT C. KITCHING.

The automobile industry, which has practically taken a foremost place in the industrial life of the nation, is represented in Boise through Albert C. Kitching, president of the Boise Motor Car Company. Mr. Kitching was born near Greenville, Texas, February 20, 1864, and is a son of James W. and Louisa Jane (Walker) Kitching, natives of Missouri, their wedding ceremony, however, being performed in Texas. The father was only a small boy when he removed to that state with his parents and there he was reared, later giving his attention to farming and stock raising and being quite successful in those pursuits. Throughout the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Confederate army. The parents, who have now passed away, both died in California. They removed from Texas to Oregon in 1872 and later became residents of Saratoga, California, where they spent their last days. Of their family six sons and two daughters are living, Mr. Kitching of this review being the only one to make his home in Idaho.

He was reared in Oregon, first in Lane county and later in Crook county, spending his boyhood days upon a sheep ranch. In the acquirement of an education he attended the common schools and later better prepared himself for life's arduous duties by attending a business college in Portland, Oregon. He then followed the sheep business in Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming until 1913, becoming thoroughly acquainted with every phase and being quite successful in that line. In the last mentioned year, however, he came to Boise and in 1915, after carefully looking over the business situation, he became one of the founders and incorporators of the Boise Motor Car Company, of which he has since been president. They are distributors of the Pierce Arrow, Hudson, Reo and Dodge cars and under the able direction of Mr. Kitching the business has greatly prospered. His partner in the company is the Hon. Arthur Hodges, formerly mayor of Boise, who is mentioned at greater length on other pages of this work.

In the state of Washington, May 26, 1907, Mr. Kitching was united in marriage to Margaret Nye, née Steiner, her first husband having been Colonel M. C. Nye. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kitching are popular in the social circles of Boise, where they have many friends. In his political affiliation he is a republican but has not aspired to public office, preferring to give his whole attention to his business affairs. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and hunting and fraternally is connected with the Masons, the honorable and helpful principles underlying that organization ever guiding him in his conduct toward his fellowmen.

PHILIP A. SHAW.

Philip A. Shaw is a retired cattleman of Oakley who occupies an attractive brick residence, in which he enjoys all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. His success has come to him as the direct result of earnest effort intelligently guided. For many years he was identified with ranching and cattle rais-



ALBERT C. KITCHING



ing in Cassia county but in 1916 put aside active business cares and has since lived retired. He has now passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred at Commerce, Scott county, Missouri, March 15, 1847, his parents being Thomas M. and Isabelle (Kile) Shaw. His boyhood days were passed in his native state and his education was acquired in the schools of Missouri. After leaving home he became a telegraph operator on the Iron Mountain Railroad and was thus employed for eleven years.

In 1884 Mr. Shaw made his way to the northwest and took up his abode on Trapper creek, about seven miles southwest of Oakley, in Cassia county. Here he homesteaded a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres and built thereon a log house. It was necessary in those days to go to Bellevue or Halley in the Wood River country to market. The country was wild and there was little to indicate the rapid strides that were soon to be made toward developing it into the rich agricultural district which it is today. He bent his energies to the development and improvement of his ranch property and shipped his products by wagon. As the years passed on he added one hundred and sixty acres to his ranch and thereon dealt in cattle. For two years he engaged in sheep raising but returned to cattle and as the years passed found his stock raising interests an important source of revenue. While in the early days he experienced many of the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier, in time all these conditions passed away and his farm became one of a highly cultivated district. He built a fine frame residence upon his land and added many modern improvements which were indicative of his progressive spirit and also of the practical methods which he ever followed in the development of his farm. He remained thereon until 1916, when he removed to Oakley, having previously purchased the substantial brick residence that he now occupies.

In his political views Mr. Shaw is a democrat and has staunchly supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For thirty-six years he has lived in Cassia county, witnessing its growth and development through this period and taking helpful part in promoting the work of general progress. His success illustrates what can be accomplished through individual effort, for he started out in the business world empty-handed and through his industry and diligence has attained a substantial measure of prosperity.

JOHN L. BARDSLEY.

It is said that there is no man in the state who is better informed regarding the dairy business than John L. Bardsley, of Caldwell, or one who has worked harder for the promotion of the industry. His efforts have been far-reaching and resultant in this direction, and he has thus contributed in large measure to the wealth and upbuilding of the state. He makes his home in Caldwell, where he is at the head of the implement business of J. L. Bardsley & Company and at the same time he has valuable farming and dairy interests near the city.

He was born in Madison county, Illinois, March 19, 1868, a son of Charles and Rosa (Marcoot) Bardsley. The father, who was born in New Jersey and served in the Union army during the Civil war, has now passed away. The mother, whose birth occurred in Madison county, Illinois, is now living in Gooding, Idaho, but spends a portion of her time with her son, John L., in Caldwell. Her children include: S. J., who is an attorney and was a member of the Oklahoma legislature; William, who is engaged in farming and raising live stock at Gooding, Idaho; and Agnes H., who is the wife of James Black, of Oklahoma, and who was a successful school teacher for fifteen years.

Reared in his native state, John L. Bardsley supplemented his public school education by study in McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, to the age of eighteen years. He came to Idaho in 1889, when twenty-one years of age, and is thus numbered among the pioneer residents of the state. For two years he devoted his attention to farming and then took up a homestead near Caldwell, at once beginning the development and improvement of the property and at the same time teaching school for a year. He had previously taught school in Illinois for two years before his removal to the west, but as he brought his farm into condition he abandoned the

work of the schoolroom to concentrate his efforts and attention upon general agricultural interests and dairying, constantly improving his herd and bringing his land more and more largely under a high state of cultivation. At the present time he has twenty-five head of Jersey and Holstein cows upon his place which he uses for dairy purposes. His farm is situated near Caldwell, where he is also identified with mercantile interests, being at the head of a successful implement business conducted under the firm style of J. L. Bardsley & Company. He owns a ranch of eight hundred acres on Lost river, where he is raising shorthorn cattle for beef, having there ninety head. It is perhaps as a dairyman, however, that Mr. Bardsley is best known, for he has made a close and discriminating study of that business and is particularly qualified to handle all kinds of dairy machinery and agricultural implements. His thorough understanding of the scientific processes of dairying enables him to speak with authority upon the question, and his labors in promoting this industry in the state certainly deserve public recognition. He was the first in the state to adopt the use of silos and thus provide green feed for his stock throughout the winter. He has a place in the town of Caldwell upon which he keeps six thoroughbred Jerseys on six acres of land.

In Reynolds county, Missouri, near Salem, Mr. Bardsley was united in marriage in 1887 to Miss Josie Parker, and they have become parents of nine children: Hattie Agnes, the wife of George Robinson, of Caldwell; Charles M., who is in the employ of an automobile company in Caldwell; Homer Logan, who was a member of the Engineers Corps during the great war and was wounded in the battle of Chateau Thierry, after which he was promoted to top sergeant for his gallantry and bravery and has recently returned home; Bonnie, who is attending high school; Fannie, Lydia and Marie, who are pupils in the grades; and Johnnie Bud and Walter, aged six and four years respectively.

Mr. Bardsley's interest centers in his home and he counts no personal effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it will promote the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. He has ever recognized his obligations and duties of citizenship and for two terms served Caldwell as a member of the city council, while for one term he served as deputy assessor. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been prominent in the organization for many years. This, and his activity as a dairyman, have made him widely known throughout Idaho, where he has an extensive circle of friends.

JOHN F. WEIRMAN.

John F. Weirman is a farmer whose fine ranch of forty-one acres is situated two and a half miles west of Boise. On coming to Idaho from Nebraska in 1912 he purchased his present property. He was born about thirty miles north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of March, 1863, and is a son of John P. and Catherine (Fisher) Weirman, who were also natives of the Keystone state, both born in 1825, and both are now deceased. The mother passed away in Philadelphia when her son John was about twelve years of age, she being then fifty years of age. The father died in Nebraska, May 20, 1904, at the age of seventy-nine.

John F. Weirman was the youngest of three children, having one sister and one brother. The sister is Mrs. Susan F. Rowland, now a widow living in Philadelphia, and the brother was Charles F. Weirman, who was born August 20, 1854, and died in 1893, leaving a widow and three children.

When John F. Weirman was a lad of thirteen years he removed to Woodford county, Illinois, with his father and brother, the mother having already passed away in Pennsylvania. A few years later he and his father went to Marion county, Kansas, and when he was twenty-one years of age they returned to Illinois; but he soon afterward went to Nebraska, where he resided until 1912, when he came from that state to Idaho. He has followed farming throughout his entire life save for a year and a half when he drove a stage. While in Nebraska he prospered through the advance in real estate prices and through his operations as a dealer in cattle and hogs. He won a substantial sum of money there, which he brought with him to Idaho. He had just sold a farm in Nebraska for more than nine thousand dollars. After reaching Idaho he purchased forty-one acres of choice improved land on the Bench, paying four hundred dollars per acre for this property, or more than sixteen

thousand dollars. Today, however, he would not sell this for less than five hundred dollars per acre.

It was on the 14th of April, 1904, that Mr. Weirman was married to Miss Sarah Margaret Riley, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, July 3, 1869, a daughter of Robert Harrison and Sarah Ann (Amlong) Riley and of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Weirman have a daughter, Wilma Garnet, who was born January 24, 1906, and is now attending the Franklin school.

Mr. Weirman maintains an independent attitude in politics. His wife is a member of the Royal Neighbors. He is an Odd Fellow and Mrs. Weirman is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. In the front yard of their home is a magnificent silver poplar whose branches extend out over a large part of the lawn. The tree itself has an interesting history. Mr. Weirman purchased the land from M. F. Eby, a pioneer, who had homesteaded it. It is said that on one occasion when Mr. Eby returned to his ranch from a mining property which he owned, he carried with him a small, green, silver poplar walking stick which he casually stuck down on the brink of a small irrigation ditch. To his surprise the stick sprouted and grew. That was thirty-five years ago and today it is one of the most beautiful shade trees to be found in this section of the state. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Weirman is a most hospitable one and this worthy couple have gained the warm regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

CLYDE E. HURD.

About five miles south and two miles west of Fruitland, in Payette county, is situated the home farm of ninety acres owned by Clyde E. Hurd, who took up his abode thereon in 1904. He is one of Idaho's native sons, having been born at Washoe, when Payette county was a part of Ada county, his natal day being February 15, 1882. His father, F. E. Hurd, was born in Illinois and in 1881 came west to Idaho accompanied by his wife, who in her maidenhood was Phylla Clement and was born in Michigan. They made the long journey across the plains after the primitive manner of travel at that time and took up their abode on the Washoe bottom, between the Snake and Payette rivers. There the father homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he devoted to general farming. There was nothing on the land but sagebrush when it came into his possession. The rabbits and coyotes were numerous and destroyed crops and the small farm animals. The Indian still lived in the district and there was every evidence of frontier life. The soil was as yet untouched by the plow and it was some time before they could make it profitable to farm. F. E. Hurd worked in the vicinity of Boise and Emmett in order to keep the wolf from the door. His father, F. F. Hurd, came to Idaho in 1882 and homesteaded near Payette, on the Payette river, after which he worked with his son, F. E. Hurd. He died upon the old homestead property and his wife, who in her maidenhood was Permila Walters, is now living at the advanced age of more than eighty years with her son, Dr. R. B. Hurd, in Payette. F. E. Hurd, the father of Clyde E. Hurd, sold his homestead and purchased a part of his father's land and thereon still resides with his wife, having occupied that place for the past thirty years. He carries on general farming and to some extent engages in dairying but is practically living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. To him and his wife were born five children: Clyde E., of this review; Claude A., thirty-six years of age; Glenn F., aged thirty; Earl C., aged twenty-five; and Stella G., the wife of Robert L. Jimereson, who follows horticultural pursuits near Weiser. Earl C. was married in 1916 to Miss Marian E. Arment, a native of Iowa, and they reside upon a farm adjoining that of his brother Clyde. They have two children, Frank Grant and Jocelyn. Claude A. does general farming and dairying, having fifty acres of land, and in addition to the cultivation of his fields he raises a few horses and has twenty head of cattle.

The father, F. E. Hurd, was a constable in the early days of Payette and at that period it took a real man to fill the job, as in the execution of the duties of the office it required great fearlessness and bravery.

Clyde E. Hurd was reared under the parental roof upon the old homestead and while acquiring a public school education devoted his vacation periods to work upon the farm. He purchased his present place of ninety acres in 1904 and has an

excellent farm property near Fruitland. It was unimproved when it came into his possession and still is without irrigation facilities, but it is believed that water can be secured in 1920. He now raises cattle, having eleven head upon the place, and he has fifty acres of his land planted to grain. When a child he lived upon the farm which he now occupies, as his father worked on the ranch for Lash Bellar, who was at that time the owner of the property. The poplar grove which surrounds the home is over forty-five years old and is supposed to be the oldest grove in the state. The trees are over one hundred feet in height and, measuring one of the trees, Mr. Hurd found it to have a circumference of eleven feet.

In 1912 Clyde E. Hurd was married to Miss Effie Adams, of Oklahoma, and they have one son, Clyde E., Jr.

NEPHI LARSEN.

Nephi Larsen, who is engaged in ranching on Rock Creek in Twin Falls county, was born in the Cache valley of Utah, April 7, 1866, and is a son of Lars and Ellen M. Larsen. His boyhood days were passed in Utah to the age of eleven years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Rock Creek, in Twin Falls county, Idaho. In the latter district he grew to manhood, spending his youthful days upon the old home farm with his brother, Hans P. Larsen, until he had reached the age of twenty-eight years. The two brothers then began operating the ranch and gave their attention to its further development and cultivation for some years. In 1901 Nephi Larsen became a partner of his brother-in-law, Christian Peterson, in the purchase of the farm upon which Mr. Larsen now resides. In 1909 they divided the property, Mr. Larsen taking his present place of fifty-seven acres, also forty acres near the schoolhouse and forty acres on the tract near Hansen, together with eighty acres of grazing land in Rock Creek canyon. Mr. Larsen homesteaded the land and has greatly improved the farm, converting it into one of the fine places of the district. In 1900 he engaged in shipping horses to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in 1892 he trailed a bunch of horses through to Dakota. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of agricultural life in this section of the country. He has witnessed the transformation of wild and arid land into productive fields that annually bring forth large harvests and he has borne his full share in this work of development and improvement. His excellent farm property is the visible evidence of his life of well directed energy and thrift.

In 1909 Mr. Larsen was married to Miss Olive Atkins, a daughter of Thomas M. and Shettie (Robery) Atkins and a native of Utah, where her parents were connected with farming interests. Mr. and Mrs. Larsen have one child, Margaret S. Mr. Larsen votes with the republican party, being a stalwart advocate of its principles and policy. He has never sought or desired office, however, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, and his close application and industry have gained him a well deserved reputation as a representative farmer of Twin Falls county.

GEORGE W. FRY.

George W. Fry is now living retired from active business cares but for a long period was connected with the farming and live stock interests of Ada county and has done much to improve the grade of sheep raised in this section of the state, being the first to introduce Shropshire sheep into this neighborhood. Mr. Fry is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred at Oakdale, February 18, 1855. His parents were George and Annie (Beal) Fry. The father was born in Strassburg, Germany, and when thirteen years of age came to the United States, settling in Iowa, where for many years he worked at the carpenter's trade, continuing active in that business to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-one years of age. His wife was a native of France but they were married in Georgetown, Indiana, and their son George was but seven weeks old when the mother was killed by lightning.

George W. Fry had reached the age of seventeen when his father died and was thus early thrown upon his own resources. In fact during his youth he worked—a barefoot boy—in order to provide for his own support, and he utilized as far as possible the opportunities of attending school, thus qualifying himself for life's prac-



NEPHI LARSEN

tical and responsible duties. When he had reached the age of twenty-four years he wedded Mary Robinson, of Monroe, Iowa, the wedding being celebrated on the 28th of February, 1879. Her parents were Joseph and Indiana (Funk) Robinson, the former for many years a farmer of Monroe county, Iowa. The latter was named in honor of her native state of Indiana, and both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fry have become the parents of two sons: Otto J., thirty-eight years of age; and Russell, aged twenty. The elder son wedded Bessie Baker and they have one child, Horner, a lad of nine years. The younger son lives at home and cultivates a portion of his father's farm, having now nine acres planted to cantaloupes and watermelons.

It was in the year of his marriage that Mr. Fry came to Idaho, making his way to Boise, after which he was employed at breaking horses by John Hailey and also did some farming on what was known as the Peck ranch. He afterward leased from John Hailey the property that is known as the Moore ranch, being sold by Mr. Hailey to C. W. Moore a year after Mr. Fry took up his abode upon that place. With the transfer of the property Mr. Fry became foreman for Mr. Moore and so continued until 1882, when he and his wife returned to the old Fry home in Iowa, where they remained until 1885. But the lure of the west was upon them and in that year they removed to Cornucopia, in eastern Oregon. When another year had passed they returned to Idaho and for a year Mr. Fry was employed by Mr. Place. He next homesteaded his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated five miles northwest of Eagle. His nearest neighbor was at that time a mile distant. The country was all wild and undeveloped and the land bore nothing but a crop of sagebrush. Mr. Fry then set to work to develop his place. He built a house, for which he hauled the lumber a distance of thirty miles, from Walker's Mills on Dry Buck, and in the meantime he and his family lived upon the Moore place. After the house was completed he cleared twelve acres of land and during the second year in which the family lived upon the land he raised his first crop of corn, the yield being about thirty-five bushels to the acre, and this he sold at a dollar per bushel. By the third year he had cleared twenty-five acres, which he planted to alfalfa, and he also added a few head of stock to his place but he sold most of his hay to the sheepmen. In 1901, in connection with the operation of his farm, he conducted a dairy for a year in Boise, his family, however, remaining upon the farm. From the time when they located upon their ranch Mr. Fry and his family were only absent from the place two nights in a period of seven years, when he received his patent for the property. He could have received the patent in five years, but the government gave him the benefit of seven years' residence by remitting all payments of taxes. In 1902 he purchased twelve hundred head of ewes from William Howell and the following year sold them at a fine profit. He afterward purchased another twelve hundred head from Andy Johnson, which he kept for two years and then sold. It was Mr. Fry who introduced Shropshire sheep in this neighborhood, purchasing a carload, on which he made a good financial return, and the introduction of these sheep did much to improve the breed of sheep raised in Ada county.

In 1906 he retired from active business and rented his farm to his son, Otto J., who has built one of the finest homes in the state upon an eighty acre tract of land which he owns adjoining that of his father. Mr. Fry's present affluent circumstances are in marked contrast to his condition when as a barefoot boy he was laboring to provide the necessities of life. He has prospered as the years have passed and his energy and industry have been the basis of his advancement. His labors have ever been intelligently directed and he has made good use of his time, talents and opportunities, thus winning a substantial measure of success as the years have gone by.

EDWARD STOCKTON.

A life of intense activity is bringing a substantial measure of success to Edward Stockton, who follows farming near New Plymouth, Payette county. He was born at Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, March 19, 1859. His father, Edward Stockton, was a native of New Jersey and a pioneer farmer of Illinois. At one time he refused two hundred and fifty dollars for a half block now located in the very heart of the city of Chicago. He was a young man when he settled in that state. He there married Maria Updyke, who was also a native of New Jersey, and both parents passed away at Geneva, Illinois.

Edward Stockton acquired his education in the town of his birth and at the age of eighteen began work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eight years. He was in Los Angeles, California, during the boom days of 1885 to 1887 and saw that country develop from the raw. He also spent some time in the state of Nevada and at Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras. Commodore Stockton and the Stockton for whom the city of Stockton, California, was named were cousins of his father. In the year 1893 Edward Stockton assisted in the construction of the buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. He is one of a family of ten children and the only one who has become identified with the far west.

Twenty years ago Mr. Stockton came to New Plymouth and settled at his present home a half mile north of the town. Here he purchased forty acres of sagebrush land at ten dollars per acre and it seemed then as though the price was considerably more than the property was worth. The struggle during the first five years was a most difficult one for Mr. and Mrs. Stockton, who had left a good home in Illinois for the wilds of the west, and homesickness was one of their worst ills. They adhered to their purpose, however, and today they have a fine home and a ten acre orchard which is a most beautiful picture in the landscape, for among the trees grows a carpet of rich green alfalfa. He was offered five thousand dollars for his crop of apples in the year 1919. In addition to his fruit production he likewise cultivates grain and had eight hundred bushels of wheat in the present year. He also raises hay and horses and cattle, and he is a member of the Northwestern Fruit Growers Association, which organization has proven of inestimable value to the fruit growers of the northwest and has really been the vital factor that has enabled them to grow and market their fruit at a profit.

In 1900 Mr. Stockton was married to Miss Alta Conley, of Iowa, the wedding ceremony being performed at the home of her mother, Mrs. Rebecca (Hodyshell) Conley. They now have three children: Helen N., Richard E. and Mildred B. The family is widely and favorably known in this locality, with which the parents have been connected from the period of pioneer development. Mr. Stockton is a man of agreeable personality, of courteous and refined manner and of business ability that has enabled him to take advantage of existing conditions here and use his opportunities in a most excellent way for the upbuilding of his own fortunes and the care of his family.

H. A. YOUNG.

H. A. Young represents important commercial interests in Nampa and Canyon county, being at the head of the Crystal Ice Company, a prosperous enterprise. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, June 18, 1867, but in his early youth accompanied his parents on their removal to Van Buren county, Iowa, where the father engaged in the harness business, being numbered among the successful merchants of his community. He was a New Englander by birth and was one of the pioneers of his district in Iowa. He married Molly Agnes McBeth, a native of Ohio, but both he and his wife are now deceased. The father and his brother fought in the Civil war, the former being on the side of the north and the latter with the south. Both survived the conflict but were unable to locate each other until just previous to the brother's death, although our subject's father had employed every means at his command in order to find his brother. He was finally located through the war department at Washington, D. C., and the father reached his brother's bedside just before his death.

H. A. Young attended the common schools in Van Buren county, Iowa, rounding out his education by one year's attendance at Carthage College of Carthage, Illinois. Thus well prepared for life's arduous duties, at the age of eighteen years he found employment with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. After three years however, he joined the firm of Goldsmith & Joseph of Missouri, railroad contractors, and in a short time found recognition of his ability by becoming their foreman. As they did construction work he moved with them to various points from Spokane, Washington, to the Bear River irrigation canal, Utah, and remained on that work until its completion. In 1890 Mr. Young came to Nampa, Idaho, and was connected with the construction of the Phyllis irrigation canal until it was completed. He then had charge of the New York canal, north of Boise, on the Boise river, which,

however, was not completed for several years. He next engaged in the contracting business in Nampa until the beginning of construction on the Boise-Payette project, when he joined Ferris & Kesl, who had a contract for a portion of this work. There he remained until the completion of the project and a year later again joined Ferris & Kesl in the work on the Milner dam of the Twin Falls South Side project. They were engaged for four years on the south side project, two years on the north side project, one year on the Twin Falls Salmon River project and two years on the Twin Falls Oakley project. The importance of Mr. Young's work in connection with these constructive enterprises is quite evident. On their completion he returned to Nampa and took charge of the Young Transfer & Storage business, which he had previously founded. Of this he remained the head until March, 1917, when he sold out and entered the coal and ice business under the name of the Crystal Ice Company, which he now conducts, largely controlling the retail trade of Nampa. He is not only an eminent construction engineer who has done valuable work in regard to the development of the state, but he also is a reliable and trustworthy business man, who, at the head of the Crystal Ice Company, enjoys the full confidence and trust of his patrons.

Mr. Young was married in 1907 to Eliza Woodall, of Albion, Idaho, and they have a son, Harry Lloyd, eight years of age. The family are very popular in the social circles of their city, and both Mr. and Mrs. Young enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of their neighborhood, while they often entertain their many friends at their own fireside.

Fraternally Mr. Young is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias and has gone through the chairs of both organizations. He was one of the district managers of the Red Cross drives previous to the signing of the armistice and has in every way supported all war measures, being thoroughly in agreement with the policy of the government in its prosecution of the war toward a successful end, in fact in every way he has proven himself a public-spirited citizen who has at heart the welfare of his community, county and state.

DANIEL L. BARKER.

Daniel L. Barker, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits and numbered among the highly respected citizens in the vicinity of Meridian, was born in Suffolk, England, April 3, 1851, and acquired his early education there, while later he attended a private school at Bingen on the Rhine. He was in Germany when the war of 1870 broke out and the town was the center of the rush. While there he learned to speak the German language and he also speaks French as well as his native tongue. When twenty-one years of age he came to the new world, making his way to Illinois, where he was first employed in a brickyard for a period of two years. At the end of that time he had accumulated sufficient money to purchase a team and wagon and in that manner he drove across the country to Nebraska, where he took up a homestead on the Loup river in Howard county in 1874. After living upon that place for five years he sold the property and bought one hundred and sixty acres on the Pawnee reservation when it was thrown open for settlement. He had engaged in farming in Nebraska for twenty years when he removed to Idaho in January, 1895, and settled on his present home near Meridian. Here he purchased sixty acres of land covered with sagebrush, not a furrow having been turned nor an improvement made upon the place. He employed help to assist him in clearing the land and he has today one of the model farms of Idaho. He raised fruit and cereals until recent years but is now giving his attention to general farming and to the raising of pure bred Hampshire sheep. In all of his business affairs he has been actuated by a most progressive spirit that has led to the successful accomplishment of his purpose. Not only is he numbered among the representative farmers of the district but has also done important work in other directions. He helped to organize the Nampa and Meridian Irrigation District for the purpose of putting water on seventy-five thousand acres in 1905 and acted as managing director thereof until January 1, 1919, since which time he has given his undivided attention to his private farming interests. The irrigation project was beset with great complications and it was the arduous duty of Mr. Barker to straighten all this out, which he did to the complete satisfaction of all concerned, and the project is today one of

the most successful irrigation interests of the state. He has made a scientific study of irrigation, reading broadly everything relating thereto throughout the entire period of his residence in Idaho.

In 1879 Mr. Barker was married to Miss Helen Walker, of Valley county, Nebraska, who passed away leaving three children: Jennie M., who is married and resides in Oregon; Daisy L., who is married and makes her home northwest of Meridian; and John W., who was an attorney of Lewistown, Montana, until America entered the war. He received his first commission at San Francisco, California, being made first lieutenant, was afterward promoted to captain, and later was major of the Thirteenth Infantry in the Eighth Division, stationed at Brest, France, in the inspector's department. In 1886 Mr. Barker was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Addie M. Egbert, of Austin, Minnesota, who by her former marriage had two children: E. Channing Egbert, who is married and resides at Rupert, Idaho; and Lee L., who is also married and has three children, his home being a mile south of the Barker farm. To Mr. Barker's second marriage there have been born three children. Anna E., who is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley of the class of 1914, is now the wife of J. H. Curtis, living in Meridian. Daniel L., aged twenty-nine years, has a homestead in British Columbia. He has just returned from overseas duty with the Canadian troops, having been a member of the Forty-ninth Battalion. He was in all of the hard fighting with that command, and although he escaped wounds, he was gassed. His homestead is situated in the Peace River country. Guy A., who is twenty-eight years of age, is married and lives in San Francisco, California. He was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1914 and has recently returned from France, where he served as a captain of the Sixty-second Coast Artillery. J. H. Curtis enlisted in the Tank Corps but did not get across. Two of Mr. Barker's sons, Daniel L. and John W., visited the old home of their father in England while there during the war, but the only landmark which was left was an old pear tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker occupy a fine modern residence that stands on a prominence, commanding an unobstructed view of the surrounding country. Mr. Barker is a man of liberal education and culture, a wide reader and deep thinker, who has made wise use of his time, talents and opportunities not only to the betterment of his individual fortunes but also for the development of the community in which he has cast his lot.

M. F. ALBERT.

For seventeen years M. F. Albert has been a well known figure in financial circles in Payette, where he is now the cashier of the First National Bank. The story of his life is the story of earnest endeavor and close application, resulting in the attainment of success and an honored name. He was born at Dushore, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1859, and is a son of George and Eliza (Bartch) Albert. The father was born in Germany and came to this country when twenty years of age to escape military service in his native land. He was born in 1832 and died in 1890. His wife is a native of Pennsylvania and at the age of eighty-two years is acting as housekeeper for her son, M. F. Albert, during the absence of his wife on a visit, showing that she is a remarkably well preserved woman.

M. F. Albert acquired his education in the graded school of his native town, in the Shenandoah high school and in the Bloomsburg State Normal School. Following his graduation from the last named institution in 1880 he taught school for eleven years, the most of that time being spent at Laporte, Pennsylvania, where he also filled the position of postmaster. The year 1892 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Albert in Payette, Idaho, being influenced to take this step by the favorable reports made by his two uncles concerning the country. His uncles had arrived one year before and were homesteading. On reaching Payette, Mr. Albert again took up the profession of teaching and became superintendent of the Payette schools, which position he occupied for ten years. He was then offered the cashiership in the new Bank of Commerce in 1902 and thus entered upon his career as a financier. He and his bank associates conducted the business for four years, when the Bank of Commerce was consolidated with the present First National Bank, and in June, 1919, Mr. Albert completed thirteen years' service as cashier of the bank, of which he is also a stockholder. As the years have



M. F. ALBERT



passed he has extended his business efforts and is a stockholder in the Idaho Canning Company, in the Payette Valley Land & Orchard Company, in the Payette Valley Rex Spray Company and in all of these is likewise a director, thus having voice in their management and control. He is likewise engaged in fruit raising in the Payette Heights irrigation district. He assisted in promoting and was a director of the Noble Ditch Company, which was to furnish water for the New Plymouth bench lands, this being one of the first enterprises put forth for the public good of Payette—a work that was accomplished over twenty years ago. Mr. Albert has also owned and sold a great deal of land in the Payette Valley and Twin Falls districts and is still interested in real estate in both places. His uncles have both retired from business as a result of the success which they have achieved in this country. Mr. Albert is associated with Peter Pence, W. A. Coughanour and General L. V. Patch in a number of important business enterprises and was also connected with the late Hon. A. B. Moss.

On the 7th of June, 1888, Mr. Albert was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Troup, of Newport, Pennsylvania, and they have four children. Lester F., thirty years of age, was in the employ of the Idaho Power Company when he enlisted for service in the World war. He was severely wounded in the battle of Chateau Thierry, losing both legs and a part of his right hand. He rose to the rank of lieutenant. David W., the second son, twenty-seven years of age, was also in military service, having been a sergeant on the Mexican border, and was greatly disappointed that he was not sent across for overseas service. Both sons were volunteers and are graduates of the University of Idaho at Moscow. Marvin D., twenty-three years of age, has for two years been a student at Moscow. Marjorie, the only daughter, is now a Sophomore in the University of Idaho, and all are graduates of the Payette high school.

Mr. Albert and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and they occupy a very prominent position in social circles. A spirit of marked progressiveness has actuated Mr. Albert at all points in his business career and he is a leading officer in the Payette Valley Commercial Club, of which he was one of the organizers. Through this and other avenues he does everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the further development of the district in which he lives. He is also a Mason of high rank. During the entire period of the war he did everything possible to advance the interests of the government and the welfare of the soldiers at home and overseas. He was a campaign manager during the first and second Liberty Loan drives and was also one of the Four-Minute Men, at the same time serving as a member of the State Board of National Defense. He became one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Payette, of which he is now the president and one of the directors. In every possible way he has contributed to the material, intellectual, social and moral development of the district and his labors have been far-reaching and resultant. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he is not strongly partisan, and he has served on the city council for one term, while for three terms he has been a member of the board of education, occupying the position of president for the past four years. He is likewise the president and one of the directors of the Payette Mills.

CHARLES S. GAMBLE.

Charles S. Gamble is now a retired rancher and hotel man living at Malta. There is no phase of pioneer life and development in the west with which he is not familiar. He has lived at various points on this side of the Mississippi when such points were frontier districts and has witnessed the tide of civilization steadily flowing westward until the wild land has been claimed and cultivated and the work of development and improvement has been introduced into every section of this great western country.

Mr. Gamble was born in Kent county, Maryland, March 7, 1846, and is a son of Robert and Anna C. (Miller) Gamble. He remained a resident of his native state to the age of sixteen years and afterward went to St. Louis, Missouri. He was employed as a clerk in a hardware store there in early life and later removed to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was employed by the government for two years. In September, 1868, he made his way to Fort Hall on the Indian reservation in connection with J. Q. Shirley and drove twelve hundred and fifty head of steers, these being the first Texas cattle which were driven across the trail. The following spring he

made his way to the Raft river valley of Idaho and entered the employ of Shirley & Sweetser, prominent cattlemen, with whom he remained as a cow puncher for thirty years. His experiences in this connection were broad and varied, making him familiar with every phase of the frontier development of this section of the country.

In 1880 Mr. Gamble took up a ranch on Cassia creek comprising one hundred and sixty acres of land and thereon he engaged in raising cattle on his own account for a number of years. He afterward removed to Malta, where he erected log buildings and conducted a hotel. The buildings which he put up in an early day are still in use but Mr. Gamble is now living retired, having through the careful and successful conduct of his business affairs accumulated a handsome competence which enables him now to rest from further labors. He was long identified with ranching, stock raising and hotel keeping and is one of the old-time settlers of his section of the state.

In March, 1874, Mr. Gamble was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cotrell, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and a daughter of Samuel and Elinor (Taylor) Cotrell. Her parents came from England, making the trip to the new world on a sailing vessel in 1854. They were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and a desire to join the people of their faith in Utah led them to come to the United States and make the trip westward. For a time they were at Nauvoo and Kaneville, Illinois, later in St. Louis, Missouri, and in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and eventually they continued their westward journey to Salt Lake City, Utah. There the father worked on the temple, and both he and his wife passed away at Farmington, Utah, in 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have been born five children: Mary Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Charles Scott; Leona A.; Clara G.; and Leroy, who died at the age of twenty-one years and six months.

Mr. Gamble has always been a supporter of the democratic party but not a politician in the sense of office seeking. His life history if written in detail would present a complete history of western development as the emigrants slowly made their way across the plains to take up wild land and reclaim for the purposes of civilization nature's rich bequests to her children. All of the hardships and privations of frontier life are known to him, with its attendant opportunities and its pleasures, and as the years have passed he has seen the work of progress and improvement carried steadily forward as the land has been claimed and cultivated, as towns and villages have sprung up, and as every modern advantage of the older east has been introduced into the west.

GENERAL ALBERT H. WILSON.

General Albert H. Wilson, a well known farmer and adjutant general of the state of Idaho, to which position he was appointed in December, 1918, was born at Lizton, Hendricks county, Indiana, June 25, 1874, a son of William J. Wilson, who was a native of Kentucky and became a contractor and builder, devoting his life to that occupation. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and served in the Union army as a private, being wounded at the battle of Fort Henry. He participated in many other important engagements and after the close of the war made his home in Indiana until 1878, when he removed with his family to Nebraska.

It was in the latter state that General Wilson was reared in the town of Tekamah, Burt county, and there the father passed away in 1899. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Emeline R. Jeger, was born in Pennsylvania and spent her last years in the home of her son, Albert H., at Lewiston, Idaho, there passing away in 1914.

General Wilson acquired a good public and high school education but was obliged to put aside his textbooks while still in his teens on account of the necessity of entering business life—a necessity occasioned by the death of his father.

General Wilson has manifested the same spirit of loyalty and bravery that caused his father to join the Union army during the Civil war. For more than twenty years he has been a National Guardsman and he saw service with the Nebraska volunteers in the Spanish-American war. For one year he was a member of Company B of the Second Regiment of the Indiana National Guard and for nine years he was with the Nebraska National Guard, spending six years of that time as a member of

Company H and three years as a member of Company L of the Second Regiment, serving as battalion sergeant major. He served as battalion sergeant major in the Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry during the war with Spain in 1898. Following his removal to Idaho he joined the National Guard of this state and was commissioned a second lieutenant of the Second Infantry on the 2d of May, 1903. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant on the 19th of September following and on the 1st of November, 1904, he was made battalion adjutant. On the 10th of March, 1910, he was appointed aide de camp on the governor's staff with the rank of first lieutenant and was again commissioned first lieutenant of the Second Infantry, Idaho National Guard, November 3, 1913, from which he retired on application December 24, 1914. Two weeks after America had declared war on Germany, in April, 1917, Lieutenant Wilson was commissioned captain in the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army and was ordered on active duty as assistant quartermaster at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on the 9th of May. There he served until the 27th of December of that year, when he resigned to accept the appointment of adjutant general of Idaho. Before he was discharged he was recommended for a commission as major by the commanding officer and for a commission in the quartermaster's department of the regular army by the commanding general of the Central Department, receiving his commission as major December 20, 1919, as major in the Quartermaster Department in United States Army Reserve.

In the meantime General Wilson had done important service in other capacities outside of military ranks. He was appointed to the United States immigration service in the Chinese branch at Payette, Idaho, in 1903 and was stationed at Port Townsend, Washington. He served in that department from 1903 until 1906 and in the latter year was appointed inspector of meat and meat food products in connection with the bureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture and stationed at Seattle, Washington. In 1907 he was transferred to Lewiston, Idaho, in charge of the packing plant of the Inland Meat Company and served in that capacity from 1907 until 1912. He then resigned his position with the government to accept the appointment of deputy pure food inspector of the state of Idaho under James H. Wallis and occupied that position in 1913 and 1914. In the succeeding year he became deputy pure food inspector under J. K. White and held the office through 1916. As previously stated, he entered the army in 1917 and continued in that connection until resigning to become adjutant general of Idaho under appointment of Governor Davis, assuming the duties of the position on the 1st of January, 1919. He resigned from the adjutant general's office to accept the appointment of chief inspector of Public Welfare Department.

In Wellsville, Missouri, in 1897, General Wilson was married to Miss Elsie May Kirn, a native of Missouri, and they have become parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom are yet living: Ruby, William T., Emma Louise, Barbara Elizabeth, Albert H., Jr., Elsie May, Nelka Julia and Robert Lee.

General Wilson turns to hunting and fishing for recreation and greatly enjoys those trips in the open. He is an Odd Fellow and an Elk and is also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason, loyally adhering to the teachings of the craft concerning the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed. He has ever held to high standards and his record in both civic and military circles is most commendable, being characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty in every connection. He possesses much literary ability, being the author of many popular poems which have been widely published.

JAMES ARTHUR BAKER.

James Arthur Baker, one of the proprietors of the Star Grocery at No. 115 North Tenth street in Boise and well known in the commercial circles of the city for twenty-nine years, was born at Mount Pulaski, Illinois, October 22, 1875, a son of William and Catherine (Schrivier) Baker, both of whom are living. They removed to Kansas when their son, James A., was but a year old and he was reared in that state. He first became connected with the grocery trade when but ten years of age. When a lad of eleven he quit school and was afterward steadily employed in a grocery store at Clay Center, Kansas, for some time. Mr. Baker removed from that place to Boise, Idaho, in 1890, arriving in the year in which this state was admitted

to the Union. Throughout all the intervening period he has been identified with the retail grocery trade. He was first employed as a clerk in the grocery house of Nelson F. Kimball and when the business was purchased by Frank A. Nourse, Mr. Baker was made the manager. The business had been established in the latter part of the '80s, probably about 1886. Mr. Baker became manager for Mr. Nourse in 1898 and so continued until 1906, when he and his brother, Henry W. Baker, purchased the business from Mr. Nourse and have owned and conducted it continuously since. In the spring of 1915 they removed the Star Grocery to its present location at No. 115 North Tenth street and theirs is the second oldest house of the kind in Boise in continuous operation and under the same name, the grocery department of Falk's being the oldest. Mr. Baker, however, is today the pioneer in the grocery trade of Boise, having been continuously connected therewith since 1890, and no one now in the business can equal his record. The Star Grocery is one of the three or four exceptionally fine grocery houses of Boise, carrying an extensive line of staple and fancy groceries. The house is most neat and attractive in its arrangement and the business methods followed commend the establishment to the support of the general public.

On the 27th of June, 1900, in Boise, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Mae McPherson, a native of San Francisco, and they have two sons, Carlos Harry and James Aiden. The former is widely known in musical circles as an expert jazz drummer. The latter is attending high school.

Mr. Baker is a prominent Odd Fellow, belonging to lodge and encampment, and is a past grand and past chief patriarch in the order. He is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is fond of motoring and fishing and thus spends his leisure hours. His political support is given to the republican party but without desire for office as a reward for party fealty. He has made for himself a most creditable name and place in commercial circles of Boise and all who know him speak of him in terms of respect and warm regard.

WILLIAM G. JENKINS, JR.

Among the prosperous commercial houses of Boise is the Jenkins Furniture Company at Eleventh and Main streets, of which William G. Jenkins, Jr., is the secretary-treasurer and manager. Born in Seattle, Washington, February 8, 1890, he is a product of the west and thoroughly imbued with western enterprise and energy. He is yet a young man who already has displayed rare commercial ability. His father, William G. Jenkins, Sr., is president of the Jenkins Furniture Company although he gives most of his attention to ranching interests, specializing in the breeding of thoroughbreds in Malheur county, Oregon. The Jenkins ranch in the above county is located about sixty miles from Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Sr., located in Malheur county, Oregon, in 1900, removing there from Dawson, Alaska. Mr. Jenkins went to that far northern city from Seattle in 1895 and the family there joined him in 1897. The father became the owner of a rich gold claim his success in the mining line making him wealthy. He and his associates cleared up about a third of a million dollars before the claim became exhausted. In 1900 Mr. Jenkins, Sr., returned to the States and has since been very successful in ranching, specializing in thoroughbred racehorses. He has exhibited his horses on the California tracks and elsewhere.

William G. Jenkins, Sr., was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, and is a descendant of an old Tar Heel family. His wife before her marriage was Jennie Plunkett, who was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana. Their wedding ceremony was performed in Hot Springs, Arkansas, in the early '80s, and our subject is their only child. After the year 1900 William G. Jenkins, Jr., spent his youth on his father's ranch in Oregon, later receiving his college education at Santa Clara College of Santa Clara, California. He then completed a technical course in the Polytechnic Business College of Oakland, California, and in 1910 came to Boise, where he embarked in the furniture business as a partner in the Pugh-Jenkins Furniture Company. Later Mr. Jenkins took over all of Mr. Pugh's interests and in 1913 incorporated the present Jenkins Furniture Company, the stock of which is owned by himself and his parents, the father acting as president, Mr. Jenkins of this review as secretary-treasurer and manager, while the mother fills the position of vice president. The Jenkins Furniture Company is located at the corner of Eleventh and Main streets and occupies one hundred lineal



WILLIAM G. JENKINS, JR.

feet on Main street having four large sales rooms fronting that thoroughfare. It is one of Boise's important mercantile concerns and one of the largest furniture establishments in the city. Mr. Jenkins of this review has thoroughly proved his executive ability in its management and is now doing an extensive installment business, to which department he has particularly given his close attention. The success of the company is largely due to his untiring efforts.

On the 11th of November, 1914, William G. Jenkins, Jr., was united in marriage to Miss Cora Taylor, of Oroville, California, and to this union were born two sons: William G. III, whose birth occurred on the 25th of December, 1915; and Robert D'-Orville, born February 19, 1917. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are popular among the younger social set of Boise, having many friends in the city. He is a devotee of golf, being a member of the Boise Golf Club, and also finds recreation in fishing. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks and also is a valued member of the Rotary Club, the Boise Polo Club and the Commercial Club, in the projects of which he ever takes an active interest.

ALBERT HARVEY.

Albert Harvey, who began life in Idaho as one of its pioneer settlers and is now the owner of an excellent farm property of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he is successfully engaged in the raising of grain and fruit and also of sheep and cattle, was born in Dekalb county, Illinois, November 29, 1855. During his infancy his parents, John and Grace Harvey, removed to Chicago but after a short time spent there took up their abode at Kankakee, Illinois. A few years later they returned to Chicago and Albert Harvey, who in the meantime had been acquiring a public school education, soon afterward began working at farm labor and was also employed in the shingle mills near Green Bay, Wisconsin. On the 4th of July, 1876, he removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming on his own account and also for others until 1887, when he came to Idaho and settled on his present place, which is pleasantly and conveniently located about three miles east of Middleton.

Mr. Harvey first bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, most of which was covered with sagebrush, and here he began his life as an Idaho pioneer, meeting all the hardships, trials and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier. He afterward sold eighty acres of his land to J. L. Shaffer and subsequently acquired a tract of forty acres, thus increasing his place to its present size of one hundred and twenty acres. His daughters, Grace and Maude, also own sixteen acres each, constituting what was the old Clendenen place, and this their father cultivates for them, their land being just across the road from the home farm. Mr. Harvey has upon his place one hundred and six prune trees, which are the only trees that have been profitable, the remainder of the orchard being cut down. In four years he has taken in cash from these prune trees nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and yet the trees are nearly twenty-five years old. He also has sixty head of sheep upon his ranch and one hundred and twenty head of cattle, two of which are registered shorthorn heifers. His farm was at one time the property of Pleasant Latham, who had resided thereon from the time of the Civil war. Mr. Harvey has in his possession an old rawhide bottom chair which Mr. Latham brought with him across the plains and in which his wife would sit and knit before the camp fire when they made camp for the night. She felt real grief at not being able to take this with her when they left the farm, but had to leave it behind, as there was not sufficient room for it on the wagon which carried away their belongings. This chair possesses all the crude marks of being homemade more than a century ago and should be preserved in a state museum as a relic of pioneer times.

In 1886 Mr. Harvey was married to Miss Margaret M. Calhoun, a native of Iowa City, Iowa, and a daughter of David Calhoun, a farmer. They have ten children: Maude and Grace, both of whom attended the preparatory school at Caldwell and are at home; Amos L., assisting his father on the farm; James A. and Clarence D., who are farming near Nampa; Cecil, who is assisting his brothers at Nampa, and they are this year seeding one hundred and twenty acres to grain; Mary, the wife of Frank Grove, who was in the motor transport service in France; Olive, the

wife of Claude Grove, a farmer near Caldwell; Elbert E., twelve years of age; and Kenneth, aged eleven.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have a number of interesting souvenirs which were sent to them by their son-in-law in France, their daughter, Mrs. Frank Grove, living at home while her husband was overseas. Mr. Harvey had an exhibit of Ben Davis apples at the St. Louis exposition in 1904 and received first prize and a silver medal for the finest individual exhibit. He is a man modest, quiet and unassuming in demeanor, finding his greatest joy in the companionship of a happy family and of his grandchildren, who are the joy of his life. He occupies a beautiful modern home situated at the base of the foothills, his place constituting an attractive picture in the landscape.

W. H. CONWAY.

W. H. Conway is one of the pioneer settlers of Idaho. For more than a half century he has been a witness of the growth and development of Boise and this section of the state and has contributed in no small measure to the business advancement of the district. He was born in Boise, September 6, 1868. His father, Henry B. Conway, was a native of Kentucky and enlisted in Illinois for service in the Mexican war, later becoming a sergeant. After the close of the war he went to California and thence to Oregon, where he took part in the Rogue River Indian war, holding the rank of first lieutenant. During his service in the Mexican war he had sustained bullet and saber wounds and he was awarded a medal of honor by General Scott for his gallantry. Before coming to Oregon he acted as guide over the Santa Fe trail for emigrants going to the west and there was no phase of pioneer life or experience with which he was not familiar. At the close of the Indian war in Oregon he came to Idaho, where he located permanently. He had previously visited the state, having followed the thousands who were attracted by the mineral discoveries in this section of the country. In 1862 he engaged in the livery business in Boise for a short time and then homesteaded what is now known as the Wood place. He served as one of the early sheriffs of Idaho when the seat of government was at Idaho City. During the Bannock war of 1878 the farmers were all very nervous but were reassured by Captain H. J. G. Maxon, who had been a member of the legislature and was prominent in public affairs. Captain Maxon told the farmers that he would warn them when things proved dangerous and finally one night about twelve o'clock the warning was given and they all went into Boise for protection, the Conway and Maxon families being the last to leave for the capital city, and when the scare subsided they immediately returned. The volunteers were the fighters whom the Indians feared and not the regular soldiers. Billy West, an uncle of W. H. Conway and a former sheriff of Ada county, was accidentally killed by the discharge of his rifle in removing his pack from his back as he was getting away from Brownlee ferry, on the Snake river, to escape an anticipated Indian raid. He died in Boise from the effects of the wound and lack of proper medical attention. The death of Henry B. Conway occurred at the Old Soldiers Home in 1909. The parents of W. H. Conway had secured a legal separation, and his mother afterward became the wife of John B. Wood, who died in 1904. Mrs. Wood survives and now resides at Long Beach, California.

W. H. Conway attended the country schools and the city schools of Boise until he reached the age of seventeen years. He remained on the farm with his mother and stepfather until he reached the age of twenty, the place being at Edgewood Station but a short distance from his present home. He located on the farm of one hundred and forty-four acres on which he now lives in the year 1891. This was school land and he purchased it from the state, having twenty-one years in which to pay for it, the price being seventeen dollars and a half per acre. It was then covered with a valuable growth of timber, so that it was worth the price, although it sold at a higher figure than any other land at that date. On the same day on which Mr. Conway made the purchase the land where the old depot stood in Boise was sold at ten dollars per acre. Having acquired his farm, Mr. Conway at once set about to clear the place and make improvements. Some of the old stumps are still in a good state of preservation although twenty-five years old. Mr. Conway has carried on general farming and stock raising and has a splendidly developed prop-

erty. Upon his farm are two fine silos and he raises a large quantity of corn for silage, having filled a one hundred and eighty ton silo from ten acres. By those well qualified to judge this corn was said to be the best silo corn ever produced. Mr. Conway keeps on hand about two hundred and fifty head of stock, which he raises, and his business affairs are being carefully and profitably conducted. His home is a comfortable residence and there are substantial outbuildings upon the place, providing ample shelter for grain and stock. On first leaving home Mr. Conway tried mining and sheep shearing and, as he states, "was a brilliant failure." That he has displayed excellent business ability as a farmer and stock raiser, however, is indicated by his present affluence, for he is numbered among the substantial farmers of the Boise valley, and he is also interested in the Bank of Eagle and in the Boise Valley Packing Plant, located at Eagle.

On the 23d of October, 1892, Mr. Conway was married to Miss Frances Brashears, a native of Pike county, Missouri, who passed away October 2, 1904. They had a family of four children: Ella May, the wife of Edgar Joplin, a farmer; Mary Ethel, who attended the high school at Eagle and is now acting as housekeeper for her father; Frances Elizabeth, in school; and John Bryan, eighteen years of age, who was a member of Troop E of the First Utah Cavalry and served on the Mexican border, being one of the few who were under fire there. This was the first National Guard unit to get into action on the border, the scene of the encounter with the Mexicans being at Stone House, about seventy-five miles from Nogales, just over the border. He later became a member of Company Three Hundred and Nineteen of the Tanks Corps and was sent to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, being ready to go overseas at the time the armistice was signed. He received his discharge December 5, 1918. When he first enlisted in Utah he was but fifteen years of age.

In his political views Mr. Conway has always been a democrat but never an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs. He has never been remiss in the duties of citizenship, however, and cooperates in all carefully planned projects for the substantial development and upbuilding of the community and for the advancement of the welfare of Idaho. In business he has made steady progress, his success being due to close application and unfaltering industry, which after all is the basis of all honorable success.

JOSEPH F. PLATZ.

Joseph F. Platz is one of the substantial citizens that the little republic of Switzerland has furnished to Idaho. He now makes his home in New Plymouth, where he follows farming. He was born in Graubinden, Switzerland, February 25, 1861, a son of Martin and Marie Ursula (Poltera) Platz, who were also natives of Graubinden and were married at Roffna, where the father was a drayman. There he was killed while hauling a load of tiling which had become loose on the dray and fell on his head.

Joseph F. Platz was educated in the schools of his native country and served his time in the army of Switzerland, which he believes the finest in the world, his military training, therefore, being of excellent character. He is also an expert horseman, becoming proficient in that line while still in his native land. He came to America in 1883 and later two brothers and a sister also crossed the Atlantic. They settled in Iowa and it was in that state that Joseph F. Platz took up his abode on reaching the United States.

In 1903 Mr. Platz came to Idaho and settled on his present place of forty-seven acres a mile and a quarter northwest of New Plymouth. He planted a fine orchard of ten acres and his trees are now in excellent bearing condition. He also carries on dairying in a small way and raises alfalfa and some grain. In 1919 he had eighty tons of hay and he sold his apples for fifty dollars a ton, putting upon the market about seventy-two tons. His industry and perseverance are producing excellent results and he is adding to his property as the years go by.

About twenty-eight years ago, in Nebraska, Mr. Platz was united in marriage to Miss Emelia Marie Ackerman, whose parents, Antone and Anna Marie Ackerman, were natives of Switzerland and became pioneers of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Platz have ten living children. Martin Antone, twenty-six years of age, married Mildred Blayden, a native of Idaho, and they have one child, Richard. Thresa Veronica is at

home. John Joseph, twenty-two years of age, was a member of the Twelfth Regiment and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, during the World war. Clarence George, twenty-one years of age, is at home with his father. Clara Marie is also at home. Don Albert, aged sixteen, Arnold Frank, fifteen, Carrol Christian, aged twelve, born on Christmas day, Leonard Paul, aged eleven, and Antone Francis, nine, are all in school. Glenn William died in infancy. Mr. Platz has an interesting family who are a credit to his name. He has never regretted his determination to try his fortune in America for here he found the opportunities which he sought and is today the owner of a valuable property worth three hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

THOMAS K. HARRIS.

Since 1898 Thomas K. Harris has been a resident of Payette county and is now devoting his attention to farming on Whitney bottom, in the Fruitland district. He was born in Tennessee, August 26, 1857. His father, Archibald Wood Harris, also a native of that state, removed to Arkansas with his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Klepper, in the year 1872. A year and a half later they took up their residence in the Willamette valley of Oregon, where Mr. Harris followed farming for four years and then removed to the vicinity of The Dalles, where he again engaged in farming for a period of twelve years. There the mother passed away.

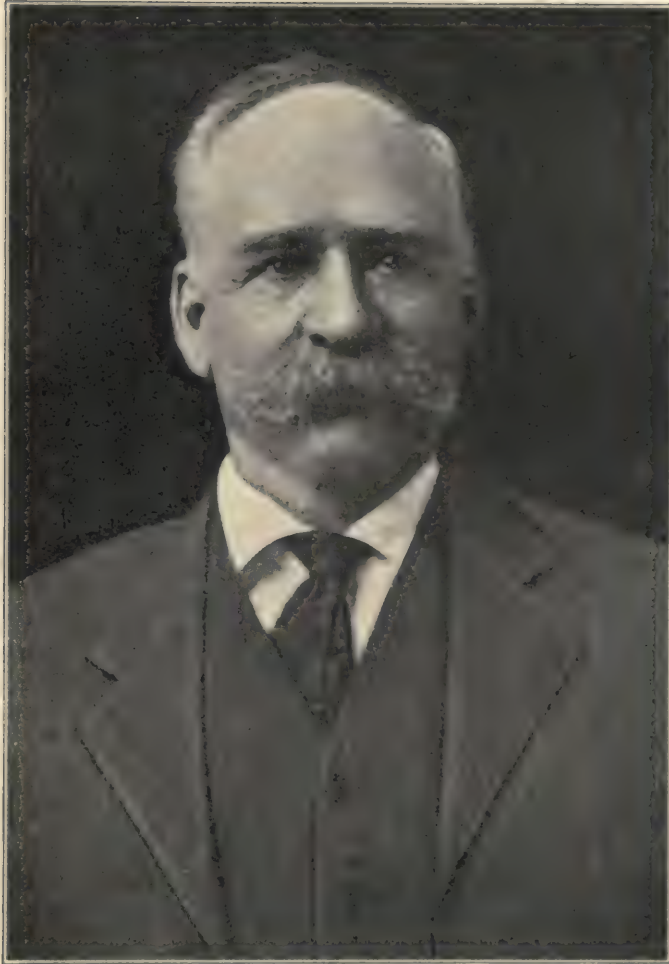
Thomas K. Harris accompanied his parents on their various removals during the period of his boyhood and youth and in 1898 came to Payette county, Idaho, where he became identified with the sheep industry. He devoted ten years to that business and then sold out and removed to his present place of eighty acres, which he secured as a desert claim fifteen years ago. It is planted to alfalfa and to general grain crops and the place is pleasantly and conveniently located four miles southwest of Fruitland.

In 1896 Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Edith Craft, a native of Vernon county, Missouri, and a daughter of Jacob and Rosanna (Decker) Craft. Her father was one of the leading farmers and large owners of town property in Vernon county and was also a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have become parents of six children. Edna Rae is the wife of Earl Hobbs and the mother of one child, Elizabeth Ann, who is with her parents at Cornelius, Oregon. Benjamin F., twenty-three years of age, was with the Medical Corps of the Forty-first Division in France during the World war. Robert B., twenty-one years of age, is assisting in the work of the home farm. Kate Marie is the wife of Joseph Divish and the mother of one son, Donald Joseph, nicknamed Buster. Thomas A. and Bonnie Madge are at home, the latter now a high school pupil. The family is widely and favorably known in their section of Payette county, where they have many friends. Mr. Harris is accounted one of the progressive farmers of the district and is a self-made man whose enterprise and industry have constituted the basic elements of his present-day success.

JOSEPH E. WEEKS.

For forty years Joseph E. Weeks was a resident of Idaho and enjoyed the goodwill and high regard of all who knew him throughout Canyon county. He passed away April 5, 1919, at Jennings Lodge, Oregon, being then about sixty-five years of age. He was born in eastern Canada on the 16th of November, 1853, and was but three months old when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Weeks, removed to Linn county, Iowa. There the father engaged in farming and continued to make his home in that locality to the time of his death, which occurred when he was nearly ninety years of age.

Joseph E. Weeks obtained his education in the schools of Linn county, Iowa, and when twenty-four years of age went to the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he remained for a year and then removed to Idaho. He rented the Davis farm on Eagle Island, near the town of Eagle, and continued its cultivation for three years, after which he removed to the Simpson ranch, about fifteen miles west of Boise, where he engaged in stock raising in connection with Charlie Simpson, to whom he afterward



JOSEPH E. WEEKS

traded his stock for the ranch. He then took up farming in a general way and also engaged in sheep raising on an extensive scale for eighteen years, when he disposed of the ranch property and secured a homestead of eighty acres sixty miles west of Boise. There he again engaged in general farming and sheep raising for seven years, at the end of which time he removed to Caldwell in order to provide his children with better educational opportunities. After one year spent at Caldwell he purchased a farm at Eugene, Oregon, and there established his home. He sold the eighty-acre homestead in 1918. He remained in Oregon for one year and then traded his property there for six hundred and forty acres of land in Alberta, Canada, near Monitor, where his son Ralph now resides and carries on the farm.

Mr. Weeks and his family spent the summer of 1918 in Alberta and then returned to the home of his son at Wilder, Idaho. In 1918 he disposed of all his interests in this state but retained the ownership of his home at Eugene, Oregon.

Mr. Weeks was twice married. By his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Fannie Ingle, he had four children. Cecil L., thirty-eight years of age, married Alta Griggs, of Boise, and has one child, Leon, and an adopted daughter, Josephine. He was associated with his father from his eighteenth birthday in sheep raising and is at present connected with the sheep industry. Cassie died at the age of twelve years. Joseph Waldo, thirty-four years of age and a farmer and sheepman of Wilder, married Belle Keith, of Star, Idaho, by whom he has two children: Lola, who is attending school; and Waldo Ingle. Joy I., thirty-two years of age, married Grace Look, of Wilder, and has four children: Joseph William, Harvey Lee, Cassie M. and Donald Joy. Joy I. Weeks is also engaged in the sheep business near Wilder.

It was on the 25th of August, 1889, that Joseph E. Weeks was united in marriage to Miss Alice Oglesby, of Clay county, Illinois, and they became the parents of five children. Ralph, twenty-nine years of age, married Wilma Zelsler, of Kansas, and has one child, Byrle, aged five. Edgar passed away when two and half years of age. Harlan, aged twenty-five, was in France with the Quartermaster's Corps, operating the sterilization plant, with the Eighty-second Division. Blanche is the wife of L. L. Hurst, a bookkeeper at Wilder. Clair O. is attending school at Wilder.

Mr. Weeks led a very active and useful life and his death, which was occasioned by hemorrhage of the brain on the 5th of April, 1919, at Jennings Lodge, Oregon, was a great shock and blow to his many friends as well as to his immediate family. He was always very considerate for the welfare of others, was devoted to the interests of the members of his own household and his many sterling traits of character naturally made him greatly beloved by all who knew him. His widow is at present residing at their old home in Wilder.

PATRICK HANNIFAN.

Patrick Hannifan, of Pocatello, whose worth in public affairs was widely acknowledged and whose death accordingly was a matter of deep regret, was born at Freeport, Illinois, May 18, 1854. He acquired his education there and when sixteen years of age went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, while in 1884, at the age of thirty, he came to Pocatello. He was first employed here as fireman by the Oregon Short Line Railroad and worked in that way for about four years, when he was made engineer and served in that capacity for an equal period. He then turned his attention to the transfer and storage business, which he conducted until he retired from business in 1916 on account of failing health. He was one of the early residents of Pocatello. On his arrival here there was but a field of sagebrush where the Reuss building now stands, and he and other railroad men lived in tents, the sagebrush being higher than their tents. It was necessary to employ someone to watch their belongings during their absence on account of the thieving propensities of the Indians. With every phase of pioneer life and later development in the district Mr. Hannifan was familiar.

On the 12th of September, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hannifan and Miss Rose E. Burke, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, who passed away March 7, 1905. They became the parents of five children. Prudence is the wife of Ambrose Clemo, of Helena, Montana. Leo P. is conducting the transfer and storage business established by his father. Nell is now the wife of Frank H. Smerke, a railroad man. She is a graduate of the Academy of Idaho, where she completed a course in

household economics. James William was in France as a member of the transportation service, acting as chauffeur. He was but seventeen years of age when he joined the army and had to tell a "white lie" in order to be accepted, but so strong was his patriotic spirit that he left nothing undone that would enable him to aid in the World war for democracy and he was on duty at Nevers, France. Isabel Margaret, after spending two years in high school, became a student in a business college at Helena, Montana. Frank H. Smerke, of Detroit, Michigan, son-in-law of Mr. Hannifan, entered the service of Uncle Sam as a railroad engineer, sustained wounds in battle in France and was afterward transferred to the transportation service.

Mr. Hannifan was a charter member of the Woodmen, also held membership with the Brotherhood of Engineers & Firemen, was a member of the Royal Highlanders and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He took a most active part in everything that would further the interests of the government during the period of the war, being an energetic worker and a most loyal American. His services for the nurses of the Red Cross and the Sisters of Charity will long be remembered by those organizations. He met an accidental death, being struck by a railroad train when crossing the track on the 4th of June, 1918. His demise was the occasion of the deepest regret to those with whom he had been associated, and in his passing Pocatello lost one of its valued citizens.

N. RUSTON SHAW.

Among those who have assisted in the agricultural development of Payette county is N. Ruston Shaw, whose enterprise and activity along agricultural lines are producing substantial results. Iowa claims him as a native son. He was born in Fayette county on the 9th of November, 1882, his parents being J. M. and Mary Jane (Slocum) Shaw, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. Their family numbered seven children: Reuben E., who married Philla M. Weatherby, a native of Minnesota, by whom he has four children; Anna Gertrude, who is the widow of H. B. Cragin and has one son; Eleanor S., the wife of R. L. Ringer and the mother of two children; N. Ruston; Alice, who is living with her parents in Boise; Mary Elizabeth, who is the wife of C. C. Minden and has one child, Maribeth; and Loraine B., the wife of John Lane, of San Francisco, California.

It was in the year 1896 that J. M. Shaw brought his family to Idaho, becoming one of the original colonists of New Plymouth and acting as one of the committee who passed upon the plans for the townsite, the town being laid out in the shape of a horseshoe. From that period to the present the father has been a most prominent and influential factor in the development and upbuilding of this section of the state. During the first year of their residence here the family put in a thirty acre orchard and later established the Citizens Lumber Company, with headquarters at Emmett. The father conducted the retail department of the business, while Reuben E. had charge of the manufacturing and sales department and now makes his home at Emmett. J. M. Shaw and his son Reuben E. were interested in the Nobel ditch and N. Ruston also assisted in its construction. In connection with the lumber business they operated a mill on the Payette river that was later burned, but they still own a large tract of timber there. At the time the mill was burned the father owned one of the finest homes in the state at New Plymouth and it was noted for its warm-hearted hospitality, but the building was also destroyed by fire.

N. R. Shaw was a youth of fourteen years when he accompanied his parents to Idaho. His education had largely been acquired in the schools of his native state and after his textbooks were put aside he became the active assistant of his father in the conduct of his business interests in Payette county. He is now engaged in farming and in the raising of beef and dairy stock. He has sixty acres of land, thirteen acres of which lie within the corporation limits of New Plymouth, while the remainder is a mile southwest of the town. He is leading a busy life in the conduct and further development of his farm, which he has brought under a very high state of cultivation and which is now one of the valuable properties of the district.

In 1906 Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Kittie Ransom and they have become the parents of two daughters, Edith and Margaret. Mr. Shaw has served as

a member of the school board and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare, development and progress of the district in which he has now made his home for twenty-three years. Throughout this entire period the family has taken a most active and helpful part in promoting the material development of the community and in shaping its history along various lines, their worth being widely acknowledged.

H. F. MESSECAR.

H. F. Messecar, who follows farming near Eagle, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1864 and in 1887, when twenty-three years of age, crossed the border into the United States. He made his way to the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he remained for four years, raising stock and following farming. In 1891 he removed to Idaho, settling on a claim in Long valley. The country had not at that time been surveyed. The winters were very severe and civilization was advanced to so slight a degree in the locality that he and his wife left Long valley and removed to Boise in 1893. In the spring of 1894 they filed on their present place of two hundred and forty acres, securing one hundred and sixty acres of this place as a homestead, while the remainder has since been purchased. At that time there was no water for irrigation purposes and the land was all covered with the native growth of sagebrush. Mr. Messecar built the first station to hold the right of way for the Farmers Union ditch. This station covered one hundred feet and indicated that they were actually doing work on the ditch. The farmers were all poor and the work of construction was a difficult task to perform as it was necessary for the men to provide a living for their families at the same time while attempting to push forward the work on the ditch. By the second year, however, they got water and a small crop. It required five years to complete the ditch, which, however, has proven a wonderful success. Mr. Messecar has most carefully and profitably conducted his farming interests and now produces about two hundred tons of hay a year besides raising some grain and stock.

In 1889, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, Mr. Messecar was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Allen, of Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada. They passed through many hardships and trials while living in the Black Hills and often had to hide in caves and other places to escape being killed by the Indians. They have no children of their own but have reared an adopted son, Arthur B. Mr. and Mrs. Messecar purchased a home in Boise, where they lived for a short time and which they still own, its location being on Hayes and Ninth streets. They preferred to return to the farm, where they built a house of the bungalow type on a prominence overlooking the valley and the town of Eagle, their new residence being situated just across the road from their former home. Mr. and Mrs. Messecar are widely known in their section of the state, having remained in Ada county for twenty-six years and their carefully directed labors have gained them place among the substantial representatives of agricultural interests in the state.

JAY GALLIGAN.

Jay Galligan, manager of the Caldwell Flour Mills and thus actively connected with one of the important productive industries of Canyon county, was born March 2, 1867, in Buffalo, New York. His youthful days were spent in the east and after completing his high school course in his native city at the age of eighteen years, he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and served in that connection for a decade. It was in 1900 that he first became identified with the west, making his way to Loveland, Colorado, where he engaged in mercantile business for eight years.

In 1908 Mr. Galligan came to Boise, Idaho, where he served as manager of the Boise Mill & Elevator Company, a subsidiary of the Caldwell Flour Mills, occupying that position for eight years. On the 6th of June, 1917, he assumed the position of district manager with the Caldwell Flour Mills and its subsidiary branches, which are located at Boise, Palmer, Nampa, Meridian and Arling, in Long valley. This company handled approximately one million bushels of wheat in Caldwell and the other branches in 1918, milling about forty thousand barrels of flour, while a large

percentage of the remainder of the wheat was shipped to Milwaukee and Chicago. Following the opening of the season on the 20th of August, 1918, the Caldwell Flour Mills operated continuously for twenty-four hours a day, sending out an extensive output, two-thirds of which has been shipped to other states. Bakers claim that the Caldwell flour is equal to the best grade of flour that is shipped in from Kansas and Minnesota. The Caldwell mills employ altogether from fifty to seventy people. The parent institution is the Colorado Milling & Elevator Company of Denver, Colorado, which established the Caldwell Flour Mills in 1908. This is not only the largest industry of Caldwell but with one exception is perhaps the largest in the state and Caldwell has every reason to be proud of the enterprise. It is Mr. Galligan's opinion that Idaho is perhaps one of the greatest clover producing states in the Union. His company paid in 1918 in the neighborhood of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the farmers for clover seed which was raised in the district. The seed and grain industry in Idaho is yet in its infancy and the farmer who turns his attention to the business now is certain to prosper and Caldwell is destined to become the center of this industry as a distributing point.

Mr. Galligan was married to Miss Irma Bentley, a daughter of Linn Bentley, of Columbus, Ohio, and they have become the parents of three children: Ruth Claire, William Bentley and Robert Jay. Mr. and Mrs. Galligan are widely and favorably known in Caldwell, and he is regarded as one of the most enterprising and sagacious business men in this section of the state. He is closely associated with the work of development and improvement here and has been the leader in many movements that are proving of inestimable value to his community and will continue a substantial force in its later growth.

E. A. TALBOT.

E. A. Talbot, residing near Notus, in Canyon county, has been closely associated with farming interests and with the development of his section of the state. He may well be called a self-made man, for he started out to provide for his own support when a youth of fourteen years and has since been dependent upon his own exertions. He was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on the 12th of October, 1859, a son of George and Mary (Blanchett) Talbot. The father was born near the city of Quebec and was of French and Scotch descent. He always spoke the French language. His wife was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, of French parents.

E. A. Talbot of this review worked upon his father's farm to the age of fourteen years and in early life learned and followed the carpenter's trade. In 1880, when a young man of about twenty-two years, he crossed the border into the United States and made his way to Minnesota, working at his trade in Minneapolis and St. Paul for a period of five years. He then removed to Portland, Oregon, and was employed at his trade by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company for another period of five years. He arrived in Idaho in 1890 and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres near Notus. His life has since been one of earnest activity, crowned with success. When he took up his abode in this locality it was a wild region of sagebrush. He cleared one hundred and twenty acres of the land himself, and after his sons had reached an age where they could help they together cleared the other forty acres. About two years after locating on his farm Mr. Talbot got water. He has given his two sons, George Ernest and David Earl, eighty acres each of the old home place, and he resides with them. There are two residences upon the homestead, one on each eighty, and the improvements are among the best in the state, having been put thereon at a cost of more than forty thousand dollars.

In 1886 Mr. Talbot was united in marriage to Miss May Corron, a native of Pennsylvania, and their two children are the sons previously mentioned. George Ernest, who is now thirty-one years of age, married Eunice Fallwell, of Iowa, and they have two children, Gerald and Ora. David Earl, twenty-nine years of age, married Myrtle A. Moreland, a native of Iowa, and their two children are Geraldine Ila and Donald Edward.

The sons carry on general farming and stock raising. They breed from two Aberdeen Angus bulls, as the Aberdeen Angus are considered the best beef cattle on the market. David Earl is arranging to go into the registered live stock business on an extensive scale in the near future, and George E. expects to do the same, specializing



E. A. TALBOT

in the breed of cattle which they now handle. These sons raise everything that will grow in the Idaho climate and they can produce almost any crop as their soil is of the best in the state. In addition to their cattle they likewise raise Poland China hogs, and both branches of their business are proving very profitable. They are most enterprising young men, following in the footsteps of their father, who has been actuated by a most progressive spirit in his business career and has thus reached a place among the leading agriculturists of his section of the state.

THOMAS BOWEN LEE.

Thomas Bowen Lee was born at Tooele, Tooele county, Utah, June 20, 1878, he being the eldest of ten children in the family of Thomas Wolkitt Lee and Martha Louisa Bowen, the other members of the family being as follows: Lewis Albert Lee; Mary Ann Lee Hansen; Arthur Wolkitt Lee; Blanche Newell Lee; Eugene Harris Lee; Ernest Lee; Alice Ottella Lee Guptill; Franklin Bracken Lee and Wilford DeLoy Lee.

The subject of this sketch received the foundation of his education in the common schools of Tooele and Salt Lake City, Utah, under the old tuition system, and in the schools of Wyoming and Idaho later on in life. As a child he was unusually precocious, was an apt student and at a very tender age developed remarkable taste for music and ability to master musical problems. His natural ability as a musician was soon recognized and he became a brilliant performer and an unusually efficient musical director and teacher which marked his life from his early childhood to the time of his death. In his capacity as a musician he organized and directed a number of choirs and musical organizations, among which were the Iona ward choir, the Lewisville ward choir, the Star Valley stake choir with headquarters at Afton, Wyoming, and the Mesa stake choir, with headquarters at Mesa, Arizona. His musical ability caused him to be in great demand on every sort of an occasion and wherever he went his services were placed at the disposal of his friends and acquaintances, and his energies were bent toward the development of musical talent among the people wherever he lived. Many of the young people of the state of Idaho owe something to this man's ability for their knowledge and appreciation of music.

Mr. Lee was also a great lover of sports and was an athlete of no mean ability and often contested in such sports as wrestling, boxing, foot racing and baseball, and also interested himself in developing himself and others in athletic sports and events and wherever he went was prominently connected with things of this sort and eventually lost his life as a result of an accident received while playing baseball with his men in an army camp. He also liked dramatics and was always prominently connected in the organization and directing of dramatic associations and was known to be very clever in impersonating characters on the stage. While residing in Afton, Wyoming, Mr. Lee organized a ladies' baseball club and under his efficient leadership trained them to a point where they were able to go out and meet organizations of the opposite sex and on several occasions decidedly defeated them.

In 1890, when Mr. Lee was twelve years of age, he moved with his parents, to Salt river valley (Lower Star valley), Wyoming, where his father had taken a homestead. Six years of his life were spent here, during which time many experiences common to pioneers of a new country came to him. Located in a country where the nearest neighbor lived two miles away, the nearest store twelve miles and the nearest railroad seventy-five miles over a great range of mountains and where the people were snowbound for from four to six months in the year, experiences came to this boy, as well as to his brothers and sisters, which gave to him and them the self-reliance and courage which is so necessary to the life of men and women. Here the family buried Eugene, aged three, and Ernest, newly born, in the winter of 1890, both in one grave, the people of the valley having to break a road to the snow-bound family to attend the last rites. At this time young Thomas nearly lost his life by freezing while making a long trip by team over the almost impassable roads for medicine and assistance.

In 1896 the family moved to Iona, Idaho, where the parents still live. The year following Mr. Lee was called by his church to fill a mission and at the age of nineteen he left his home for that purpose, spending twenty-eight months in this

work in Texas. Upon his return from his labors as a missionary he maintained his activity in church work and held numerous responsible positions but was especially prominent in his work with church choirs.

On February 5, 1913, Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Emma Kinghorn, of Lewisville, Idaho, the daughter of Alexander and Jane Kinghorn, they being married in Salt Lake City, Utah, and immediately took up their residence in Mesa, Arizona and on July 4, 1914, a son, Thomas Harold, was born.

Not long after his arrival in Mesa, Mr. Lee, following his natural inclinations, became identified with the local company of the Arizona National Guard, he having enlisted April 24, 1914. Shortly afterward he was chosen as second lieutenant of the company and February 9, 1915, resigned as second lieutenant to accept a commission as first lieutenant of the company. Soon after his appointment as first lieutenant of his company he was called out on strike duty and served at Bisbee, Arizona, for about six months and owing to the unusual tact of Lieutenant Lee as well as the other officers and men of the company, this work was done without the slightest friction between the army men and the miners. The company had only been back a short time when the United States government called out the First Arizona Regiment for duty on the Mexican border and Lieutenant Lee with his company responded to this call May 12, 1916, being one of the very first regiments to respond. They were mustered into the United States service May 27, 1916. This service extended continuously for about one and one-half years, during which time the men experienced almost every phase of guard duty and Lieutenant Lee, showing himself to be an unusually efficient officer, was assigned during this period to many important tasks. In October, 1917, he with his regiment, was ordered to Camp Kearney, California, where the regiment was designated as the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Infantry, a part of the Fortieth Division under command of Major General Strong. The regiment was here brought up to war strength, the veterans of this regiment being unusually well prepared to bring the organization up to the highest standard of efficiency from the fact that the men were veterans from a long campaign previous to going to camp. Among his other duties Lieutenant Lee was assigned to train the expert riflemen or sharpshooters of the regiment in company with English and French officers. He also had charge of special athletic activities in his company which was under his supervision up to the time of his death. He was a wonderfully efficient officer, his natural tact and early training having been very useful to him in this work and for several months prior to his death and up to the last he was assigned as the special instructor of all of the officers in the regiment in their night school work. During the last two months of his life he was in active command of the company and was the senior first lieutenant of the regiment. Some time shortly prior to his death he was called up for promotion to a captaincy, passed every examination, both physical and otherwise, and undoubtedly, had he lived, would have forged ahead very rapidly in his promotions.

About May 1, 1918, while engaged in playing a game of baseball, Lieutenant Lee fell and slightly injured his knee. He immediately had the regimental surgeon care for the wound but evidently all of the foreign matter was not removed and the following week an infection developed which resulted in blood-poisoning and on the evening of May 12, 1918, Lieutenant Lee passed away in the base hospital at Camp Kearney, California. His brother, Lewis A. Lee, arrived at the hospital about twelve hours before his death and was at his bedside when the end came. Mrs. Lee, who had been living in San Diego for about six months previously was not at the bedside but arrived about one-half hour after the Lieutenant's demise.

Funeral arrangements were immediately made, it having been decided to ship the remains for burial to Idaho Falls, Idaho. Mr. Lee was accorded full military honors at the camp, the funeral being held at the base hospital. The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Infantry regimental band, the officers of the regiment with side arms and Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Infantry, Lieutenant Lee's company, with arms, formed the guard of honor while six first lieutenants of the regiment were the special pall-bearers. The regimental chaplain had charge of the services and four Latter-day Saint missionaries assisted. After the services the procession formed and marched to the railroad station, a distance of about two miles, the regimental band leading, followed by the regimental officers; then came the hearse carrying the body while the pall-bearers marched by the side. The hearse was followed by Lewis A. Lee, the deceased's brother, and Chief Mechanician Marion S. Lee, a cousin of the deceased, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Artillery; next

in line was the four Latter-day Saint missionaries and the men of Company D completed the procession. Along the line of march other companies of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth were drawn up and saluted, each in their turn, as the procession passed. At the railroad station the procession was met by General Richard W. Young and a number of other officers. Upon the arrival of the cortege at the station the bugler sounded taps. The body was then left in charge of a guard until turned over to the railroad authorities for shipment.

Mrs. Lee was unable to be present at the funeral, but in San Diego, those of the officers' wives of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth who were living there, called in a body upon Mrs. Lee, offering their most sympathetic condolence to the bereaved widow. The remains were shipped to Idaho Falls, Idaho, accompanied by Mrs. Lee and her son Harold and the brother, and on the Sunday following the funeral was held in Idaho Falls, Idaho, at the Latter-day Saints auditorium, where a large concourse of people met to pay their last respects to the departed soldier. At this funeral six service men acted as pall-bearers and the remains were deposited in Rose Hill cemetery at Idaho Falls, Idaho, taps being sounded at the open grave by another service man, thus concluding the funeral services. Wilford D. Lee, who was serving with the Sixty-sixth Engineers, U. S. A., stationed at Camp Laurel, Maryland, was the only member of the family unable to be present at these services.

Lieutenant Lee was essentially a man of action, and, in his way, made an enviable record for himself, endearing himself to all classes by his personality and unusual gifts. He did much to help develop Idaho and it is fitting that he be called a son of Idaho. His widow and son are now residing at Rigby, Jefferson county, Idaho.

HENRY W. DORMAN.

Henry W. Dorman is a prominent farm and live stock dealer of Canyon county who became the pioneer land and town-site man of Caldwell, for the farm which he homesteaded upon his arrival in Idaho is now in the midst of the residential section of the city. As the years have passed he has developed his interests along most progressive lines and is now at the head of the Caldwell Cattle Company as its president. His life story is one of earnest endeavor guided by sound judgment and leading to the goal of success. Mr. Dorman was born in Illinois but was quite young when his parents removed with their family to Iowa, where he acquired his education in the common schools, thus pursuing his studies to the age of fourteen. He then entered a flour mill and learned the milling business. In 1883 he removed westward to Idaho Springs, Colorado, and there engaged in mining for a year, after which he located at Ketchum, Idaho, where he resumed mining operations and was thus engaged until 1885.

In that year Mr. Dorman came to Caldwell and for nine years occupied a clerical position in the mercantile house of M. B. Gwinn, of which he ultimately became the manager. He resigned his position in 1894 in order to turn his attention to other interests. While employed by Mr. Gwinn he had preempted what is known today as the Dorman addition to Caldwell, on a block of which now stands the fine Caldwell high school. In 1886 he purchased a farm three miles west of Caldwell, comprising two hundred acres of land, and this is one of the oldest ranches on the Boise river. He devoted his energies and attention to its development and improvement until 1918 and then disposed of the property, although he says it was much like losing an old friend. In 1894 he began the business of buying and selling acreage and also operated the I. X. L. mines at Pearl. He has ever been a most interested witness of and participant in the growth and development of Caldwell and the old homestead which he secured upon his arrival in the city is now in the midst of a fine residential district. He has ever borne his part in the work of general progress and improvement, his business activities being of a character that have contributed much to the development of this section. In 1913 he organized the Caldwell Cattle Company, of which he is the president, this company being the first in the northwest to sell stock to the farmers, giving them two years in which to make payment. Their business has grown to such proportions that today they handle nothing but pure bred shorthorns, which they are now placing on the farms on a two years' basis. At present they have thirty registered cows and a pure bred

bull for which they have refused two thousand dollars. In 1918 they sold two bulls—one at twelve hundred and fifty dollars and the other at one thousand dollars. Mr. Dorman has always been interested in thoroughbred stock and was the first man to ship a registered hog or a registered bull into Caldwell or vicinity. In 1885 he shipped from Iowa a registered shorthorn bull, a registered Hereford bull and cow, twenty-five registered Poland China hogs and several coops of Plymouth Rock chickens. There is no man perhaps who has contributed so largely to the material development and improvement of this section of the state as has Mr. Dorman through his introduction of fine stock and his demonstration of the possibilities of the district for the production of fine fruit, for he is a successful fruit grower as well as stock raiser, having cultivated fruit throughout the entire period of his residence here. In fact this work has brought him national prominence, for in 1908 his home apple orchard won the first prize over competitors from forty-three states. In fact he won seven prizes out of a possible eight at the national fruit show in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mr. Dorman has labored most untiringly to stimulate the interest of farmers and fruit raisers in improved methods and has inspired many others with much of his own zeal and interest in these branches of labor. In 1913 he served as president of the Commercial Club of Caldwell and put forth effective effort for the upbuilding of the city and the maintenance of its high civic standards. He has been the president of the Caldwell Fruit Growers' Association and in 1914 and 1915 was president of the State Horticultural Board, after having previously served for four years as a member of the board. He is the president of the Idaho State Shorthorn Breeders Association. He is also a prominent member of the Canyon County Farm Bureau and with his assistance in the early stages of the organization succeeded in building up the membership in the county until there are now six hundred farmers connected with it. He was a member of its first board and it is noteworthy that Mr. Dorman and an associate borrowed the first one thousand dollars, which amount the government required to be in the treasury before organizing. This note was secured by three men. The purpose of this organization is to educate the farmers in modern methods and it has developed into one of the biggest and most important institutions of the state, the influence thereof being absolutely immeasurable. At one time Mr. Dorman owned the right of way of the Boise Valley Traction Company, operating into Caldwell, which he gave to the present company in order to promote the future of the city.

On the 5th of August, 1893, at Caldwell, Mr. Dorman was married to Miss Ida Frost, a daughter of Elijah and Matilda Frost, the former one of the best known pioneers of the west. He was a forty-niner of California and also a very early settler of Idaho, where for many years he followed stock raising and farming. Mr. Dorman's father, William Dorman, now makes his home in Louisiana, but his mother, Mrs. Caroline (Leffel) Dorman, passed away in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Dorman have become parents of two children: Henry, Jr., who is attending the Moscow University of Idaho; and Ada May, a pupil in the schools of Boise.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorman are members of the Episcopal church and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. In 1888 he became a charter member of Mount Gem Lodge, K. P., at Caldwell, and is still connected with that organization. His life has indeed been one of utmost value to the community in which he lives. Recognizing the possibilities and opportunities of this section of the state, he has labored untiringly for its development, spending much of his time and effort in educational work that the people might know what Idaho had to offer and what could be accomplished. His teaching, his labors and his example have at all times been an inspiration to others and he has long occupied a central place on the stage of activity in Idaho in connection with its agricultural and horticultural development.

ARTHUR J. SWAIN.

Thirty-seven years have come and gone since Arthur J. Swain arrived in Idaho—years marked by steady and substantial progress in the business world. He became a resident of Boise in September, 1899, and has since been active in the development of business enterprises which have proven of great value to the community as well as a source of individual profit. He is now president of the Boise Cold Storage



ARTHUR J. SWAIN



Company, of the Orchard Company and of the Boise Stone Company. Michigan claims Mr. Swain as a native son. He was born at Flushing, Owassie county, that state, August 6, 1862, his parents being Peter M. and Mary A. (Whitney) Swain. The father was born in New York but during the early '50s removed to Michigan, where he engaged in farming until the country called for its patriotic men to defend the Union and he joined a volunteer Michigan regiment. He fell in the hard fighting before Vicksburg, thus laying down his life on the altar of liberty. After the death of her husband Mrs. Swain, a native of Massachusetts, returned with her children to her old home in Fitchburg, that state, where she still resides, active and vigorous, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Arthur J. Swain was there reared in the home of his paternal grandfather, the Rev. Aurora M. Swain, a Baptist minister. His educational opportunities were those afforded by the public schools and when quite young he began work as a farm hand, at first receiving only six dollars and a quarter per month. His industry and fidelity soon won him a wage of twelve dollars per month and when, at the age of seventeen years, he announced his intention of removing to the west, his employer offered him twenty dollars per month, which was considered a very excellent wage at that time. This, however, he refused, for the opportunities of the west proved to him an irresistible lure. For two years he engaged in mining in Boulder county, Colorado, and in 1882 took up his abode at Wood River, Idaho, where he followed mining until 1890. In that year he became a resident of Coeur d'Alene, where he engaged in mining on his own account with fair success.

His most rapid and substantial progress, however, has been made since he became a resident of Boise in September, 1899. His carefully saved earnings were invested in an interest in the hardware store of Loree & Franz, and with the retirement of Mr. Franz the firm style of Loree & Swain was adopted. In this field Mr. Swain found a business that was not only congenial but one for which nature seemed to have specially adapted him, and during the years of his connection with the business he was largely instrumental in making it one of the leading hardware establishments of the city. On selling his interests to the Eastman Teller Company he became one of the organizers of the Boise Cold Storage Company in 1903 and was active in the development of what was the only business of the kind in Boise until 1910 and which has ever remained in a position of leadership in its line. He is also the president of the Orchard Company, formed of orchard owners of Ada county for the protection and development of their mutual interests. In 1916 he became a prominent factor in industrial circles of the city as one of the organizers of the Boise Stone Company, now a large and important concern, of which he is the president, with Gus Carlson as vice president and Thomas McMillan as the secretary and treasurer.

While residing at Wood River, Mr. Swain was married to Miss Jean Terry, a native of Canada, reared, however, in the state of Michigan, and a daughter of George Terry. They have become the parents of one child, Edna Beatrice, born in 1887. Mr. Swain and his wife attend the Baptist church. He has membership in Ada Lodge, I. O. O. F.; is a charter member of the Boise Lodge of Elks, and a member of the Boise Commercial Club. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and from 1901 until 1903 he served as a member of the city council and was a member of the school board in 1902. In recent years, however, he has felt no inclination to hold public office, for his time and energies are fully occupied by his developing business interests. He has never had occasion to regret his youthful determination to try his fortune in the west, for in this land of opportunity he found conditions which he sought and his ability and even-paced energy have carried him into important business relations.

FRANK E. SEELEY.

Frank E. Seeley, manager of the Payette Valley Rex Spray Company, is a most alert and energetic business man, proving a dynamic force in the development and progress of the section of the state in which he lives. He readily recognizes opportunities which others pass heedlessly by and his laudable ambition prompts him to take advantage of these. He was born at Amherst, Ohio, February 7, 1875, and there acquired his early education, while later he studied in Kansas, to which state he removed with his parents in 1884. There he assisted his father in the work of the farm until 1891, when he returned to Ohio and followed commercial pur-

suits until 1900. He then became a commercial traveler and was upon the road for sixteen years, during thirteen of which he traveled out of Cleveland, while during the remaining three years he represented the General Chemical Company of San Francisco, California. Thus he became identified with the far west.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Seeley removed to Payette, Idaho, where he has since been manager of the Payette Valley Rex Spray Company, manufacturing fruit tree sprays. This is the only factory of the kind in the state and their trade extends throughout Utah, southern Idaho and eastern Oregon, while the volume of their business amounts annually to about one hundred thousand dollars. They employ four people all of the time and twelve people during the spraying season. Their factory is located at Washoe, about two miles south of Payette, where it was established in 1910. This is one of nine Rex Spray factories which are scattered throughout the United States. F. O. Moburg of Toledo, Ohio, is the president, M. F. Albert, of Payette, vice president, with Mr. Seeley as secretary and treasurer. The company is capitalized for thirty thousand dollars and fifty per cent of the stock is owned locally. The spray has stood the test of over twenty-three years of use and is a most valuable asset in successful fruit raising. The Payette Valley Rex Spray Company also handles coal for the retail trade.

In 1897 Mr. Seeley was married to Miss Lucia L. Clement, of Strongsville, Ohio, and they have one child, Robert H., now about four years of age. Mr. Seeley is quite active and prominent in community affairs, being a director and a member of the executive board of the Payette County Commercial Club, which was recently formed with a membership of two hundred and has expectations of a membership of five thousand before the end of the year 1919. The directorate of the club is made up of members from all parts of the county, its purpose being the fostering of home industries and attracting new industries to the county. This is the only county commercial club in the state, and back of it are representative business men such as Mr. Seeley, who have a vision as to future development here.

L. G. ROSE.

L. G. Rose is conducting a blacksmithing business at Parma, where he has also given his attention to invention, resulting in placing upon the market the Parma water lifter, a valuable adjunct to irrigation interests. Mr. Rose was born at Butler, Dekalb county, Indiana, November 9, 1855, and was but eight years of age when he left his native state in company with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rose, who removed with their family to southern Minnesota. The father engaged in blacksmithing at Troy, Minnesota, for a year and then returned to Indiana, where he spent another year. On the expiration of that period he settled at Cherry Grove, Minnesota.

L. G. Rose made all these trips with his father and ultimately entered into partnership with him, learning the blacksmith's trade under his direction. In 1883 they removed to Fort Ripley, Minnesota, where L. G. Rose resided for a period of twenty-four years, while his father remained there until his death in 1902.

It was in May, 1907, that L. G. Rose removed from Minnesota to Idaho, settling at Parma, where he followed the blacksmith's trade as an employe for three months. He then bought out Ben Ross, and became sole owner of the business. In this line he has since continued and his success has been of a substantial and gratifying character. That he has prospered is indicated in the fact that he is the owner of a fine home in Parma and also the property where his business is located. He has given considerable attention to invention and is the patentee of the Parma water lifter, of which he sold forty in 1917 and eighty-one in 1918. The Parma water lifter is a device whereby water is pumped for irrigation. The pumps are of the vertical type and when in operation stand submerged in from twenty to thirty inches of water, while the shaft must be long enough to come up on a level with the driving pulley of the engine. The standard length of the shaft is ten feet and may be longer or shorter as needed. The efficiency of the Parma water lifter is demonstrated in the testimonials of many of its users, who from all parts of the northwest have written to Mr. Rose, expressing their satisfaction over the results achieved. A four inch Parma water lifter will lift a thousand gallons of water per minute.

It is plain and simple in design, strong and substantially constructed and as durable as high grade metal can be made.

On the 16th of October, 1878, Mr. Rose was married to Miss Maria N. Cook, a native of Lime Springs, Iowa, and they have become the parents of seven children: Nellie, deceased; Bert R., thirty-four years of age, who is with his father in the shop; Fred W., thirty-two years of age, a ship carpenter and interior finisher of Portland, Oregon; Edna M., who is teaching school at Parma; Henry L., twenty-six years of age, who is in the service of the United States government in reclamation work; Merritt C., twenty-three years of age, who on the 22d of February, 1919, returned from Camp Lewis, having been a member of the Thirty-ninth Field Artillery; and Minerva M., who was graduated from high school in 1918 and is now at home.

Mr. Rose has every reason to be proud of the fact that he has never paid house rent but two years in his life, always owning property, a fact indicative of his industry and enterprise in business, whereby he has won success. An Indianian by birth, an Idahoan by choice, he has so directed his efforts that close application and diligence have made rapid advancement toward the goal of prosperity and the northwest accounts him a valuable addition to its citizenship.

CHARLES E. PAINE.

Charles E. Paine is one of the extensive chicken raisers of the Boise valley and is also meeting success as a horticulturist. His home is in the Roswell district, two miles west of the town of Roswell, and he is there successfully conducting his business interests, which are of an important character. Mr. Paine is a native son of Minnesota. He was born in Watonwan county on the 6th of February, 1873, and acquired a common school education while spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, Emerson and Abby (Robinson) Paine, who were natives of Maine. The father was a master mechanic and lived in Minnesota till the time of his death in 1879. The mother passed away in Minnesota.

Charles E. Paine was reared in Minnesota and in 1897, when a young man of twenty-four years, came to Idaho. Making his way to Roswell, he purchased forty acres of land, which he cultivated for a period of four years and then rented the property, taking charge of the John Steel orchards, of which he was manager through the succeeding twelve years. At the end of that time he sold his forty-acre tract of land and bought forty-five acres where he now resides, two miles west of Roswell. Thirty acres of this land is in fruit, ten acres being planted to prunes and twenty acres to apples. The other fifteen-acre tract is devoted to the raising of White Leghorn and Ancona chickens. At the present writing he has six hundred and fifty fine chickens upon his place and during March, 1919, he sold eggs to the value of nearly four hundred dollars. He expects to engage in the chicken business on a much more extensive scale and within the next two years will have increased the number to two thousand. At present he gathers about four hundred eggs per day. He has seven incubators with a combined capacity of two thousand eggs and on one day alone he sold as high as eight hundred one-day-old chicks. His breeding pens, in which he has about two hundred breeders, cover half an acre. In this pen there is not one hen that does not lay two hundred or more eggs each year. In his laying pens he has about three hundred hens and selects his breeders from these. He has paid as high as two dollars each for his Ancona eggs and is testing this breed, so that if they prove as good as he anticipates, he will specialize on them exclusively. He has been engaged in chicken raising in this way for ten years and is fast gaining a wide reputation in this connection. Mr. Paine was also fruit inspector for the North Pacific Fruit Distributors, who had five hundred orchards. He traveled inspecting these orchards most of the time, averaging one hundred miles a day by automobile, and one month he traveled over four thousand miles. He has had a very wide experience in connection with the fruit industry, including planting, growing, packing and shipping, and there is no one in the state who better understands fruit raising than he. His broad experience and his close study of horticultural magazines and books enable him to speak with authority upon the question. He was also a director of the Boise-Payette project for nine years and Mr. Paine, J. H. Lowell and Sylvester Hill were sent as delegates to Nampa to meet the secretary of the interior, who came to Idaho as a representative of the government, and show him

over the project with the idea of inducing the government to take up this reclamation work. Mr. Paine also assisted in developing the Roswell Fruit Park Tract, where he now resides, and he likewise owns some city property in Caldwell.

In 1895 Mr. Paine was united in marriage to Miss Jessie M. Day, of Blue Earth county, Minnesota. They are widely and favorably known in this section of the state and the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Fraternally Mr. Paine is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. All who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, esteem him highly as a man of genuine worth, loyal and progressive in citizenship, alert and enterprising in business. There are few men who have so fully demonstrated the possibilities for horticultural development in Idaho and none who have labored more diligently and effectively in advancing the breed of poultry raised in this section of the country. His work has been of real worth and value to his fellow townsmen, showing what can be accomplished along these lines and serving as a stimulus to the efforts of others.

JAMES T. TAYLOR, SR.

There are few residents who have for a longer period made their home in Cassia county than has James T. Taylor, Sr., who arrived in 1878 and who through the intervening period has been identified with ranching interests in the vicinity of Almo. He was born in Hampshire, England, June 28, 1844, a son of James and Mary (Lowder) Taylor. He was a youth of seventeen years when in 1861 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled first in New York city, where they resided for two years. They then removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and from that point made their way across the country with ox teams to Salt Lake City, Utah, where the father worked at his trade of shoemaking and James T. Taylor of this review secured employment as a ranch hand.

In 1878 he removed to Idaho and took up the Edwards ranch north of Almo. Later, however, he returned to Blue Creek, Utah, on account of the illness of his wife, but in 1880 again came to Idaho and secured his present ranch as a homestead claim, obtaining one hundred and sixty acres of wild and apparently unproductive land. He built thereon a log house and at once began the arduous task of developing the fields and rendering the farm a productive one. In 1903 he was able to add another one hundred and sixty acres to his place and as the years passed he made of this a well improved ranch, equipped with all modern conveniences and the latest improved farm machinery. He concentrated his efforts and attention upon cattle raising, in which he is still engaged. In late years he has given most of his land to his children but still retains a sufficient amount to bring him a gratifying annual income.

In 1866 Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Clara Louise Cottle, a daughter of Henry and Clara Cottle and a native of England, who came to the United States with her parents in early life, the family settling at Salt Lake City, Utah, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have become parents of seven children: James T., George, Harry, Edward, Herman H., Edith L. and Clara Ruth.

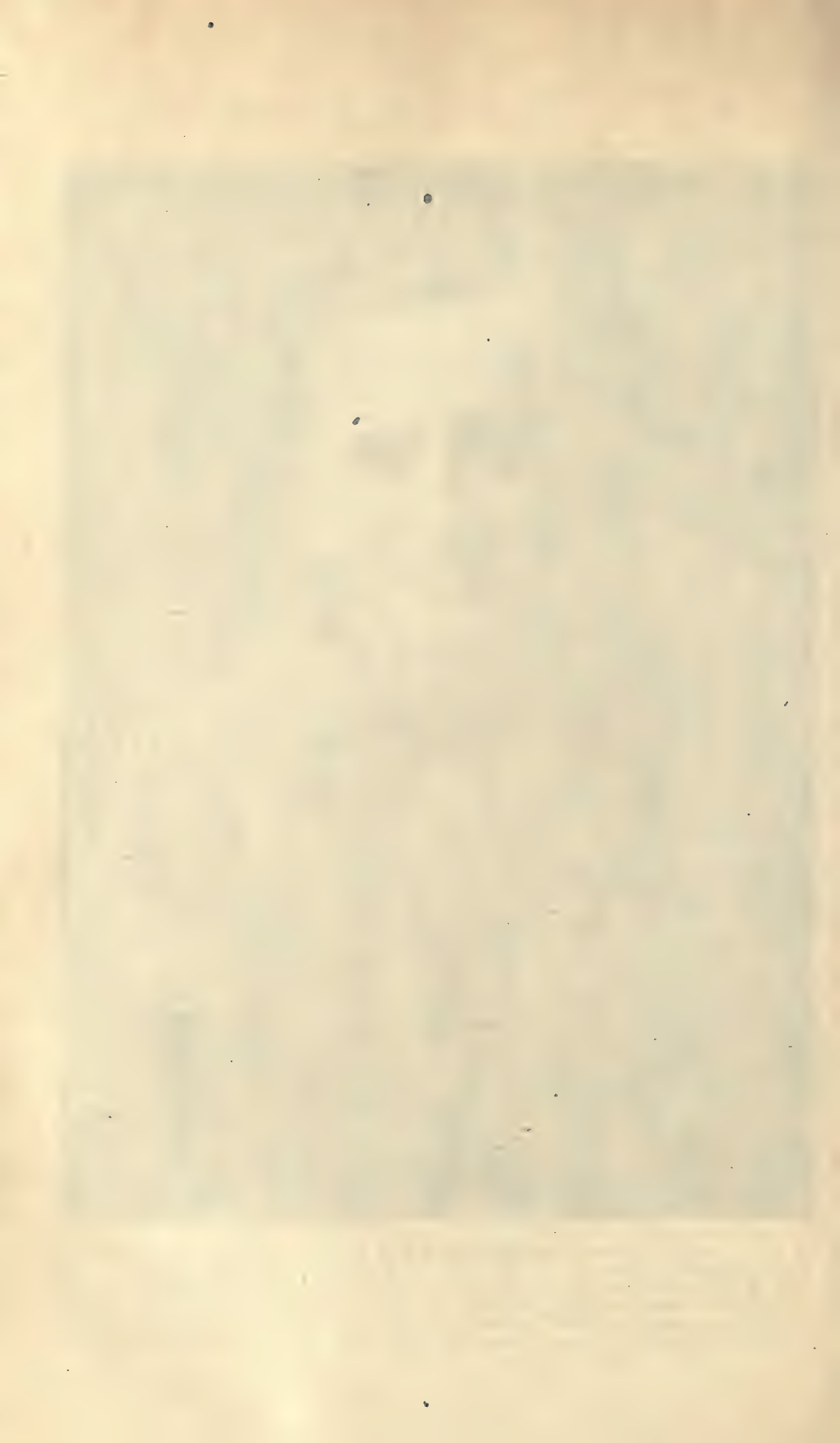
In politics Mr. Taylor maintains an independent course. At one time he served as justice of the peace but has never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, which have been capably directed and have constituted the basis of his present-day prosperity.

JOSEPH DICKENS.

Joseph Dickens is one of the partners in the Caldwell Sales & Commission Company and also in the firm of Dickens & Miller, auctioneers. In both branches his business has attained extensive and substantial proportions, his success resulting from indefatigable enterprise and industry. Mr. Dickens is a native of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, where his birth occurred February 12, 1869. He there attended the common schools to the age of fifteen years, after which he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he worked for himself and for others in and around the stock yards for a period of



JOSEPH DICKENS



nine years. Later he was connected with the stock yards at Denver, Colorado, for seven years and subsequently bought a ranch in Greeley county, Colorado, where he engaged in raising cattle, sheep and hogs.

In 1906 Mr. Dickens disposed of his interests there and came to Caldwell, Idaho, where he took up the business of buying and selling stock and of auctioneering. After two years of activity in these lines he organized the Caldwell Sales & Commission Company for the purpose of selling anything that can be auctioned, their specialty, however, being farm and live stock sales and the sale of pure bred stock. His first sales eleven years ago amounted to nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The business now has reached a volume of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year. During the period of the World war this firm handled between forty and fifty carloads of horses and mules a month. They also conduct sales outside of the state of Idaho, these sales aggregating four hundred thousand dollars per year. Their sales yards at Caldwell are most modern and will accommodate any kind of stock, the plant being valued at more than ten thousand dollars. Aside from this business Mr. Dickens is engaged in farming and raising stock in the Boise valley and the careful management which he displays in the conduct of his affairs has been one of the salient features in his growing success.

In 1893 Mr. Dickens was united in marriage to Miss Martha Patton, of Missouri, and to them have been born four children: Anna, the wife of Ben Hagonsen, of Caldwell, who is a rancher in the Boise valley and by whom she has one son, Roy; Hattie, the wife of Clarence Farris, of Caldwell, now engaged in the restaurant business, and they, too, have one child; and Katie and Ellen, who are attending the State Normal School at Lewiston Idaho.

In his political views Mr. Dickens is a democrat and is now filling the office of alderman at Caldwell. He was also a member of the board of the pioneer irrigation district for six years. Left an orphan at the age of three, he has made his own way in life from young boyhood and whatever success he has achieved is entirely attributable to his earnest labor. He attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm and his zeal and energy conquer all difficulties and obstacles that are in his path. His life should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing that upon individual effort depends success and that prosperity and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

OREL H. SOVEREIGN.

With administration interests in Caldwell, Orel H. Sovereign is closely connected, having been made chief of the fire department in May, 1917, and also serving as building inspector of the city. He was born at Marysville, Missouri, April 28, 1884, and is a son of Walter and Minerva J. (Haggard) Sovereign. The father was born in Iowa and is now conducting a confectionery store at Beulah, North Dakota. His ancestry can be traced back through three generations in America. The mother is a native of Indiana and she, too, survives, Mr. and Mrs. Sovereign being well known residents of Beulah, North Dakota.

Their son, Orel H. Sovereign, was but three years of age when the family home was established at Central, Nance county, Nebraska, where he attended the common schools. At that time the section of the state in which they lived was a frontier region, much of the land being still unclaimed and uncultivated, while conditions of frontier life existed on every hand. He continued his education to the age of sixteen years and then left school, after which he followed farming for about two years. He later joined Company C of the United States Infantry and was located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After two years had passed he was made corporal and at the end of the third year he was serving as sergeant, although he had not been officially promoted to that rank. On the completion of his term of enlistment he resumed the occupation of farming but in the meantime pursued a course in electricity, and when he again left the farm he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad as a fireman, remaining in that connection for a brief period. He then went to North Dakota and took up a homestead, on which he lived for five years, after which he sold his farm and turned his attention to the auto livery business at Glen Ullin, North Dakota, continuing there for a year.

Mr. Sovereign arrived in Caldwell in 1912 and here obtained employment as engineer in the fire department. In May, 1917, he was advanced to the position of

chief of the department and during his incumbency in the office but one serious fire has occurred. He is also serving as building inspector of the city and has exerted every endeavor to prevent fires. In the case of new buildings he is continually on the job, offering suggestions and in every way doing all within his knowledge to eliminate the possibility of fires. He also inspects all debris and promotes all necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of fires. If on private property, the owners or renters are warned about being careless. His method has proven almost one hundred per cent efficient. When Mr. Sovereign first became connected with the department, it was a volunteer system and was proving both very unsatisfactory and very costly to the city. During his administration a paid call system was organized and the hand apparatus which was then in use has been supplanted by a motor engine, which is a triple combination machine, and other up-to-date fire-fighting apparatus. There are ten men in the department. A modern siren has just been installed which cannot be confounded with the school bell.

In 1906 Mr. Sovereign was married to Miss Helen Maud Abbey, a daughter of Charles Abbey, of North Dakota, and they have an interesting little son, Ralph. Mr. Sovereign has always been a resident of the western country and the spirit of western enterprise and progress, which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the great section on this side of the Mississippi, has ever found exemplification in his life. He regards his present duties most seriously, recognizing how much depend upon his care and efficiency, and his labors have been most satisfactory to the city at large.

GEORGE W. HARVEY.

George W. Harvey, proprietor of the Palace Market in Boise, was born in Bridgeport, Crawford county, Wisconsin, on Christmas day of 1870, the only son of Louis E. and Amanda (Sellick) Harvey. The father was born in Canada and was killed by highwaymen on the plains of Kansas in January, 1877, while on his way home with a load of supplies for his family. He was driving a four-horse team and three of the horses were killed at the time Mr. Harvey's life was taken. The family removed from Wisconsin to Kansas in 1874, thus becoming identified with the pioneer settlement of the state.

George W. Harvey spent his boyhood days in Kansas, in Nebraska and Wyoming and during that period followed farming, rode the range and did all the work incident to farm and ranch life on the western frontier. In 1893 he went to Alaska and spent nine years in the far north, devoting six years to mining and three years to the butchering business. In 1902 he returned to the States and for four years was a resident of Everett, Washington, during which period he was engaged in the butchering business. Later he spent three years in Seattle, where he was active along the same line, and in 1909 came to Idaho and since 1911 has made his home in Boise. He established the Palace Market at No. 724 Main street in 1913 and is today the owner of one of the best equipped and largest meat markets of Boise, which has brought to him a liberal patronage.

On the 3d of March, 1896, at Rock Springs, Wyoming, Mr. Harvey was married to Ellen Crofts and they have become parents of five children: Florence, now the wife of Walter Tucker, of Boise; George W.; Grace Lee; Oliver W.; and Herbert Louis. The religious faith of the family is that of the Society of Friends. Mr. Harvey has his own home at 2105 North Fourteenth street, which he built in 1914—an attractive frame bungalow.

FLOYD J. CREASEY.

Floyd J. Creasey, a resident farmer of Payette county, his home being near New Plymouth, was born in Pulteney, Steuben county, New York, May 30, 1865. His father, James Creasey, was born in Suffolk county, England, and came to America with his wife, who bore the maiden name of Emma Emerson. They crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel in 1852, being seven weeks and four days on the voyage. Settling in the state of New York, the father there followed the occupation

of farming for fifteen years and in 1867 removed to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for six years. He next took up his abode in Sauk county, that state, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until June, 1902, or just fifty years after he had left the old country. He then came to Idaho and spent his remaining days in the home of his son Floyd J., who had arrived in this state in 1898 with his brother, Fred D.

The latter was born in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, April 5, 1871, but during his infancy the family removed to Sauk county, where he attended the district schools in the acquirement of his education. He engaged in general farm work until he attained his majority and then followed farming on his own account in Richland county, Wisconsin, where he rented land until 1898. In that year he came to Idaho and located at Plymouth. He was in the employ of others for four years after his arrival here and then bought one hundred acres of state land, which now comprises the farm on which he and his brother Floyd reside. He is unmarried.

Another brother, James F., is also living in the Payette valley, where the three brothers have become widely and favorably known as representative citizens. James F. married Anna Meyer, a native of Nebraska and a daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth (Miller) Meyer, who came to Idaho in 1903, settling at New Plymouth. Mr. and Mrs. James F. Creasey have two children, Emma E. and Gerald A. Two other sons of the family, brothers of Floyd J. Creasey, are yet living in Wisconsin.

Floyd J. Creasey was about thirty-three years of age when he came to Idaho. He settled in New Plymouth, which at that time was almost a sagebrush waste. There were not more than twenty-four houses between New Plymouth and Payette, a distance of thirteen miles. The region today is a succession of beautiful orchards, farms and homes. For about six years Mr. Creasey followed the carpenter's trade and then purchased eighty acres of raw land, a portion of which he improved. Because of impaired health he sold seventy acres of the place, retaining only ten acres, on which he makes his home. His ranch is located a mile and a half west of New Plymouth and he carries on general farming in a small way and also keeps a few stands of bees and some cows. His parents lived with him until they were called to the home beyond. In addition to his farming interests Mr. Creasey has served on the board of the Farmers Cooperative Ditch Company and was at one time its president. He has lived to see many changes during the years of his residence in Payette county, witnessing the development of the district from a wild and unimproved region to one of rich fertility, into which has been introduced every advantage and opportunity of the older east.

ANDREW W. SMITH.

Andrew W. Smith, who follows farming in the Huston district of Canyon county, was born in Genesee, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, April 20, 1874, and is a son of the Rev. George and Agnes Smith, the latter a native of Canada. The father was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1833, and came to America with his father, Andrew Smith, prior to the Civil war, the family home being at that time established in Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born ten children, six of whom are now living: Lillian D., Margaret J., Anna E., May B., Andrew W. and George Wells, who owns a farm near that of his brother Andrew. The children were all given splendid educational opportunities. George Wells is a graduate of the Beloit University of Wisconsin; May B. is also a graduate of the Beloit University and now a teacher in the Frances Shimer School, a school for girls at Mount Carroll, Illinois, largely patronized by the wealthy. Lillian D. is a graduate of Milton College of Wisconsin and of the Chicago University, the latter institution conferring upon her the Bachelor of Arts degree, since which time she has been teaching in a high school in Chicago. Margaret J. is a teacher in a school for cripples at Chicago. Anna E. is a teacher of domestic science in the Indiana University. They were reared in a household in which there was felt the keenest appreciation for the advantages of education and social and moral culture, and everything was done to direct the trend of their interests and thoughts in childhood, with results that must have been highly satisfactory to the parents.

Andrew W. Smith had the benefit of an excellent home environment and liberal educational advantages, being a graduate of the high school at Whitewater, Wis-

consin. He remained under the parental roof through the period of his boyhood and youth. His mother died in Wisconsin in 1905, after which the farm on which the family had lived was sold and the father went to Chicago, where his death occurred in 1910.

It was after his mother's death that Andrew W. Smith first came to Idaho, arriving in the fall of 1906. He later returned to Chicago with the firm conviction that Idaho was the place where he wished to locate and accordingly in the following year he returned and homesteaded eighty acres, sixty-eight of which are accessible to water. He took off his first crop in 1909 and is now engaged in the raising of alfalfa and grain. He carries on general farming and he has an excellent orchard upon his place. He was one of those farmers who for a number of years were placed at a disadvantage while waiting for water and during that period of waiting they suffered real hardships, but with the development of the irrigation system Mr. Smith brought water to his land and has converted it into rich and productive fields. His business is carefully carried on, his industry being guided by sound judgment, and good results are now attending his efforts.

In 1913 at Houston, Idaho, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Thirza Culter, a daughter of W. H. and Katie B. (Sparling) Culter. Her mother died at Great Bend, Kansas, in January, 1890, and the father afterward married Mrs. Harper, a widow. In 1909 he came with his family to Idaho and is now farming on forty acres of land at Huston. In the paternal line Mrs. Smith comes of Irish ancestry, while her maternal grandfather was of Holland stock although born on the Emerald isle. Mrs. Smith has a stepsister, Mrs. Ralph Kirkpatrick, who is living in the Huston district of Canyon county. Mrs. Smith was born in Kansas and is a graduate of the high school of Santa Ana, California. After completing the course there she took the county examination and received a teacher's certificate. She then taught school in southern California for five terms and for one term in Long Valley, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are widely and favorably known in Canyon county, and his persistency of purpose and indefatigable energy are at length winning a merited reward. He is recognized as a capable business man, and his diligence and perseverance well merit the success that is now coming to him.

S. D. LITTLE.

S. D. Little is one of the prominent sheepmen of Canyon county, the extent and importance of his business interests making him a valuable citizen of the community in which he makes his home. He was born in the southern part of Scotland on the 12th of November, 1881, a son of Andrew and Janet (Dalglish) Little, who are now deceased. He acquired his early education in the land of hills and heather and in 1900, when a youth of nineteen years, came to America, making his way to Emmett, Idaho, where his brother Andrew had preceded him. He worked for his brother in the sheep business for three years and in 1903 began business on his own account with twelve hundred head of sheep. He now has sixteen thousand head of mixed sheep, which he raises for wool and mutton. He markets his mutton in Omaha and Chicago, where he finds a ready sale for the product. He ranges his sheep on government ranges but also raises hay on his farm of one hundred and fifty acres near Middleton, where he feeds his sheep during the winter and keeps them through the lambing season. He also owns a farm of five hundred acres in Washington county, Idaho. Something of the volume of the business that he has developed is indicated in the fact that his pay roll amounts to about twenty thousand dollars and his feed and grocery bill to about fifty thousand dollars annually, all of which money is spent in Canyon county, thus contributing to the material development and prosperity of this section of the state. He started in the business with practically no capital but had previously gained valuable experience, as his father, Andrew Little, had been a sheepman in Scotland and the family had followed the business for generations. He thus had knowledge of the best methods of handling sheep when he started out independently. His brother Andrew, who had reached Idaho six years before S. D. Little, is the largest individual sheepman in the state, being interested in about one hundred thousand head, which he ranges over seven counties, and his income tax is one of the largest in the state. He makes his home at Emmett, Idaho.

On the 28th of December, 1915, S. D. Little was united in marriage to Sadie P.



S. D. LITTLE



(Alvey) Brown, a native of Kentucky, who was reared, however, in Idaho, her mother being still a resident of Nampa. Mr. and Mrs. Little have two daughters, Mary G. Janet and Betty Jean.

Mr. Little owns a fine home at No. 1409 Dearborn street in Caldwell, where he and his family are most pleasantly located, his success in business enabling him to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Fraternally he is an Elk and his political support is given to the republican party. Mr. Little is keenly alive to the opportunities of the state. He recognizes what a future there is in store for this great and growing section of the northwest and he is so directing his efforts as to utilize the natural resources offered and through legitimate channels of business win prosperity. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has won a most creditable place among the successful sheepmen of Canyon county.

J. C. McPHERSON.

J. C. McPherson, leading a busy life as a representative farmer of Ada county, his home being near Eagle, was born in Boone county, Iowa, November 4, 1884. His father, Alexander Doke McPherson, died during the infancy of his son, who remained at home with his mother until he reached the age of sixteen years, acquiring his early education in the common schools of Iowa and having the usual experiences of the farm-bred lad. On leaving home he made his way to this state, settling at Nampa, after which he was employed in various ways until 1910, when he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land in Long Valley. He was joined by his mother, his brother, George Wilbur, and his two sisters, Pansy and Myrtle, three years after his arrival in Idaho. His mother also homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres near Roseberry, in Valley county, and since that time J. C. McPherson and his brother have been partners in the live stock business and have developed the two farm properties. They also own two hundred acres of land about six miles northeast of Star but make Eagle their post office. On their land they have raised hay and grain, which they largely feed to their stock in the winter season. In the summer months they range their stock in the mountains, having about one hundred and forty head of cattle and twenty-five horses.

The mother, who bore the maiden name of Bridget Dawson, remained with her children until her death, which occurred about seven years ago in Long Valley. The brother, George Wilbur, was married four years ago to Miss Nellie Adams, of Boise, and they have two children: Wesley, two years of age; and Burris, who is but a year old. The sister Pansy is now the wife of J. W. Van Horn, of Kansas, where he follows farming, while Myrtle is the wife of Will Estes, of Moscow, Idaho, and has three children. The McPhersons have for a number of years been classed with the substantial and representative agriculturists and stock raisers of Ada county, J. C. McPherson having lived in this section for nineteen years. His success is attributable entirely to his persistency of purpose and his indefatigable energy. He has always been a hard worker and has thus become the owner of valuable farm property.

MRS. SARAH ELIZA ASH.

Mrs. Sarah Eliza Ash, residing at No. 1822 State street, Boise, is the widow of Henry L. Ash, who passed away September 2, 1902. She was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, July 5, 1857, a daughter of Benjamin C. Pearman, who is now living in Litchfield, Illinois, at the notable old age of ninety-two years. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Atterbury, passed away in Illinois in 1869.

Mrs. Ash was reared in Montgomery county, Illinois, to which place her parents removed from Kentucky when she was but a year old. She was graduated from the Litchfield high school and took up the profession of teaching, which she followed for seven years in Illinois both before and after her marriage. It was on the 19th of March, 1879, that Sarah Elizabeth Pearman became the wife of Henry L. Ash, who was born in Litchfield, Illinois, January 21, 1856, a son of Jesse

M. and Esther (Valentine) Ash. In 1897 Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Ash removed from Illinois to Emmetsburg, Iowa, and in 1902 Mr. Ash came to Boise, where he purchased a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres three miles west of Boise, now known as Ash Park. He passed away, however, in St. Alphonsus Hospital in Boise, September 2, 1902. Mrs. Ash was with him to the end but afterward returned to Iowa and in 1903 she again came to Idaho, bringing with her three sons and a daughter. Her children are: Leila, now the wife of D. R. Turner, a farmer residing west of Boise; Homer E.; William G.; and Russell M. Mrs. Ash located on the ranch and resided there for three years. She then rented the ranch property and removed to Boise, while later she disposed of her farming interests. About 1906 she built a splendid home at No. 1822 State street, Boise, and has since occupied this place.

Throughout his active business life Henry L. Ash was a farmer and was very successful, leaving a most comfortable competence to his widow and children. In Illinois and in Iowa he had specialized in the raising of registered Poland China hogs. In all of his business affairs he was enterprising and progressive, and his actions never at any time required disguise. His life measured up to high standards and he was a consistent member of the Methodist church, to which his widow also belongs. She is active in church societies and in missionary work and does everything in her power to advance the moral progress of the community in which she resides. Her sons are now owners and active managers of the Boise Overland Company and are prominent in the business and fraternal circles of the city.

WILLIAM G. ASH.

William G. Ash, vice president and general manager of the Boise Overland Company, was born upon a farm in Montgomery county, Illinois, May 27, 1889, a son of Henry L. and Sarah E. (Pearman) Ash, the former a native of Illinois, while the latter was born in Kentucky. When their son William was but seven years of age they removed to Palo Alto county, Iowa, and he was there reared upon a farm to the age of thirteen years, when he came to Boise with his mother, brothers and sister in the year 1903. The father visited Idaho in 1902 and purchased a ranch near Boise but died before he removed his family to the northwest. There were four children in the family, the eldest being Leila, now the wife of D. R. Turner, of Ada county. The sons are Homer E., William G. and Russell M., the last named being the treasurer and sales manager of the Boise Overland Company.

After the removal of the family to the west William G. Ash was graduated from the Boise high school on the completion of a course in the commercial department in 1906. He also attended Link's Business College of Boise and for several years after his school days were over was employed as a bookkeeper with different business houses of the city. For two years he was bookkeeper with the Gooding Town Site Company of Gooding, Idaho, and then returned to Boise in the fall of 1910, at which time he became actively interested in the real estate and insurance business, in which he continued for a year. Since 1911 he has been identified with the distribution of the Overland automobiles through the Boise establishment. In May, 1911, he became a stockholder in the Intermountain Auto Company, a concern which was then local distributor for the Overland cars. He acted as its manager until 1914, when he became chiefly instrumental in organizing the Boise Overland Company, which took over all of the plant and property of the Intermountain Auto Company, which concern went out of existence on the 1st of September, 1914. Since that date the Boise Overland Company has continued with William G. Ash as vice president and manager, while his mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Ash, is the president. The business is capitalized for thirty thousand dollars, the stock being entirely owned by the Ash family with the exception of about eight per cent. The Boise Overland Company has had a remarkably successful career since it came into existence. It has the distribution of the Overland cars throughout southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon and its trade has reached extensive proportions.

On the 14th of June, 1911, in Gooding, Idaho, Mr. Ash was married to Miss Gertrude M. Johnson, who at that time was residing in Gooding but is a native of Illinois. They have two children, William Henry, born December 24, 1913; and Mildred Marion, born September 22, 1915.

Mr. Ash belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, to the Boise Gun Club and to

the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and hunting, but his business occupies the major part of his time and it has been by reason of his close application and unfaltering diligence that he has won the success that is now his.

RUSSELL M. ASH.

Russell M. Ash, treasurer and sales manager of the Boise Overland Company, was born at Raymond, Illinois, August 12, 1892, the youngest of the three sons of the late Henry L. Ash, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was a lad of but eleven years when the family removed from Iowa to Idaho and he attended the public schools of Boise, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, while later he was graduated from Link's Business College as bookkeeper and stenographer, completing his course there when sixteen years of age. For five years he was in the electrical business in Boise as an electrician and in 1912 he turned his attention to the automobile trade as sales manager of the Intermountain Auto Company. In 1914 this business was succeeded by the Boise Overland Company, several members of Mr. Ash's family, including himself, purchasing practically all of the stock of the Intermountain Company and reorganizing the business under the present name. Russell M. Ash has been the treasurer and sales manager since the organization. He has three times been awarded prizes by the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, Ohio, because of his ability and success as a salesman. In 1912 the old Intermountain Auto Company employed but two men and today the Boise Overland Company has in its employ twenty-five men. The company operates its own garage, repair shop and parts and accessories department, also a storage battery department, a paint shop and sales department. The plant is equipped to rebuild cars from the bottom up and its motto is one hundred per cent service to the public—a slogan that finds constant exemplification in the relation of the company to its customers.

On the 12th of December, 1916, Mr. Ash was married to Miss Della E. Lundgren, of Swedish descent, who was born in Nebraska. They have one child, Betty Lou, who was born September 13, 1917. Mr. Ash belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He has also taken the Royal Arch degrees in the York Rite and he belongs as well to the Grotto. He is wide-awake and energetic, alert to every business opportunity that is presented in the development of the automobile trade, and his indefatigable effort has advanced him far on the highroad to success.

CHARLES W. WHITE.

When Charles W. White filed on ninety-three acres of land in 1903 he came into possession of a tract of sagebrush destitute of all improvements. That his life has been one of intense and well directed activity is indicated in the fact that he is now the owner of an excellent farm property, and in the conduct of his grain and stock raising interests he is meeting with substantial success. Mr. White was born in Iowa, October 15, 1868. His father, S. F. White, was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and was a pioneer of the state of Idaho, coming here with his son, Charles W., in 1902. The mother bore the maiden name of Margaret A. Mahan and was a native of Illinois, in which state they were married. On reaching Idaho the father and son settled at Fayette and entered the contracting business, in which they continued for five years. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. F. White spent their last years in Salem, Oregon, where the mother passed away in January, 1917, the father surviving only until February, 1918.

Charles W. White first came to Idaho just after the completion of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and is well known in railroad circles, having worked on various lines in earlier days. He was property man in the employ of the Union Pacific for two years and afterward became a fireman on the road. Before his removal to the west he had worked for the Illinois Central, the Wisconsin Central, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Burlington and the Missouri. Kansas

& Texas. He also worked on the interurban line between Milwaukee and Waukesha, Wisconsin. Success did not attend his ventures in railroad circles, however, and in 1902 he arrived at Payette, Idaho, with a cash capital of but seven dollars and a half. This was followed by five years' connection with the contracting business at Payette, but in the meantime he was making preparations for active connection with agricultural interests. In 1903 he filed on ninety-three acres of land, forty-nine acres of which constitute his present home property. He has become the owner through subsequent investments of four hundred and sixty acres of land and is planning in 1920 to erect electric pumping plants so as to irrigate the entire tract. He now has fifteen acres in alfalfa and he also raises various grains besides beef and dairy stock, but it is his purpose to plant his entire acreage to alfalfa in 1920. His land is located on the Snake river, four miles south of Fruitland. His brother, G. W. White, made the map of this country. Another brother, W. W. White, owns a large ranch at Nyssa, Oregon, and is a civil engineer. It was he and his brother, Charles W. White, who established the sawmill at Payette.

In 1888 Charles W. White was married to Miss Emma K. Lamboy, a native of Wisconsin, and they are the parents of five children. Logan A., nineteen years of age, went to France as a member of the Forty-first Division, Machine Gun Corps, and was transferred to the Forty-second Division. He was in the engagement at Chateau Thierry, where he was wounded, and this incapacitated him for a month. He was wounded a second time in a subsequent engagement and was in the hospital for three months. He was gassed twice and altogether spent six months in the hospital out of the twelve months when he was at the front. He said when he enlisted that he had never done harm to anyone and was not afraid to die. He is a splendid representative of the young American manhood that risked life and was willing to make the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France. He still remains in that country, where he is doing postal service. Lottie A., the second member of the family, is the wife of Roy Johns and lives near her father's place. Louisa A., Dorothy A. and Minerva M. are all at home.

Mr. White is actuated by a most progressive spirit and his energy and industry are proving potent forces in the attainment of success. Recognizing the opportunities offered in this section of the country, he is working effectively in the development of a valuable farm property, and with the introduction of water, each year will see an increase in the worth of his land and its productiveness.

WILLIAM R. GRAY.

William R. Gray makes his home at Oakley, from which point he supervises important ranching and cattle raising interests in Boxelder county, Utah. He is also identified with mining and financial affairs and is altogether regarded as one of the representative business men of his section of the state. He was born in Albany county, New York, December 4, 1865, and is a son of William R. and Gertrude (Hilton) Gray. His boyhood days were passed in the Empire state and to its educational system he is indebted for the opportunities which he had to qualify for life's practical and responsible duties. He came to the west in 1886, when a young man of twenty-one years, and entered the employ of Sparks & Tinnin in Elko county, Nevada. He worked as a cow puncher for four years and then, seeing the opportunity for the attainment of success along those lines, he took up land in Boxelder county, Utah, and to his holdings has added until he is now the owner of four hundred and forty acres there. He first built a log house and began the work of improving his ranch. From time to time he added other buildings, secured the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and, specializing in cattle raising, converted his place into one of the fine stock ranches of this section of the country. Upon it he has four hundred head of white-faced cattle. He also raises horses and is an excellent judge of live stock, so that he makes most judicious purchases and profitable sales. He has also become interested in the Grape Creek mine, a silver and copper producing property, and he is a director in the Oakley State Bank.

On the 28th of January, 1903, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Edith Ellison, a native of Utah and a daughter of Eric and Christina (Anderson) Ellison. They have become parents of three children: W. R., Kenneth L. and Russell E.





WILLIAM R. GRAY



MRS. WILLIAM R. GRAY



Following his marriage Mr. Gray removed to Oakley, where he built his present home, and he also owns another residence property in the town. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and fraternally he is a Mason who has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He loyally follows the teachings and purposes of the craft and is in hearty sympathy with its beneficent spirit and its recognition of the brotherhood of mankind. His business associates find him thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising and his friends recognize in him a man of the utmost stability of character—one who can be counted upon to do what he says and who in all relations of life stands for progress and improvement.

S. G. TUCKER.

S. G. Tucker is actively identified with farming in Canyon county and is numbered among its most progressive citizens, his aid and influence being on the side of every project or plan that has to do with the public welfare. He was born March 5, 1879, about one mile from his present residence, which is situated in township 5 north and 4 west, not far from Notus. His father, James N. Tucker, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1833 and when but a young lad accompanied his father to Iowa, where he was reared. In 1850, with three companions, he made a trip to Eldorado, California. Each had thirty dollars in cash and their equipment consisted of six hundred pounds of provisions, a wagon and six horses. From that time forward Mr. Tucker was identified with the west and in 1861 came to Florence, Idaho, but the following year returned to California. However, later in the same year he once more made his way to Idaho, with the Boise basin as his destination, and engaged in business in Boise. In 1864 he settled on a ranch east of Parma, which has since been known as the Tucker ranch. In the '70s he was told to go immediately to the fort at Parma or he would be killed. He declined to go, however, saying that he would remain at home and defend his family, and if he was to be killed, he preferred that it should be in his own home. On one occasion he followed the Indians at night. They had cut his clothesline and carried it away and he followed them out into the field but could only hear their soft footsteps and in the morning found only their tracks. For years he successfully developed and improved his farm, but in 1909, his health failing, he removed to Caldwell and made his home with his son, John A., although still retaining the ownership of the home place. He died in 1911, much esteemed by all who knew him. In 1873 he had married Ellen Jane Andrews, the wedding being celebrated at the home of her brother, Thomas Andrews. They had a son, James, who was killed by a derrick falling upon him in 1901, and their only daughter, Mamie, the wife of S. J. Barnum, passed away in 1909.

S. G. Tucker was reared upon the old homestead, only about a mile from his present residence, his father having traded a third interest in a livery business, which was located where the Owyhee Hotel in Boise now stands, for the relinquishment claim of three hundred and twenty acres on township 5 north and 5 west. Upon that place S. G. Tucker spent the days of his boyhood and youth, sharing with the family in the experiences of life on the frontier, and he can tell many interesting incidents concerning that period when conditions were in marked contrast to those found at the present day. He has always followed farming and in 1900 purchased his present home place of one hundred acres, to which in 1902 he added eighty acres. He raises fine registered shorthorn and Durham cattle, of which he has twenty head, and also some hogs. In the conduct of his business affairs he follows most progressive methods, utilizing every opportunity that will lead to legitimate success.

Mr. Tucker is recognized as a stalwart champion of the cause of education. He first attended school himself in the old granary which his father had given to the district for school purposes, and he finished his schooling in the little white schoolhouse standing upon a site that was also given by his father and which can now be seen from his own front door. Mr. Tucker has ever realized the value of educational training and was a member of the school board which erected the present splendid district school building. It is a fine, substantial structure, the first floor of concrete blocks and the second story built of shingles in artistic design;

and it was S. G. Tucker who gave the site for this school. The three schools mentioned are all within a small radius and the present fine modern school is not more than two city blocks from his own home. It has no superior among the district schools of Idaho and would be a credit to any city. It is in fact very superior to the average country schoolhouse and it furnishes accommodations to one hundred and twenty pupils.

In 1900 Mr. Tucker was married to Miss Jessie E. Stafford, who was born July 27, 1879. They have become the parents of four children. George N., who is born on the day on which Mr. Tucker's brother James was killed, is now attending high school at the age of seventeen years. Grace and Anna are also in school. Dudley Grant, six years of age, was born on the anniversary of his father's birth.

In his political views Mr. Tucker is a stalwart republican and takes a keen interest in politics. He has been offered the nomination for several public positions but has always declined the honor. For nineteen years he has been a loyal member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His entire life has been passed in the locality in which he resides and he can well remember the building of the first railroad through the district and many other events which have left their impress upon the history of the state. Those who know him, and he has a wide acquaintance, recognize in him a citizen of sterling worth and a man whom to know is to respect and honor.

JOHN K. MORRISON.

John K. Morrison, proprietor of the Morrison Automobile Repair Shop at the corner of Twelfth and Idaho streets in Boise, was born in Alabama, January 24, 1877, a son of Robert J. Morrison, who died in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1916, while the mother passed away when her son John was but two years of age. Reared in his native state, he there learned the machinist's trade in Anniston, beginning work along that line when a youth of eighteen years. His entire life has been devoted to business of that character and he has developed expert skill along mechanical lines. In 1900 he left Alabama and came to the northwest, making his way first to Prescott, Washington, where he had an uncle living. He spent several years in the state of Washington, working at his trade in various connections, and for four years he operated a threshing machine.

Mr. Morrison was married in Spokane, Washington, February 4, 1904, to Miss Frances Reratt, a native of Washington. In 1906 they took up their abode in Walla Walla, where he was employed in a repair shop, and in 1907 they came to Idaho. Mr. Morrison establishing the first garage at Coeur d'Alene and also operating a repair shop in connection therewith. In 1908 he admitted William Sullivan to a partnership in the business and in 1909 sold his interest to his partner and came to Boise, where he entered the employ of the Intermountain Company as foreman of the repair department. In 1910 he purchased the shop feature of the business, calling it the Intermountain Repair Shop. His business was located at the corner of Bannock and Tenth streets. In May, 1916, he sold this shop to the Boise Overland Company and then, purchasing a new car, he started with his family to drive across the country to Alabama to visit his father and other relatives. They left Boise on the 4th of July, 1916, and reached Birmingham, Alabama, on the 4th of August after traveling thirty days and spending fully twelve days in rest and sightseeing while en route, stopping at Denver and other points. In November they returned to Boise and for a few months Mr. Morrison was employed as an automobile salesman. When he sold to the Boise Overland Company he agreed that he would not again engage in business in Boise for at least a year and on the expiration of that period or in August, 1917, he reestablished himself in the automobile repair business, opening a shop at the corner of Fifteenth and Front streets, and on the 15th of September, 1918, removing to his present location at the corner of Twelfth and Idaho streets, where he occupies a splendid new solid concrete building fifty by one hundred feet, which was especially erected for his use by Frank H. Parsons, one of the well known citizens of Boise. The building is equipped with a modern pump and filling station and all machinery necessary for the work that he carries on. There is also a ladies' rest room and altogether the Morrison Automobile Repair Shop is one of the best in Boise.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have become parents of an only daughter, Charlotte, now fourteen years of age, a student in the high school. Mr. Morrison belongs to the Boise Chamber of Commerce, is a thirty-second degree Mason and also an Elk, being a member of Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E., and is well known in the business circles of the city, where he has now made his home for a decade.

CHARLES MONROE GRAY.

Forty-five years have been added to the centuries since Charles Monroe Gray, now deceased, took up his abode in Cassia county, where for many years he figured as a successful rancher in the vicinity of Albion. He was born in Clay county, Missouri, August 8, 1832, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Gray. His boyhood days were passed in his native state and the year 1875 witnessed his arrival in Idaho, at which time he took up his abode upon the ranch that is now occupied by his widow. He secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land, upon which not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made, and with characteristic energy he began the development of the property. His first home was a little log cabin which he built and he faced all of the hardships and privations of pioneer life in the early days. It was an arduous task to transform the wild land into highly cultivated fields, but with resolute purpose he undertook the work and in the course of years his labors brought to him substantial success.

In 1873 Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Stevenson, a native of Clay county, Missouri, and a daughter of John and Phoebe (Baxter) Stevenson. They were married in Andrew county, Missouri. They became the parents of eight children: Theodore, Sidney, Laura, Peter, Calvin, Lizzie, Cora and May. They shared with each other in the experiences that came to them through the pioneer life of the west, Mrs. Gray proving of great assistance to her husband by her careful management of household affairs and the wisdom which she displayed in rearing their children.

Mr. Gray was a veteran of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted at Pattonsburg, Missouri, as a member of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and served for three years, six months and ten days. He participated in many hotly contested engagements, including the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga and others, and also went with Sherman on the celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea, which proved that the strength of the Confederacy was almost exhausted, the troops having been drawn from the interior to defend the border. When the war was over Mr. Gray returned to his home in Missouri with a most creditable military record. In 1875 he removed with his wife to Idaho.

In his political views Mr. Gray was a democrat, interested in the success of his party because of his firm belief in its principles. He filled the office of county commissioner for six years. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and was a faithful follower of the beneficent teachings and purposes of the craft. He passed away September 25, 1894, honored and respected by all who knew him and most of all by those who knew him best, indicating that his was an upright and honorable life. Mrs. Gray still makes her home in Cassia county, where she has now lived for forty-five years, and is esteemed as one of the worthy pioneer women of this part of the state.

JOHN W. HARDIN.

John W. Hardin, identified with both farming and grain interests, being now manager of the Kimberly elevator at Kimberly, Twin Falls county, was born on a farm about twelve miles from Springfield, in Sangamon county, Illinois, February 13, 1872, his parents being R. T. and Mary C. (Starr) Hardin, both of whom are now living at Taylorville, Illinois. The Hardins are an old Kentucky family, prominent in that state, where the grandfather of John W. Hardin followed farming in early life and afterward removed to Illinois. His wife belonged to the Baird family, also well known in Kentucky from pioneer times, and both passed away in Illinois.

R. T. Hardin was born near Lexington, Kentucky, and was six years of age when his parents left that state, removing to Menard county, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. He took up farming as a life work and later removed to Sangamon county, where he wedded Miss Mary C. Starr. They have continued residents of Illinois to the present time, now making their home in Taylorville.

John W. Hardin obtained his early education in Sangamon county, Illinois, and was reared to farm life, passing through the usual experiences of the farm-bred boy. He early began work in the fields, assisting his father in the development of the home farm, and he also taught school. In the spring of 1907 he left his native state and removed to Spink county, South Dakota, where he purchased four hundred and eighty acres of land, which he cultivated for three years. In the spring of 1910 he removed to Kimberly, Idaho, and purchased a ranch a half mile east of the town, comprising eighty acres. His attention was devoted to farming alone until the fall of 1916, when he accepted his present position as manager of the Kimberly elevator, and at the same time he still conducts his farm of eighty acres and also cultivates a tract of forty acres south of Twin Falls. He is an energetic man, wisely utilizing every opportunity that comes to him, and his persistency of purpose and keen sagacity in business affairs are bringing to him substantial success.

In 1894 Mr. Hardin was married to Miss Emma Jacobs, a native of Christian county, Illinois, and a daughter of S. J. and Frances (Smith) Jacobs, both of whom passed away in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin have become the parents of three children, J. R., Herbert and Wayne. The second son joined the officers training school of the Eighth Division at San Francisco during the World war.

Fraternally Mr. Hardin is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He stands loyally in support of all those plans and projects which he deems of worth to the community, and his cooperation can be counted upon at all times to further public progress. He is an alert and progressive business man, thoroughly reliable, and Kimberly counts him as a valued addition to its citizenship.

MIKKEL FROSIG.

Mikkel Frosig, engaged in the wholesale grocery and produce business at Wilder, was born in Denmark, November 27, 1871. He came to the United States in 1897, when twenty-six years of age, and took up the occupation of farming in Audubon county, Iowa, where he remained until 1903. He then removed westward to Dillon, Beaverhead county, Montana, where he devoted his attention to the dairy business, supplying the town of Dillon with dairy products for twelve years. He arrived there in February, 1903, and on the 22d of December, 1915, left that place for California. He did not find what he considered suitable conditions in California, however, and went to Washington, where he was equally unsuccessful in search of a location. He therefore returned to Montana and spent some time in making a trip through Yellowstone Park, finally selecting some land in the Teton basin. It was necessary to go to Boise, Idaho, in order to get the information necessary for further proceedings in regard to the land and while in Idaho he found his present location and decided to remain in this state. He bought eighty acres a mile and a half from Wilder and has since owned and developed the property. In 1916, associated with J. C. Jacobson, of Idaho Falls, he established a wholesale produce business in Wilder, and in 1919 they extended the scope of their activities by the establishment of a wholesale grocery department. In order to house their business they have erected a two-story building, of which a section forty by forty feet is used for the wholesale grocery, while the remainder, sixty by forty feet, is used for the produce business, with the second floor utilized as a rooming house.

In the fall of 1918 Mr. Frosig disposed of his farm, as he found it necessary to devote his entire time to his growing wholesale business. On the 1st of April, 1919, he opened a retail department and is now enjoying an excellent trade. He is devoting his entire attention at the present time to the grocery and provision business. When he arrived in Wilder in 1916 the town was very small, but owing to climatic conditions and the nature of the soil here he predicts a great future for the place. Land that then sold at from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre is now selling at from one



MIKKEL FROSIG

hundred to five hundred dollars per acre. Mr. Frosig has met with substantial success in the conduct of his business, has erected a handsome bungalow and expects to make Wilder his future home.

On the 25th of January, 1918, Mr. Frosig was married to Miss Nina Boiles, of Wilder, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ina Caren. Mr. Frosig is an energetic and enterprising business man who readily recognizes and utilizes opportunities. He has for sixteen years lived in the west and the spirit of western development and progressiveness finds expression in his career. What he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion and he is now one of the representative business men of Canyon county.

LEO EDWARD MARSTERS.

Leo Edward Marsters is identified with farming and auctioneering in Ada county, being the junior partner in the firm of E. Marsters & Son of Meridian. The father resides upon a fine and highly improved ranch a mile and a half north of Meridian, comprising sixty acres of land, while the son is living on a ranch of one hundred and twenty-two acres four miles north of Meridian. He was born in Jefferson county, Nebraska, May 22, 1886, and is the only son of Colonel Elias Marsters, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Leo E. Marsters came to Idaho with his parents in 1897, when a lad of eleven years, and his education, which was begun in the public schools of his native state, was continued in Idaho. He became a student in the Boise high school, from which he was graduated, and later he entered the University of Idaho. After his textbooks were put aside he became an active factor in ranching and on attaining his majority his father gave to him one hundred and twenty-two acres of land which he had purchased on removing to this state in 1897. He also received training from his father in the work of auctioneering and the firm of E. Marsters & Son is now well known not only throughout Ada county but also throughout southern Idaho and southeastern Oregon, where they conduct many sales. In fact it is said that they have ninety per cent of the sales of Ada county. He received his training under his father and his father had in turn been instructed in auctioneering methods by his father, and thus three generations of the family have carried on the business.

On the 3d of February, 1911, Mr. Marsters was married to Miss Edith Huntley, of Nampa, Idaho, who was born in Kansas, October 9, 1887. They have three children: Clyde; Gladys; and Leo Elias, who is six years of age.

Mr. Marsters is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a loyal follower of the craft. He has recently completed upon his ranch a fine modern country home, adding several thousand dollars to its value. The ranches which are owned and occupied by himself and father are excellent properties, the land being of rich fertility and responding readily to the care and labor bestowed upon it. They have good buildings of every kind, including silos, barns and sheds thoroughly adequate to the shelter of grain and stock, and there is much fruit and beautiful shrubbery upon their places, making them fine country homes.

W. F. RINGER.

A well improved dairy farm of fifty acres situated about a mile west of New Plymouth, is the property of W. F. Ringer, who is meeting with well deserved success in his business interests. He was born in Nova Scotia, January 1, 1869, and is a son of A. C. and Sarah M. (Merrett) Ringer, who were also natives of Nova Scotia, where the father followed the occupation of farming. In 1880 he removed with his family to Chicago, Illinois, and there, with the assistance of his son, W. F. Ringer, he engaged in the ice business for eighteen years, selling to both the wholesale and retail trades.

W. F. Ringer had acquired his education in the schools of his native country and was actively connected with the ice business in Chicago until 1901, when he disposed of his interest there and came to New Plymouth, his father and mother

having preceded him four years. His father died in New Plymouth in 1905. The family numbered eight children.

On coming to this state W. F. Ringer settled about a mile west of the town of New Plymouth and there still makes his home. He has fifty acres of land and is conducting a dairy ranch, having fifteen head of milk cows. He has just installed a milking machine and is building a ninety-two ton silo. In connection with his farm work he has followed well drilling for many years, recently selling his drilling outfit to his sons, Wilford and Ernest.

Mr. Ringer was twenty years of age when he married Louise McCumber, of Chicago, who was born in Michigan. They became the parents of eight children. Wilford, twenty-seven years of age, was a member of the marines during the World war. Violet L. is the next of the family. George A., twenty-two years of age, is a first class petty officer in the United States navy. Hazel M., Ernest R., Milton I. and Bertha May are at home. Phoebe R. is attending school. The mother of these children passed away in 1906 and Mr. Ringer was later married to Meta Day, a native of England. They have become parents of two children, May and Frederick William.

When Mr. Ringer arrived in Idaho everything was in a crude condition and even making a living was a problem. He has witnessed the work of development here as the transformation of Idaho into a rich and productive state has been accomplished, and he has borne his full share in the work of progress in Payette county, where he has won a substantial measure of success, being one of the largest hay shippers of the state, while his dairy interests are also bringing to him substantial profits.

BYRON J. DUNTEN.

Byron J. Dunten is occupying an excellent property of twenty acres of highly improved land at Onweiler Station, one mile north of Meridian, known as the old George Rogers place. It is a fine country home, modern to the last word and indicating the progressive and enterprising spirit of the owner, who is a well known resident of Ada county. He came to Idaho from Grant county, Oregon, in 1915 and purchased the place upon which he has since resided. Oregon numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Lane county, September 3, 1884, his parents being Thomas Jefferson and Martha (Williams) Dunten, both of whom are now deceased. The father was born in the city of New York, December 25, 1830, and went to California with the gold rush in 1849, making the trip across the plains from the state of Indiana. He was then a young man of nineteen years. Later he proceeded northward to Oregon territory from California and spent his remaining days in Lane county, that state, being there engaged in farming and in the cultivation of hops, becoming one of the prominent representatives of the hop industry of the state. At one time he served as deputy sheriff of Lane county and he also filled the position of marshal in Eugene, Oregon. He died June 21, 1892, and for fifteen years was survived by his wife, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7, 1843, and passed away in Lane county, Oregon, October 14, 1907.

Byron J. Dunten was the youngest in a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, eight of whom are yet living, the three in Idaho being: Mrs. Lola May Hillegas, of Boise; Roy G. and Byron J., the former residing about a half mile north of the latter.

Byron J. Dunten was reared upon the old home farm in Lane county, Oregon, where he acquired a good common school education. Throughout his entire life he has followed farming and cattle raising, being formerly extensively engaged in the latter pursuit in Grant county, Oregon. At times he had large herds of cattle and his business was one of extensive proportions, yielding substantial profits. In 1914 he closed out his cattle interests, selling one thousand head of cattle and twelve hundred acres of hay land. He then came to Ada county, Idaho, and purchased the highly improved twenty-acre ranch a mile north of Meridian upon which he now resides, and here he has one of the finest country homes of this section of the state. The residence is thoroughly modern and in its equipment is equal to that of any city home, containing electric light, bath, hot and cold water system, furnace and electric motor. There is a large amount of fruit upon the place and the lawn

is adorned with beautiful shade trees and shrubbery. In fact it is a home that in every line and feature expresses comfort and convenience. His orchards are a very profitable source of income, for he has splendid apple trees which are now in their best bearing stage. His former success has enabled him to make large and profitable investments in bonds, notes and other valuable commercial paper and he is now one of the men of affluence in his section of the state.

On the 27th of May, 1914, at Nampa, Idaho, Mr. Dunten was united in marriage to Miss Maudie A. Hyde, who was born at Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, December 28, 1879. Her parents were John and Mary (Bunton) Hyde, the former a native of Harrisburg, Oregon, while the latter was also born in that state. Mr. Hyde is still living, but his wife passed away October 17, 1915, at the age of fifty-six years and sixteen days. Mr. and Mrs. Dunten now have a daughter, Pauline, who was born on the 3d of November, 1918.

Mr. Dunten is a Master Mason and in politics is a republican. His has been an active and useful life, fraught with honorable purposes, and his indefatigable energy and industry have been the basis of the prosperity which is now his.

THOMAS OWEN KING.

Thomas Owen King, a retired ranchman residing at Almo, Cassia county, has now passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. He has led an active, busy and useful life and it is meet that in the evening of his days he should rest from further labor. He was born in Cambridgeshire, England, April 27, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Tapfield) King. He was but twelve years of age when his parents came with their family to the United States in 1853 as passengers on the Golconda, a sailing ship that dropped anchor in the harbor of New Orleans. They then proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, where they outfitted for further travel westward. They next made their way to Keokuk, Iowa, where Thomas King, Sr., put his wagons together and purchased oxen, and they proceeded with a company of fifty wagons across the country to Council Bluffs, Iowa. He crossed the Missouri river and proceeded westward over the plains until he arrived in Salt Lake City on the 28th of September, 1853. He purchased a farm west of Salt Lake City, on the Jordan river, obtaining eighty acres which he cultivated and developed, but made his home in the city. Both the father and mother died at Salt Lake City, Mr. King in 1875, when seventy-five years of age, while the mother passed away on the 25th of September, 1886, at the age of seventy-nine years.

In May, 1855, Thomas Owen King, then a lad of but fifteen years, was appointed one of the guards to escort Orson Hyde from Salt Lake City to the Carson valley to hold court, and in the fall of the same year was sent with a party to capture a murderer, Alfred Hawes, whom they caught. In the fall of 1856 he went on a government survey trip, proceeding to Nephi and south to the Sevier river, then up the river and back to Sanpete county, Utah, surveying the Sanpete valley. From that point they returned to Salt Lake City. In 1857 he again went on a government surveying trip which consumed six weeks, surveying the lower part of the Sevier river and the surrounding country, returning then to Salt Lake City. In the following May he went out with Young's Express Company to Deer Creek, seventy-five miles west of Fort Laramie, on the North Platte river, and built forty-six houses in the form of a fort and stockade for the protection of the settlers against the Indians. During President Buchanan's administration he ordered United States troops to Salt Lake City, being misinformed concerning the condition of the Mormon people. Brigham Young, then governor of Utah territory, sent out a number of men to intercept the soldiers and among this number was Mr. King. In 1858 Mr. King was in the employ of Major Brockle in putting up government hay in the Cache valley of Utah. In 1859 he engaged in trading with the Indians and immigrants at Hawes Fork, now known as Granger. In 1860 he rode the pony express from the Weber river in Utah to a point twelve miles beyond Fort Bridger and later rode from Salt Lake City to Bear river. In the fall of the same year he went to England on a mission, crossing the plains with mule teams and arriving in England in the following December, there continuing his labors until June 3, 1864. When released from his mission he returned to Salt Lake City, again making the trip westward by ox team and acting as guard to the cattle at night, for there were

plenty of hostile Indians along the road, rendering life and property somewhat unsafe. In the year 1864 the Indians were very aggressive and hostile.

In 1865 Mr. King followed farming in the Cache valley of Utah and in 1866 engaged in the commission and trading business at Salt Lake City, selling his products at various points in Utah. Later he bought a farm on the Bear river in Utah, now called Collinston, and subsequently he went to Salt Lake City, where he was employed by Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution until 1878. In the latter year he made his way to the narrows on Raft river for Governor Emery of Utah to act as foreman on his ranch, being thus employed until the spring of 1880, when Mr. King homesteaded a ranch property of two hundred and forty acres under the Desert act. Later he built a log house of six rooms and began the task of developing and improving his ranch, which he still owns. He makes his home, however, at the present time in Almo. He has given his attention to the raising of cattle and sheep and his ranching interests have been carefully and successfully conducted. He is now largely living retired and occupies a comfortable brick residence at Almo.

In 1868 Mr. King was married to Miss Dorcas Debenham, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Larter) Debenham and a native of England. She came to the United States in early life with friends, crossing the Atlantic in 1864 and making her way to Salt Lake City, where later she was married. Her parents came to the new world in 1868 and they, too, settled at Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. King have seven children: Thomas O., Louis D., Georgiana, Harold T., Nellie H. L., Andrew and Hannah T.

Mr. King has always remained a faithful follower of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and for more than twenty years he served as bishop in Cassia county. His political endorsement has always been given to the republican party. There is no phase of pioneer life and development in this section of the country with which he is not familiar and his life history, if written in detail, would give an accurate picture of pioneer conditions here. In 1867 he participated in a battle with the Indians at South Pass, the head of Sweetwater river, Wyoming. He was associated with Myron B. Durfee in naming the town of Almo, which was built by the Mormons of this state in 1904. In 1867 Mr. King and William Corless went out to the South Pass, taking passengers with them, and were surrounded by a band of Crow Indians. Four of the party were killed and thirty head of their horses were driven away by the red men. Mr. King early became acquainted with the Indian methods of warfare and knew what it was for many years to remain constantly on the alert, fearing Indian attack. He has witnessed the entire growth and development of this section of the country and has borne his part in the work of general progress and improvement. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past, with all of its attendant hardships and privations, and the progressive present with its opportunities and advantages.

FRANK E. JOHNESSE.

Frank E. Johnesse, whose forcefulness and resourcefulness are manifest in the substantial success which he has attained as a mining engineer and promoter of mining interests in Idaho, is now field engineer and general manager of the Metals & General Development Company and makes his home in Boise. He was born on the 1st of September, 1869, in Montrose, Iowa, a son of W. M. and Adaline (Johnson) Johnesse. The father was of early Canadian French ancestry and the paternal grandfather of Frank E. Johnesse served in the French revolution. W. M. Johnesse became a ship carpenter and contractor and for many years was identified with the building of Mississippi river steamboats. He became a resident of Iowa during the early '50s and there remained until called to his final rest. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and responded to his country's call for military aid, serving for four years as a member of the Tenth Illinois Regiment. He was married at Fort Montrose, Iowa, to Miss Adaline Johnson, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, whose parents were pioneer settlers of that place, locating there during the early '40s.

Frank E. Johnesse, the third of the children of W. M. and Adaline Johnesse, acquired his early education in the public schools of Iowa and then in the continuance of his studies made a specialty of applied science, particularly chemistry and mineral



FRANK E. JOHNESSE



analysis. Turning for the practice of his chosen profession to the west, he soon became well known as a mining engineer. He first mined in the Black Hills of South Dakota, acquiring an early experience that constituted the foundation upon which he has built his later progress and success. From 1889 until 1893 he was employed in that district on a salary and then left the Black Hills for mining regions farther west. He first made his way to the Wood River district of Idaho, where for a year he engaged in mining and then spent a similar period as plateman and engineer with the Hailey Sampling Works. On leaving Hailey he went to Silver City, where he had charge of the machinery of the Tip-Top Mining Company, and with the development of the mining boom at Cripple Creek, Colorado, he became a prospector in that region and also followed his profession. After six months, however, he returned to the Idaho fields and through the greater part of the intervening period his labors have been directed in this state. He followed mining in the Elk City country of northern Idaho until 1902 but in the meantime made several trips to the Cripple Creek fields of Colorado and to the mining district of Silver City, New Mexico, as well as to various other mining towns. In 1898 he was connected with the Buffalo Hump excitement and was at Thunder Mountain in 1902. In the latter year he became a permanent resident of Boise, where he has since made his home, practicing as a mining engineer, and he is well known also as field engineer and general manager of the Metals & General Development Company. He has also been called upon to fill various offices of public trust, largely along the line of his profession. In 1904 Governor Morrison appointed him superintendent of the Wagon Road construction and in 1905 he organized the Blue Jacket Mining Company on the Snake river, in Idaho county. This was formed for the purpose of developing the copper mines of that region, resulting in one of the largest and most practical mining enterprises in central Idaho. He received federal appointment to the position of mineral inspector and capably served in that capacity from 1909 until 1911 inclusive. In December of the latter year, however, he resigned the position to give his attention to mining projects in which he is directly interested. The Metals & General Development Company, with which he is so intimately and actively connected, was organized for the development of the mining industry in the northwest, with offices at Boise. The purpose of the company includes the exploiting and mining of all kinds of gems and minerals in the state, the development of its own mining properties and the development on contracts of mining properties of other corporations. Mr. Johnesse as representative of the company purchased the Rock Flat placer mines in Idaho and at once began work in the development of its gold and silver deposits and gems.

In 1900 Mr. Johnesse was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Patten, daughter of F. D. and Emily Patten, who were then residents of Iowa but are now living in Portland, Oregon. Her father was born in the former state and for several years before his removal to the Pacific coast was a chief engineer on the Mississippi river. Mrs. Johnesse is a granddaughter of Colonel Bryan Whitfield and a descendant of Adjutant William Whitfield of the Revolutionary army, who had the distinction of capturing General McDonald, the British commander, at the battle of Morris Creek in North Carolina. Another member of the family was George Whitfield, the distinguished evangelist associated with John Wesley. Mrs. Johnesse is also descended from the William Whitfield family of Whitfield Hall in Cumberland, England. Tradition has it that the first member of the Whitfield family went from Denmark into England about the same time as William the Conqueror made his way from Normandy into Britain. On the pages of family history appear many distinguished names. A daughter of Robert Whitfield of Newborough in County Sussex, England, became the wife of the famous Whittington, who seemed to hear the bells say "Turn again, Whittington," thrice lord mayor of London. Elizabeth, a daughter of John Whitfield, whose name also appears in the ancestral records, in 1634 married Sir Edward Culpepper of Surrey, who became prominent in forwarding the early settlement of America. In 1707 William Whitfield came to the new world and became the progenitor of a large branch of the family that lived in Virginia in early days and has since become widely scattered throughout the country. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnesse have been born two children, Adaline and Mary Louise. The family occupy a beautiful home in Boise which is the center of a cultured society circle.

They are communicants of the Episcopal church, in which Mr. Johnesse has served as vestryman, and in the various branches of the church work they take an active and helpful interest. Mr. Johnesse belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is a member of Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E., and of the American Society of

Mining Engineers. His political allegiance has usually been given to the republican party but he does not hold himself bound by party ties. He was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, where he gave earnest consideration to all vital questions which came up for settlement. His wife has been very prominent in war work and is the president of the Columbia Club, the leading woman's club of Boise. In all that makes for good citizenship, for municipal and cultural progress and for the material development and upbuilding of the state the Johnesse family are deeply interested and for many years Mr. Johnesse has held a place in the front rank of his profession in the northwest and has made valuable contribution to those interests and activities which have figured very largely in connection with the development of the natural resources of Idaho.

WALTER G. SMITHERMAN.

Walter G. Smitherman, conducting business under the name of the Boise Auto Supply Company at the northwest corner of Ninth and Idaho streets in Boise, has been a resident of the capital city for twenty-five years, coming to this state from Oregon. He was born upon a farm in Cass county, Missouri, December 31, 1874, a son of Jesse M. and Matilda E. (Barnard) Smitherman, both now deceased. The parents came to Boise from Oregon in 1895 and spent their remaining days in the capital. They were accompanied by their son Walter, who had been reared and educated in Missouri. He has now been identified with the business interests of Idaho for a quarter of a century. He was associated with W. H. Ridenbaugh in the lumber business for fifteen years and later was in the furniture business for several years. In April, 1918, he purchased the establishment of the Boise Auto Supply Company and has since engaged in handling automobile supplies of every kind, also doing vulcanizing, battery and ignition work. In this connection he has built up a business of substantial proportions.

On the 3d of May, 1917, Mr. Smitherman was married to Miss Gertrude Williams, a native of Seattle, Washington, whose early life, however, was largely passed in Alaska. She was educated chiefly at St. Helen's Hall in Portland.

Mr. Smitherman belongs to the Boise Chamber of Commerce and is much interested in the plans of that organization for the development and upbuilding of the city. He likewise belongs to the Yeoman and when leisure permits he enjoys a fishing trip as a means of rest and recreation. In the business circles of his adopted city he has ever maintained an unassailable reputation, and his progress toward the goal of success has resulted from close application and unflinching energy.

EDWARD E. BUTLER.

Edward E. Butler is a prominent and representative farmer of Ada county who owns and occupies an excellent ranch property of one hundred and sixty acres eleven miles west of Boise and three miles northwest of Meridian. He was born in Martin county, Indiana, November 25, 1870, and is a son of Hiram C. and Mary (Walker) Butler. The mother died when her son Edward was but one year old. The father afterward married again and with his second wife and his children removed to Sedalia, Missouri, in 1878, Edward E. Butler there remaining until twenty years of age. At that time, attracted by the opportunities of the growing northwest, he came to Idaho and has since made his home in Boise and Ada county.

It was in the spring of 1890 that Mr. Butler reached this state, just a few months before Idaho's admission to the Union. He spent fifteen years in the capital city and the remainder of the time has been passed on ranches west of Boise, in the neighborhood in which he still lives. He removed to his present place in 1908, first purchasing eighty acres of land and later investing in another eighty-acre tract. He has now one of the finest quarter-section ranches in the Boise valley. He erected thereon a beautiful residence in 1913—a two-story structure containing eight rooms and equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories.

On the 28th of July, 1891, Mr. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Elvie

May Knox, a daughter of the late George D. and Amanda Martha Knox, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have one living child, James William, who was born March 18, 1893, and is now assisting his father in the management and conduct of the ranch, forty acres of which belongs to him. In February, 1919, he returned home from six months' service in the training camps of the American army.

In his political views Mr. Butler is a republican but has never been a candidate for office, preferring to give his time and attention to his private interests. For the past ten years he has been the secretary of the Settlers Irrigation District. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and his wife is a member of the Methodist church. They are people of sterling worth whose many admirable qualities have gained them the friendship and kindly regard of all who know them. Everywhere they are spoken of in terms of high respect, while they are loyal to all those interests which make for the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community.

GEORGE F. NESBITT.

George F. Nesbitt, a successful farmer of the New Plymouth district, is numbered among the native sons of Payette county, his birth having occurred on the banks of the Payette river, on the old homestead, about two miles from his present residence, on the 31st of December, 1884. His father, J. F. Nesbitt, is one of the oldest and most progressive of the pioneer settlers of the state and has contributed in notable measure to the development and upbuilding of this region. He has taken an active part in promoting agricultural development, in establishing and successfully conducting banking interests and in promoting irrigation projects.

George F. Nesbitt thus had an excellent example to stimulate and encourage him. He acquired his early education in the district school near his birthplace and for two years was a student in the University of Idaho, there pursuing a course in agriculture and language. The day after he attained his majority he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres where he now resides and he has recently added forty acres to his original holdings, his place being situated five and a quarter miles northeast of New Plymouth. He has developed his land, which is today highly productive, and he now has one hundred acres planted to alfalfa and grain, harvesting about three hundred and fifty tons of alfalfa in 1919. He also has upon his place about two hundred head of graded cattle and two registered shorthorn bulls.

In 1909 Mr. Nesbitt married Priscilla Highbottom, a native of Elgin, Oregon, and a daughter of Thomas H. Highbottom, who with his wife crossed the plains in an emigrant wagon. They are now living on Manns creek, in Washington county, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt are widely and favorably known in their section of the state, enjoying the respect and confidence of all. As a business man he has made steady progress since starting out in life on his own account and is today the owner of valuable and productive property.

HOMER CHENEY.

Within recent years bee culture has developed into one of the important industries of Idaho and along this line of activity Homer Cheney, a resident of New Plymouth, is directing his energies, being now a prominent and successful apiarist of the district. He has resided continuously in New Plymouth since 1904. He is a native of Michigan, his birth having occurred near Lansing, September 26, 1866. His father, Charles Cheney, was a farmer in Michigan, in which state he was born, and there he married Charlotte Groves, a native of Pennsylvania.

Homer Cheney attended the public schools of his native state while spending his youthful days under the parental roof and in Michigan he followed farming until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to western Nebraska and took up a homestead. There he met with almost every misfortune that nature could inflict, from hail and drought to grasshoppers. Accordingly he left the homestead in disgust and made his way to the Grand Ronde valley of Oregon, where he

worked as a farm hand for a year, but was beaten out of his wages. He then returned to Michigan, but the lure of the west was upon him and after a year he made his way to the Payette valley of Idaho and in 1904 took up his abode near Fred French, about a mile and a half east and a half mile south of New Plymouth. There he had forty acres of land, of which he afterward sold ten acres, and upon that place he raised fruit and alfalfa. He now leases the property, however, and gives his time to bee culture, in which industry he is interested on an extensive scale. He has five hundred hives, distributed into nine yards, and he finds the business pleasant and profitable. He utilizes the most scientific methods in bee culture and the care of honey, and his business is conducted along the most progressive and enterprising lines.

In 1909 Mr. Cheney was married to Miss Nora Timmerman, a native of Illinois, and they have become parents of five children: Martin, Douglas Harrison, Edna Lucile, Edith Marie and Robert Woodrow. The family occupies a fine home on East boulevard, New Plymouth. In politics Mr. Cheney maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than for party but at all times standing for those measures and interests which are most conducive to public welfare and progress.

C. L. BURT.

C. L. Burt occupies an attractive home, standing in the midst of a beautiful grove of trees of his own planting. His farm is a valuable property supplied with all modern improvements and equipment, but when it came into his possession in 1891 it was a tract of wild land, covered with a native growth of sagebrush. Mr. Burt has made his home in Payette county since 1891. He was born in Iowa, November 3, 1863, a son of Calvin L. and Harriet (Brown) Burt. The father was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, and was of Scotch and Irish descent. He removed to Coles county, Illinois, and afterward to Appanoose county, Iowa, where he followed blacksmithing and farming until his son, C. L. Burt, was six years of age, when he became a resident of Cedar county, Missouri. Six years later, however, he returned to Iowa and in 1884 went to Vancouver, Washington, where he remained for only a year, after which he again took up his abode in Iowa. His wife was a native of Ohio and both are now deceased.

C. L. Burt accompanied his parents on their various removals and was reared in the usual manner of the farmbred boy, who learns many lessons from the school of experience and from nature as well as in the schools where the common branches of learning are taught. When he returned from Washington to Iowa with his parents he married Miss S. M. Guffey, a daughter of T. H. and Emeline (Roberts) Guffey. He then outfitted a traveling conveyance and with his wife started for Oklahoma but they met parties from there who discouraged them regarding that country and they proceeded instead to Florence, Colorado, where they spent the winter of 1888. The following spring they started for New Mexico, but when they reached Grand Junction, Colorado, they changed their plans and made their destination North Yakima, Washington. They were traveling by way of Idaho and when they reached this state and saw its wonderful possibilities they decided to go no further. Mr. Burt and his father-in-law homesteaded in the section where Mr. Burt now resides. The place at that time was a wild sagebrush waste without water for irrigation purposes and they had to wait four years before water could be turned onto the land. They arrived in the year 1891 and at once resolutely set to work to reclaim the land which they secured and convert it into fertile fields. The beautiful trees which now surround the house were planted in that year and were watered by Mr. Burt, who carried the water for that purpose from a well. Although this was a difficult task he feels well repaid with the fine trees which are now seen upon the place. Mr. Burt gives great credit to his wife for his success, stating that through all the early years with their many hardships, privations and difficulties she kept up the courage of both and never lost her faith in the future. Mr. Burt today has one hundred and twenty acres of land remaining from his original homestead. The homestead claim of Mr. Guffey joined that of Mr. Burt, but he sold his land and now resides with his daughter and son-in-law. Mr. Burt is engaged in the raising of hay, grain, prunes and peaches and in the year 1919 he raised about fifty tons of prunes, producing a net profit of one hundred dollars per ton; fifteen hundred baskets of Elberta peaches, which sold at two dollars per basket, and one hundred and sixty tons of hay, which brought sixteen dollars per ton. All this has been raised on



MR. AND MRS. C. L. BURT

forty acres of land. By trade Mr. Burt is a carpenter and he has worked along that line to a considerable extent since becoming a resident of Idaho.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burt have been born five children. Olive Blanche, the eldest, is the wife of Eben F. Gove, a landscape artist. Lawrence Ernest, twenty-six years of age, was in the field hospital service in France for fourteen months. Dallas, twenty-four years of age, was also in the field hospital service in France, was promoted to sergeant and is a fine specimen of young manhood. Eunice Maude, living at home, is engaged in teaching school. Clarke Earl, eighteen years of age, is also at home.

Mr. Burt has ever been keenly interested in the cause of education and was a member of the school board of his district for many years. He stands for progress and improvement along all lines that have to do with the substantial development of the community. He has been closely associated with irrigation interests and was a director of the Enterprise-Reed and the Farmers Cooperative Ditch Companies, while for the past four years he has been the president of the Canyon county drainage district, No. 1. There is no phase of the county's development in which he has not been keenly interested, and to all he has given his aid and cooperation to the extent of his ability.

JOHN B. FISHER.

John B. Fisher, engaged in farming in New Plymouth, his business affairs being wisely, carefully and profitably conducted, was born in Russia, March 29, 1870, and came to America in 1884, settling in Hamilton county, Nebraska. The following year his parents, John and Dorothy (Schlichenmeyer) Fisher, came to the United States and made their way to Redwillow county, Nebraska, where they were then joined by their son John, who had been quietly sent out of the country ahead of his parents that he might escape the tyranny of military service. The father homesteaded near the town of Indianola, Nebraska, securing one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in a country where settlers were few. Their home was a sod house, in which they resided for twenty-one years, the father there carrying on general farming, specializing in the raising of corn, cattle and hogs.

John B. Fisher had acquired a thorough education in his native country which was of great assistance to him in obtaining a further education in English. He has a scholarly mastery of the English language as manifest in his speech and in his writings and has developed splendid business qualifications. In 1901 his mother died and in the same year John B. Fisher and his family, accompanied by his father, made their way westward to Snohomish, Washington, where Mr. Fisher followed logging in the lumber district for two years. Then, owing to ill health, he removed to Idaho in 1903 and bought eighty-five acres of sagebrush land one and a quarter miles southwest of New Plymouth. He cleared this land and built thereon a good house of six rooms and also the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. For days he was engaged in clearing away the sagebrush before he could get into the place with a team, for up to that time not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made on the place and in fact there was little promise that the land would be of any worth as a farm. Today the place is now all in orchard, being devoted to the raising of apples and prunes. At the present time Mr. Fisher is leasing the land to a renter, who in 1919 had a crop of about twenty-five thousand boxes of apples. Mr. Fisher is living upon a place of seventeen acres which is but a short distance from his orchard tract. He had sold his former home to a party who defaulted in his payments, so that he had to take back the property and now owns both places. On the seventeen acre tract he has built one of the most beautiful and up-to-date homes in the country and there are seven rooms and four sleeping porches. It is lighted with electricity and supplied with running water throughout and is heated with a furnace. He has also installed a complete sewerage system. Most of his seventeen acre tract of land is intensively cultivated save a small portion used as pasture. He has twelve Holstein cows, which he milks, and eleven thoroughbred Durham cows and calves. He also raises some hogs and sold twenty-two head a short time ago for three hundred and seventy-five dollars. In addition to his other property he has a four hundred and eleven acre stock ranch in Long valley and is planning soon to engage extensively in stock raising.

In 1893 Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Rosa Conrad, a native of Russia and

a daughter of Jacob and Rosa (Lutz) Conrad, who in 1884 became residents of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have become parents of two children: William Henry, who married Adalaide Oster, a native of Payette, her parents being also natives of Russia but now residents of Payette county; and Lydia Catherina, who is at home.

Mr. Fisher has always taken a deep and helpful interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the community in which he makes his home. He was actively interested in the election of Governor Davis and worked hard to promote his success. He has served as school director in his district and has ever been a stalwart champion of Idaho and its possibilities and opportunities. He is ever willing to assist a neighbor in any possible way, is a progressive citizen, and his efforts have been a helpful factor in the development of the district in which he makes his home.

HENRY D. DURFEE.

Forty-one years have come and gone since Henry D. Durfee became a resident of Idaho and he is now engaged in ranching near Almo. He was born at Mound Fort, Utah, now Ogden, February 6, 1859, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Barker) Durfee, the former a native of Ohio, while the latter was born in England. The father crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1848 and afterward made several trips, assisting immigrants on the long journey over the plains to Utah. After a time he settled at Ogden and subsequently removed to the Cache valley, where he took up government land, built a log house and began the development of a ranch upon which he lived for ten years. He then went to Beaver Dam, Utah, in Boxelder county, where he resided for a period of six years, giving his attention to farming during that period. He next went to Connor Springs, Utah, and in 1882 removed to Almo, Cassia county, Idaho, where he took up school land. He proved up on this property and spent his remaining days thereon, his death occurring when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a democrat in his political views and his religious faith was long that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The mother is still living at the age of eighty-one years.

Henry D. Durfee accompanied his parents on their various removals and in 1879 came to Idaho, where he took up a ranch at Shirley's Cove, north of Almo, obtaining one hundred and sixty acres which he tilled and improved. Year after year he continued the work of cultivating and managing his ranch and resided thereon until fifteen years ago, when he sold that property and obtained his present place under the desert act, acquiring two hundred and thirty-nine acres. He has largely given his attention to stock raising.

Thirty-two years ago Mr. Durfee was united in marriage to Miss Ida Nicholas, a native of Willard, Utah, and a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Allen) Nicholas, who went to Utah from Ohio at an early day in the development of the former state. Mr. and Mrs. Durfee have become parents of ten children: Ivy N., Jennie, Joseph, Vere, Hazel, Myrtle, Melvin, Ralph, Ada and Clifford.

The family adhere to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and in politics Mr. Durfee is a republican. He has served as school trustee and as water commissioner and he is keenly interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of his section of the state, lending hearty aid and support to all measures and movements which he believes will advance the general welfare.

WILLIAM BROWER CONNER.

William Brower Conner, a well known pioneer clothing merchant of Boise, who is proprietor of the Toggery on Main street, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, near Reading, March 3, 1865, and is a son of Willoughby Conner, a Civil war veteran, who was born in the Keystone state and throughout his life was employed as an iron worker and smelter, passing away in Pennsylvania many years

ago at the age of fifty. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Amanda Brower, was born in Pennsylvania and died in that state in June, 1918, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. On both sides the family comes of Revolutionary war ancestry and William Conner, an uncle of William B. Conner of this review, was killed in the Civil war. William B. Conner was one of a family of four sons and four daughters and all are yet living in Pennsylvania with the exception of William B. and his brother, Brower Conner.

In the schools of Berks county, Pennsylvania, William Brower Conner pursued his education and when twenty years of age made his way westward to Chicago, where he was employed by Marshall Field & Company for a period of seven years. He then continued his westward journey with Boise as his destination and for thirty years he has resided in this city, being engaged in mercantile pursuits throughout the entire period. With two partners, he established the first exclusive dry goods store in Boise and for the past ten years has owned and conducted the Toggery, being sole proprietor of this well known and popular clothing establishment. He carries a large and attractive line and his progressive and reliable business methods are bringing to him substantial success.

On the 24th of December, 1889, Mr. Conner was married to Miss Elizabeth Lemp, daughter of the late John Lemp, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Conner belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all of the chairs and is a past noble grand. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he has never been a candidate for office, preferring to concentrate his attention upon his business interests. Aside from his clothing store he is active in agricultural lines, he and his wife having a four hundred acre ranch about nine miles west of Boise, on the Boise bench, of which two hundred acres is planted to wheat. He also raises alfalfa and hogs and his careful conduct of his farming interests has made the ranch property a very profitable one. Mr. Conner deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. His entire success is the direct outcome of his industry and perseverance, for he started out empty-handed and has earned the prosperity which is now his.

JAMES H. BOOR.

Six miles southwest of Fruitland is a farm property of one hundred and twenty acres that is owned by James H. Boor. The land was raw sagebrush when it came into his possession, but through patient labor he has made it a beautiful field of alfalfa. A spirit of undaunted industry and perseverance has actuated him at every point in his career and steadily he has worked his way upward, advancing step by step until he is now one of the prosperous farmers of the district. He was born in Missouri, October 30, 1873, a son of J. W. and Mary E. (Slocum) Boor. The father, a native of Indiana, removed to Missouri with his parents when a youth of eighteen years and there engaged in farming with his father, who passed away in 1894. In 1907 J. W. Boor removed to Idaho and passed away at his home near Fruitland in 1918. The mother survives and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. L. E. Wells, near Fruitland.

James H. Boor spent his youthful days on the old home farm in Missouri, but attracted by the opportunities of the northwest, came to Idaho in 1904, when thirty years of age. He first took up his abode east of Fruitland, where he carried on farming for six years, and then purchased his present place of one hundred and twenty acres six miles southwest of Fruitland. His labors have wrought a marked transformation in the appearance of the place, which was all wild and undeveloped land when it came into his possession. Today he raises large crops of alfalfa and also devotes considerable attention to the raising of Holstein cattle, keeping a registered bull for breeding purposes. He also carries on dairying. With the assistance of two men he cleared and seeded ninety acres of his land the first year and he has since continued the work of development with excellent results until he now has a splendidly improved property.

In 1899 Mr. Boor was married to Miss Nancy L. Horton, of Iowa, a daughter of E. B. and Sarah Jane (Davenport) Horton, who were pioneers of the Hawkeye state. Mr. and Mrs. Boor have five children: Carl H., fourteen years of age; Florence M.; James William, aged seven; Howard D., aged five; and Mabel I.

In community affairs Mr. Boor takes a deep and helpful interest and is widely known as a champion of the public school system. He has been chairman of the school board and assisted in organizing the school district, doing everything in his power to advance and uphold the standards of education. He is a very large man and of marked force of character and has proven a dynamic power in the agricultural development of the region in which he lives.

HANS P. LARSEN.

Hans P. Larsen, who is engaged in ranching and stock raising at Rock Creek in Twin Falls county, was born in Denmark, February 25, 1862, a son of Lars and Ellen M. Larsen. The parents were natives of Denmark, where they were reared and married. The father was a weaver by trade and was also a musician. In 1863 he came with his family to the United States and settled in the Cache valley of Utah, where he homesteaded land and carried on farming until the spring of 1877. He then started across the country with La Grande, Oregon, as his destination but met some of his country men on Rock Creek, in Twin Falls county, and they persuaded him to remain in this district. He secured one hundred and sixty acres, on which he built a log house and then began the improvement of the farm, which he converted into a rich and productive tract, continuing his residence thereon to the time of his death, which occurred in 1905, when he had reached the age of seventy-four years. His wife survived until 1908 and thus passed away two of the worthy pioneer residents of their section of the state.

Hans P. Larsen passed his boyhood upon the ranch on Rock Creek and obtained his education in the schools near his father's farm. In his youth he worked as a farm hand for others and afterward took up a tract of land six miles north of his present ranch, comprising eighty acres. This he cultivated and improved for a period of five years and then made investment in his present ranch property, containing two hundred and sixty acres. He has erected thereon new buildings and has greatly improved the farm. The land, owing to the care and cultivation which he has bestowed upon it, has become rich and productive and all of the equipments and accessories of a model farm property have been added.

On the 2d of January, 1888, Mr. Larsen was married to Miss Mary Jensen, a daughter of Christian and Anna M. Jensen and a native of Denmark, whence she came to the United States with her parents when but eight years of age. The family home was first established in Utah and later a removal was made to Rock Creek, Idaho, in 1876. The father passed away at Evanston, Wyoming, while the mother died on Dry creek. Mr. and Mrs. Larsen have become parents of five children: Ellen, Anna, Howard, Florence and Russell.

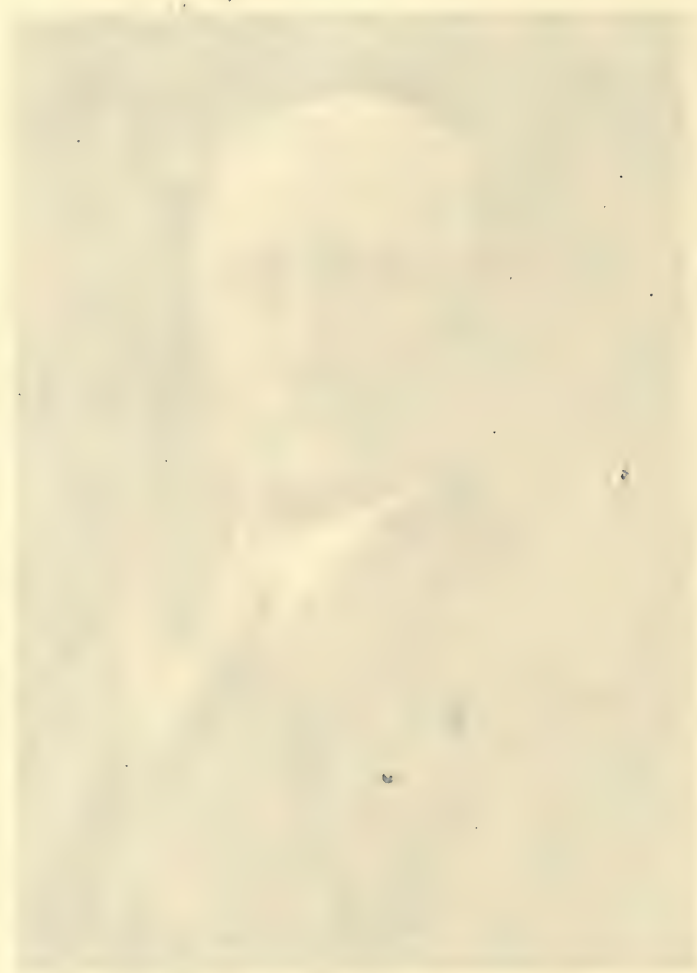
Mr. Larsen has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, but he neither seeks nor desires office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and undivided attention upon his ranching interests, which have constantly developed in importance, making him one of the representative farmers of Twin Falls county.

HON. SAMUEL W. ORME.

Hon. Samuel W. Orme, member of the state senate from Fremont county, his home being on a ranch near Wilford, is a native of Utah. He was born at Tooele City, Tooele county, Utah, September 19, 1858, a son of Samuel W. and Sarah (Cross) Orme, both of whom have passed away. The father was born in Ohio, July 4, 1832, but when he was a mere child his parents returned with their family to England, from which country they had come to the United States. There the grandfather died but in 1856 Samuel W. Orme, Sr., accompanied by his mother, again came to the new world and made his way to Tooele, Utah, where his mother spent her remaining days. Samuel W. Orme, Sr., was a farmer by occupation and continued a resident of Tooele county, Utah, to the time of his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of fifty-seven years.



HON. SAMUEL W. ORME



His son and namesake, Samuel W. Orme of this review, was reared upon his father's ranch and pursued his education in the public schools nearby. He, too, took up the occupation of farming and stock raising and has followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. He remained a resident of Utah until 1897 and since then has made his home in Fremont county, Idaho. Here he purchased a good ranch near Wilford and is today the owner of a valuable farm property of one hundred and sixty acres, devoted chiefly to the cultivation of wheat and the raising of sheep. He also carries on dry farming on adjacent land which he leases. His business affairs have always been carefully and successfully managed and he is regarded as one of the representative agriculturists of the community.

In February, 1885, Mr. Orme was married in Salt Lake City to Miss Mary A. Smith, a native of Utah, and they have become the parents of nine living children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Samuel J., Mary A., Milo S., Joseph R., Sarah C., Edwin D., Luetta, Elva and Reed. Of these Samuel, Mary, Milo and Sarah are all married and there are now eight grandchildren.

Mr. Orme has always been fond of horseback riding and although now past sixty years of age can take a ride of sixty miles without any ill effects. He has adhered to the religious faith in which he was reared, that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and served for fourteen years as bishop of Wilford ward. In politics he is a republican and has served for one term as county commissioner. He was also a school trustee and a member of the local canal board. On the 5th of November, 1918, he was elected state senator from his county and is serving as chairman of the committee on county boundaries and lines. He is also a member of the Live Stock Commission of Idaho and is interested in many plans and projects which have to do with the welfare and progress of the state.

A. H. SUNDLES.

A. H. Sundles is now living retired in New Plymouth. For a long period he was connected with farming interests, which he carefully promoted and developed, winning thereby a measure of success that now enables him to rest from further labor. He was born in Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, July 13, 1856, a son of Henry and Eliza Sundles, who were likewise natives of the Buckeye state, the former, however, of German lineage, while the latter was of American ancestry.

A. H. Sundles acquired his early education in the common schools of Ohio while living upon his father's farm and in vacation periods and after his school days were over assisted in the cultivation of the fields upon the home place. He also worked as a farm boy for others until eighteen years of age, when he entered the employ of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad Company, running the engine in the shop. He remained with that corporation for fifteen years, when, owing to the ill health of his wife, he came to the west on the advice of her physician.

It was on the 13th of March, 1896, that Mr. Sundles arrived in New Plymouth, at which time the town contained no business house and only five dwellings. There were but eight farmers between Payette and Falk's store on the south side of the river, a distance of twenty miles. Mr. Sundles purchased forty acres near where the town now stands and still owns the property, which at that time was a tract of raw land but which he brought to a high state of cultivation. He raised hay and grain most successfully and is now renting the place to a tenant. On the 7th of June, 1913, while mowing with a hand scythe the grass that grew along the ditch in places where the mowing machine could not reach, he saw a wire which would obstruct his progress. He picked it up to remove it and to his horror found it a live wire. He was almost burned to death and was unconscious for over three hours. One arm was burned off just below the elbow, while the thumb, index and little fingers were burned off the other hand, making him a cripple for life. Since that time he has lived retired in a very good home on the avenue in New Plymouth. For many years he operated a dairy, milking eight cows.

On the 19th of September, 1888, Mr. Sundles was married to Miss Clara Masteller, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Benoy) Masteller, both now deceased. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of England. Mr. and Mrs. Sundles have become the parents of two children: Esther, who was born in Ohio and is a graduate of the New Plymouth high

school; and Henry, seventeen years of age, who was born in New Plymouth and is attending high school.

There is no feature of pioneer life nor of later development in New Plymouth with which Mr. Sundles is not familiar. When he first located in this section of Idaho the settlers had to get all their mail and supplies from Payette and the residents would take turns, one each day, in making the trip and bringing the mail and supplies for the community. There was then but one covered wagon in the valley and the trip had to be made over a sagebrush trail with a two-horse wagon. The first church services were held here in a house fourteen by twenty feet, a shack which was weather-boarded on the outside and without windows. Nail kegs over which boards were laid were used for seats. In those days there were four denominations here and all were good Christian people. The first minister was a Methodist, known as Father Burns, but he passed away many years ago. Following him came the Rev. Clemmens, a United Presbyterian, who is now living on a ranch near Caldwell. For the first three years there were no schools because there were no children. The first public hall built here is now used as the Baptist church but was formerly used for all public services, school purposes and church services. In winter they used sagebrush for fuel and for evening services they took the lamps from their homes to furnish light. Each resident took his turn as janitor and as supplier of wood. Father Burns and Rev. Clemmens preached alternately, so that there would be a service of different denominations each Sunday. Each Thanksgiving day the whole community took their dinner at the town hall, a splendid evidence of community friendship, which made them like one big family. When Mr. Sundles first came here the country was infested with Jack rabbits and coyotes, range horses and cattle by the hundreds. The latter would tear the fences down and destroy the crops. The rabbits, despite "rabbit proof" fences, destroyed the trees until a chemical was discovered that was proof against the pests. The first crop put in by Mr. Sundles was twenty acres of grain, all of which was lost, as the water would not defy the law of gravitation and run up hill. It was after this loss that he decided the farm must be developed, which he immediately proceeded to do. For several winters he and his family were actually cold from lack of fuel. Now that the dangers have been passed and a quiet harbor has been reached the memory of those days has become a pleasure. There has never been a saloon in New Plymouth, as that was one of the early restrictions, and the community on the whole has held to high ideals, making it a most desirable place in which to live. Mr. Sundles was one of the builders of the Noble canal and at all times has borne his part in the work of general progress and improvement. He enjoys in the fullest measure the respect and confidence of his fellowmen and is one of the honored and representative residents of New Plymouth.

JOHN FREDERICK BARNES.

John Frederick Barnes, in whose death Nampa lost one of its foremost citizens, was prominently connected with commercial interests of the state as the head of the Nampa Live Stock, Loan & Commission Company but also had to his credit a long and honorable railroad career, in which he rose to the position of general superintendent. A native of New York, Mr. Barnes was born at Plattsburg, October 18, 1866, but when two years of age was taken by his parents to Madison, Wisconsin. There he attended the graded schools up to the age of fourteen, when the family removed to South Dakota. There James W. Barnes, the father, engaged in farming, his efforts being crowned with varying success according to conditions, and the son there finished his education. Subsequently the father, while still retaining the management of his farms, his interests having grown to be quite extensive, removed to Chicago, Illinois, and there he passed away in 1905. He was favorably known in the different localities in which he resided not only because of his personal worth but also on account of his straightforward business dealings. He was a native of New York state, as was his wife, who in her maidenhood was Sarah Rooney and who passed away in 1902.

John F. Barnes when about twenty years of age went to Montana and secured a position as conductor with the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1894, in connec-

tion with a strike, he gave up his position and returned to Chicago, Illinois, where two years later he was united in marriage to Jennie E. Frazier, of Medina, Ohio. During this period he was engaged in the butchering business for one year and also conducted a large laundry, but in 1898 he sold his laundry interests and returned to Montana, where he became a conductor in the service of the Great Northern Railroad, his family following him shortly afterward and taking up their residence at Glasgow, Montana. Six months later, however, Mr. Barnes removed to Pocatello, Idaho, and for eighteen months was a conductor with the Oregon Short Line Railroad, at the end of which period he was transferred to Boise, where his family lived, his run at that time being to Huntington, Oregon. One year later he entered the service of the Boise, Nampa & Oregon Railroad, which was at that time the property of Colonel W. H. Dewey, now deceased. In this connection, upon the death of the superintendent he was made his successor and later became general superintendent, a fact which stands as incontrovertible evidence of his ability, circumspection, fidelity and trustworthiness. He held this important position until the road was sold to the Oregon Short Line, when he was made assistant superintendent of the district. Two years later, however, he resigned, although he was offered a permanent position in Pocatello. Deciding, however, to strike out in the business field, he then organized the Nampa Live Stock, Loan & Commission Company, which became one of the important industrial enterprises of his city. He remained as the executive head until death claimed him August 17, 1917, his widow closing out the business shortly afterward.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were born three children: Marion J., a graduate of the Nampa high school and later a student at Moscow College; Burton S., who is in the marine service of the United States and was sent from Mare Island, California, to the Philippines; and John Frederick, attending school at Nampa. Mrs. Barnes has a large circle of friends in that city, where she and her children reside in a beautiful home which was left to them by the provident husband and father.

Mr. Barnes ever took a lively interest in political and public affairs and gave his support to valuable measures undertaken in the communities in which he resided. Along political lines he held the position of judicial clerk of the legislature at Boise but resigned in order to enter the service of Colonel Dewey in connection with the Boise, Nampa & Oregon Railroad. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Elks, and the honorable and helpful principles underlying those organizations always guided him in his conduct toward his fellowmen. His memory not only lives with his family but with many who learned to appreciate him in various walks of life through his career as a faithful official, an able business man and a true, loyal and public-spirited citizen.

MRS. L. M. SNYDER.

Mrs. L. M. Snyder is one of the pioneer women of Idaho deserving of more than passing notice in this volume. A native of Missouri, she bore the maiden name of Susan E. Thomas and on the 4th of July, 1876, she became the wife of Hercules Young, a native of Indiana, who had gone to Missouri with his parents in his early youth. Not long after their marriage the young couple started across the plains for the northwest with a wagon drawn by four mules, bringing with them their little daughter, Daisy. They left Putnam county, Missouri, on a trip which consumed six months. Ultimately they reached a point called Dry Creek, near Boise, in 1883, but after remaining there for a short time they homesteaded the place upon which Mrs. Snyder now resides. Although they met a number of Indians while en route to Idaho, they found them all peaceable and were unmolested. They fished and hunted while en route, thus adding to their larder, but the trip was a long and wearisome one and they were happy when ultimately they reached their destination. There were only two houses anywhere in the vicinity of their homestead when they first located upon the farm, but in the following spring settlers began to come and building became brisk. Mr. Young cleared away the sagebrush and began the development of his property, becoming extensively interested in the raising of live stock. They homesteaded one hundred and twenty acres and the labor bestowed upon this place has transformed it into a very valuable and productive farm, which is now in the irrigated district, so that they have an abundance

of water. Sixty acres of the original homestead has been sold, but ten acres of adjoining land was purchased, so that the place now comprises seventy acres.

The death of Mr. Young occurred February 24, 1891, and his widow afterward became the wife of L. M. Snyder, who died on the 17th of November, 1913. Mrs. Snyder has three living children. Della May Young, who became the wife of Harry Tolleth, a merchant of Meridian, has two children, Dorothy Evelyn and Charlotte Irene, both attending school. Dora Mabel Young is now the wife of Leslie Aker, of Ontario, Oregon, and the mother of one son, Harry Tompkins, two years of age. William A. Snyder, the son of Mrs. Snyder's second marriage, is twenty-three years of age. He operates the homestead farm for his mother and in addition to the cultivation of the crops best adapted to soil and climate he is engaged in dairying on a small scale and also raises hogs, having ninety-six head on his place at the present time. He is a graduate of the Meridian high school, having there completed the course when nineteen years of age. Mrs. Snyder has long been a witness of the development and upbuilding of this section of the state, where she has now made her home for thirty-six years. Great indeed have been the changes which have occurred in this period, for at the time of her arrival the greater part of the land was covered with sagebrush and there was little to indicate that the work of development and civilization would be carried forward speedily. The results achieved, however, have been most gratifying and this section of the state is today one of the most fertile and productive, the farming interests of the Snyder family having brought to them well deserved success as the years have gone by.

EUGENE PICKETT.

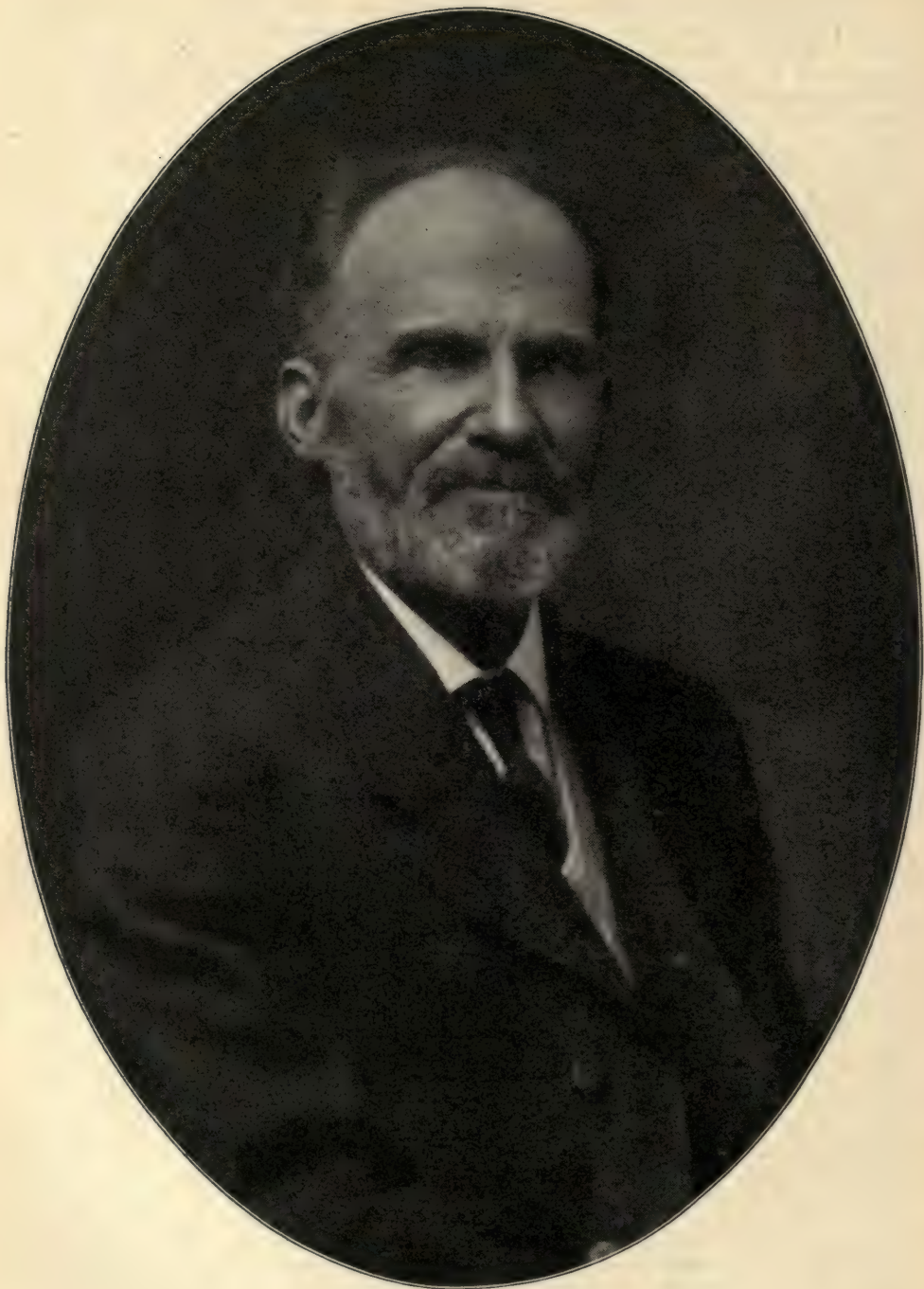
Eugene Pickett, farmer and sheepman living in Cassia county, makes his home upon the ranch where his birth occurred September 22, 1885, and where he has spent his entire life. He is a son of Moroni and Frances A. (Clegg) Pickett, the former a native of Berkshire, England, while the latter was born at Tooele, Utah. The father came to the new world with his parents when a youth of fourteen years. The family crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel which was six weeks in making the harbor of New Orleans, from which point they proceeded up the Mississippi river and thence journeyed across the plains, making the long trip westward with ox team and wagon. The father afterward located a farm near Tooele, Utah, obtaining government land, which he cultivated and improved until 1881, when he removed from Utah to Idaho and took up the ranch upon which his son Eugene now resides. He acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land and cultivated the place throughout his remaining days, his labors resulting in the conversion of a wild tract into rich and productive fields. He passed away in 1911, when sixty-three years of age. The mother still survives and is now living with her son Eugene. Moroni Pickett was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and in his political views was a democrat.

Eugene Pickett spent his boyhood days upon the old home ranch and was early trained to the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He has had no desire to change his occupation but has always followed that to which he was reared and as the years have passed he has prospered in his undertakings. The original farm comprised one hundred and forty acres, of which his mother owns sixty acres. He inherited the remainder, to which he has added until he is now the owner of an excellent tract of one hundred and sixty acres. Upon this he has erected new buildings and added many modern improvements, having today one of the highly developed and attractive farms of Cassia county. He now has eleven hundred head of sheep and twenty-five head of cattle and his stock raising interests are constituting a most important source of revenue. He also raises hay and grain and his highly cultivated fields are producing good crops.

In 1910 Mr. Pickett was married to Miss Emma Mabey, a native of Marion, Idaho, and a daughter of James and Danalette (Wood) Mabey, who came to this state in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Pickett now have four children: Harold, Ross, Floyd and Ennis.

The family adhere to the religious faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Mr. Pickett votes with the republican party. His entire life has been passed in Cassia county and that his career has ever been an honorable and upright one is indicated in the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have





MORONI PICKETT



MRS. FRANCES A. PICKETT



known him from boyhood to the present time. He has worked diligently and energetically as the years have passed on to develop and further improve his farm, thus contributing to the agricultural progress of the district, and as the result of his labors he is today the owner of one of the excellent ranch properties in Cassia county.

HENRY L. WICKEL.

Henry L. Wickel is the proprietor of a merchandise establishment at Malta, which he has conducted since 1916. He had previously been connected with ranching in the Raft river country for many years, his identification with this section of the state dating from pioneer times. Mr. Wickel was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 22, 1848, and is a son of Lemmon and Margaret (Buchwalter) Wickel. He was but four years of age when his mother and the family crossed the plains, making the journey with ox team and wagon to Salt Lake City, Utah. Later Mrs. Wickel became the wife of Leonard G. Rice, the marriage occurring at Farmington, Davis county, Utah.

Henry L. Wickel afterward removed with his grandmother and his two uncles of the name of Buchwalter to American Fork, Utah county, Utah, and there resided until 1869, when he went to Farmington, Davis county, where he engaged in the logging business. There he resided until 1879, after which he made his way to the Raft river country of Idaho, settling on Cassia creek. In this district he homesteaded, obtaining a ranch of eighty acres on which he built a log house. There had been no improvements made upon his place and the work of development was begun and carried forward by him, converting his tract of wild land into productive fields and fine pastures. He still owns the ranch and operates it, devoting it in considerable measure to cattle raising. On the 8th of February, 1916, Mr. Wickel purchased his present store at Malta and has since conducted the business, enjoying a liberal patronage through the intervening period of four years.

In 1871 Mr. Wickel was married to Miss Elizabeth Jane Bigler, a native of Farmington, Davis county, Utah, and a daughter of Henry W. and Cynthia J. (Whipple) Bigler. They have become parents of twelve children: Sarah R.; Willard; Margaret J.; Henry W.; Charles; Louise, deceased; Lemmon L.; Alva, deceased; Quince, deceased; Letha, deceased; Myrtle; and Lewis.

Mr. Wickel votes with the democratic office, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. His entire time and attention have been concentrated upon his business affairs and a life of diligence has made him a successful rancher and a prosperous merchant of Cassia county.

C. F. BRODERSEN.

C. F. Brodersen, a farmer and stock raiser residing in Payette, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, December 20, 1859, of Danish parentage. He acquired his early education in his native country and when nineteen years of age, or as soon as he had finished his compulsory service in the army, he came to America. His uncle, N. A. Jacobson, now one of the most successful horticulturists and ranchers of Idaho, had preceded him and it was his glowing account of the opportunities offered in this state that induced C. F. Brodersen to come directly to Payette. He immediately went to work for his uncle, herding sheep, but being unacquainted with frontier life together with his fear of the Indians, who he felt at any time might decide to scalp him, he remained at this job for only two weeks. He then went to work for Johnnie Thorp at a wage of twenty-five dollars per month and was thus employed for four years. Saving his money, he purchased range horses, which he shipped to Colorado and Philadelphia. With the profits that accrued therefrom he purchased a tract of forty acres, which he planted to Italian prunes, but after harvesting three crops he sold the place and bought twenty-five hundred head of sheep, for in the meantime frontier conditions had changed somewhat and, moreover, he had become acquainted with pioneer life and knew how to meet any emergency that might arise. He remained in the sheep business for about eleven years, when he had opportunity to sell to good advantage and did

so. The next fall, however, he was again actively identified with the sheep industry, purchasing at that time five thousand head of sheep, which he sold in June, 1918. During the intervening period he purchased several tracts of land, one a twelve-acre tract which he planted to prunes and a forty-acre tract adjoining his original forty. He paid one hundred dollars an acre for the latter and afterward offered it for sale at ten thousand dollars but without a bid. He then divided it into ten-acre tracts and sold it for twenty thousand dollars. This property lies two miles north of Payette. Mr. Brodersen also acquired a seventy-two acre tract of land, whereon he now resides, his home being at No. 1339 Seventh avenue, North. He became owner of this property in 1904 and has since sold an acre and a half. This, he says, is the only mistake he has ever made in business. Upon his place he raises grain, hay and fruit and he is also a director of the First National Bank of Payette.

On the 1st of April, 1896, at Payette, Mr. Brodersen was married to the sweetheart of his youth, Miss Agnes Crantz, a native of Germany, who joined him in the new world as soon as he could prepare a home for her. They have become the parents of six children: Lulu May; Ruby Leanore; Norah Emma; Rudolph Nicolas; Hammond Frederick, eleven years of age; and Carl Fritz, who is nine years of age. All save the first named are attending school.

Mr. Brodersen is a loyal American citizen and is glad to be able to live under the stars and stripes. He was born in that part of Germany which Germany had once wrested from Denmark and he had no use for the military system of the country. In the new world he has found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has won success and many friends and has made for himself an honored name.

MRS. ALICE GARLAND.

Mrs. Alice Garland, of South Boise, is one of the pioneer women of Idaho, having resided in this state for almost a third of a century. She came to the west in 1888 and for ten years lived in Blackfoot, Idaho. She was born in England on the 8th of September, 1856, and is a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Rice) Odd, who brought their family to the United States when she was a maiden of sixteen summers. The parents were converts to the teachings of the Mormon church and, crossing the Atlantic, made their way to Salt Lake City, Utah, where their remaining days were passed. In early womanhood Alice Odd became the wife of John Williams and they removed from Salt Lake City to Idaho and for ten years resided at Blackfoot. Three children were born of this marriage: Charles H., born September 21, 1878; Alice Eliza, April 18, 1880; and Herbert, born February 15, 1882. The daughter reached adult age, married and had one child, but the parents and child have all passed away. Charles H. and Herbert Williams are well known young business men of Boise, the former a carpenter by trade, while the latter occupies a good position with the Idaho Power Company, with which he has been connected for more than seven years. Both are married and have children. Charles H. Williams has four children: Harold, Ernest, Charles and Margaret. To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Williams have been born three daughters: Alice, Gloria and Lorena. The marriage of Alice Odd to John Williams proved an unhappy one and resulted in a legal separation. Later she became the wife of John Mitchell and with her husband removed from Blackfoot to Boise, where Mr. Mitchell passed away.

On the 19th of June, 1907, she became the wife of Charles Henry Garland, with whom she has since lived happily, Mr. Garland being an excellent man in every respect. He is a blacksmith and machinist by trade and despite his age—seventy-seven years—he is strong and vigorous and is now in the employ of the Boise-Payette Lumber Company at Barber, Idaho. He possesses much natural mechanical skill and ingenuity, evidence of which is found in his home in the shape of a beautiful wall cabinet with glass doors—itsself a work of art, containing a large collection of bright, glistening, keen-edged tools made in miniature and of solid steel, all beautifully designed and shaped by him. The whole constitutes a wonderful collection and is well worthy a place in a museum. Both the cabinet and everything in it were made by Mr. Garland in his leisure moments.

Mrs. Garland owns a splendidly improved acreage tract on Linden avenue in South Boise, where she has seven acres upon which are to be found three residences,

one of these being a handsome modern home which she now rents. There are also two cottages, one of which Mrs. Garland occupies, while the other is occupied by her son Herbert. Mrs. Garland is a member of the South Boise Presbyterian church and is the president of its Ladies Aid Society. Her many admirable traits of character have gained for her the warm friendship and kindly regard of all who know her.

COLONEL ELIAS MARSTERS.

Colonel Elias Marsters is a veteran auctioneer of Ada county and a farmer whose ranch is situated at Onweiler, a mile and a half north of Meridian. He divides the time between his two business interests, being senior partner in the firm of E. Marsters & Son, general auctioneers, in which connection they have attained places of leadership. The father is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred about six miles north of Plymouth, in Marshall county, on the 22d of June, 1860, his parents being Saul and Nancy (Clark) Marsters. The father was also a farmer and auctioneer. In fact three generations of the family have been successful auctioneers, all having been, as it were, "to the manner born." Saul Marsters, likewise a native of Indiana, was one of twins, his brother being Paul Marsters, who became a physician, practicing at different periods in Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska, eventually locating at Steele City, Jefferson county, Nebraska. His twin brother, Saul Marsters, as indicated, followed farming and auctioneering throughout his entire life and passed away at Stillwater, Oklahoma, at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife died in Nebraska at the age of fifty-two. They had a family of seven children, of whom Colonel Marsters of this review was the fourth child and youngest son. He and two sisters are now the survivors of the family, the sisters being Mrs. Belle Pearson and Mrs. Etta Latta, both of whom are residents of Nebraska.

When Colonel Marsters was but five years of age his parents removed to a farm near Rantoul, Illinois, and he there remained until seventeen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Jefferson county, Nebraska, there making his home until 1897. In that year he arrived in Ada county, Idaho, where he has since lived, and throughout the entire period he has devoted his attention to ranching and to general auctioneering. In the latter he is associated with his son, Leo Edward Marsters, who also owns a good ranch just two and a half miles north of the father's ranch. The ranch of Leo E. Marsters comprises one hundred and twenty-two acres and was purchased by his father when he first came to Idaho in 1897, turning it over to his son, Leo E., when the latter attained his majority. Colonel Marsters began auctioneering in Nebraska when twenty years of age, receiving his first training under his father, who had become an expert in that line. Colonel Marsters has likewise trained his son and the family name has ever been a synonym for excellent service in the field of auctioneering. The present firm now has more than ninety per cent of the sales in Ada county and they are called to all parts of southern Idaho and southeastern Oregon as auctioneers. Their methods are not those of the old-time auctioneers, loud and boisterous, but they maintain the quiet and dignity of the modern business man who seeks to make sales through the correct presentation of the merits of whatever he is handling.

On the 14th of January, 1883, at Steele City, Nebraska, Colonel Marsters was married to Miss Addie Ames, a daughter of Edwin H. and Marion Ames, who now reside in Boise at the ages of eighty-five and seventy-four years respectively. Colonel and Mrs. Marsters have but one living child, Leo Edward, but lost three children—Perry E., Earley and Nancy Ann, the first two being ten years of age when called to their final rest, while Nancy Ann was but two years old.

Colonel Marsters and his son had one hundred and twenty-six large general sales in the year 1918, handling more sales than any other firm in Idaho. In politics Colonel Marsters is a republican, giving stalwart support to the party, and for two years he served as deputy sheriff and for one year as deputy United States marshal under Marshal Shad Hodgins. He acted as deputy sheriff under J. D. Agnew. He has never been a candidate for an elective office, but he stands loyally for every cause in which he believes and in all matters of citizenship maintains a progressive attitude. He is fond of hunting and other outdoor sports and owns some fine hunt-

ing dogs. His business has made him widely known not only in Ada county but throughout southern Idaho and he is always a welcome guest in every home in which he is known, due to his genial disposition and his sterling personal worth.

MRS. AMELIA EISLEY.

For thirty-eight years, or since 1881, Mrs. Amelia Eisley has resided upon the farm which she now occupies. She is therefore numbered among the old settlers in the neighborhood east of South Boise, her place being situated a mile and a half east of the Garfield school. She was born in Wood county, Ohio, December 18, 1844, and bore the maiden name of Amelia Calkins, her parents being David and Margaret (Marsh) Calkins, who were natives of the state of New York and of Nova Scotia respectively. When she was two years of age her parents removed to Lake county, Illinois, and when she was a maiden of twelve they became residents of Sauk county, Wisconsin, settling in a home near Baraboo which was the home of Ringling Brothers, the well known circus men. There when seventeen years of age she became the wife of Charles Henry Foster. In 1866 they removed to Colorado and there Mr. Foster was killed by lightning on the 13th of June, 1875, when forty years of age. On December 31, 1876, she became the wife of William Bubb, of Kansas, who died July 1, 1905. On the 4th of January, 1912, she married John Eisley, who passed away August 26, 1917. There were five children born of her first marriage: Lillian, who died in infancy; Clara, who is the wife of Edwin Howard, of Nebraska; William, who died in infancy; Edith, the wife of Daniel Thrasher, of Montana; and Charles Homer, who was born three months after his father's death. Of the second marriage there was born a daughter, Fannie, who is now the wife of Roy Holden, and they reside with Mrs. Eisley. They have a son, Fred Holden, who is twenty-one years of age. Mrs. Holden was born October 19, 1881, and her son was born April 27, 1898.

Mrs. Eisley is a member of the Nazarene church of Boise. Her life has ever won for her the friendship and esteem of those with whom she has come in contact. She has been a devoted wife to three husbands until death has separated them and has been a most faithful and affectionate mother to her six children. She is a remarkably well preserved woman of seventy-five years and is pleasantly located on a farm southeast of Boise, where she can enjoy the freedom of outdoor life and at the same time the advantages of city life are most easily attainable. The farm on which she resides was purchased at the time of her removal to this state from Colorado in 1881 and embraced one hundred and thirty-six acres. The place now comprises but ninety-six acres, a forty-acre tract having been deeded to Mrs. Eisley's son, Charles Homer Foster, a well known dairyman, who passed away July 15, 1915, when about forty years of age.

HON. CECIL L. WEEKS.

Hon. Cecil L. Weeks, serving his first term in the state legislature and recognized as one of the leaders of the majority side of the house, is also well known as a prominent sheepman and farmer, making his home at Caldwell. He was born on Eagle island, in Ada county, Idaho, December 9, 1880, a son of Joseph E. and Frances (Ingle) Weeks. The father passed away at Portland, Oregon, April 5, 1919, and the mother died when her son Cecil was but seven years of age. The family comes of English ancestry on the paternal side, the grandfather having come to the United States from Canada and established his home in Iowa. From that state Joseph E. Weeks removed to Idaho in 1878.

Upon the home farm near Star, in Ada county, Cecil L. Weeks spent his youthful days and acquired a common school education. He has been a farmer and sheepman throughout his entire life and for ten years he resided in Wilder. In 1917, however, he removed to Caldwell but is still the owner of two ranches near Wilder. At the present time he is a partner in the firm of Harvey & Weeks, his associate in the business being a resident of Boise. This firm has extensive sheep interests, running thousands of head of sheep upon their ranch. From his boyhood Mr. Weeks has been



HON. CECIL L. WEEKS



deeply interested in the sheep industry and followed the line of his inclination and ambition when he turned his attention to sheep raising, which he is now conducting on a very extensive scale. He is likewise a member of the Idaho Wool Growers Association and he is a director of the First National Bank of Wilder, while at Smiths Ferry he has mercantile interests.

On the 29th of November, 1905, in Boise, Mr. Weeks was married to Miss Alta G. Griggs, of the capital city, who is also a native of Ada county. They have two children: Leon Lester, born November 25, 1906; and Helen Josephine, born December 2, 1915.

Mr. Weeks gives his political endorsement to the republican party, of which he has always been a staunch advocate, and in 1918 he was elected on the party ticket to the state legislature by a large majority although he did not seek the office. He was made chairman of the appropriations committee and is serving on several other important committees. He has introduced several bills that have passed both houses and although this is his first term's service in the legislature and in fact the first public office that he has ever filled he is recognized as a leader on the majority side of the house and has been most active in shaping legislation during the fifteenth session of the general assembly. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in those lodges and in every relation of life in which he is known he commands the high regard and respect of his fellow townsmen by reason of his devotion to duty, his capability in business and his progressiveness in citizenship.

GEORGE PENINGER.

George Peninger is a pioneer ranchman residing five miles southwest of Boise, on the Boise bench. He came to Idaho with his wife and one child in the year 1881, removing from California to this state. Mr. Peninger is a native, however, of Illinois, his birth having occurred about sixty miles west of the capital city of Springfield on the 21st of October, 1845. His parents were John and Charlotte (Hight) Peninger. The father died when the son was only a small lad. He was a native of Switzerland, while his wife was born in Pennsylvania and represented one of the early Pennsylvania Dutch families. The mother also passed away during the early boyhood of George Peninger, who was thus left an orphan. He was reared in the family of William R. Morrison, an uncle by marriage, and pursued his education in the public schools of Illinois and in the Presbyterian University at Lincoln, that state. Previous to the completion of his course in the university, however, he served for about five months in the army as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment, near the close of the Civil war when still a boy in his teens. When hostilities ceased he was in North Carolina and was honorably discharged at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois. As a boy he often saw Abraham Lincoln and heard him in his famous debates with Stephen A. Douglas.

In 1866 Mr. Peninger left Illinois and went to Missouri, but after a year or two continued his journey across the country to California. He remained in that state for several years engaged in various pursuits and while there residing he was married on the 10th of February, 1880, to Miss Winifred Alice Carter, who was born at Chinese Camp, a mining town of California, in the Sierra Nevada mountains, on the 21st of January, 1862, and is a daughter of George Leonard and Mary (O'Connell) Carter. The father was of English birth, while the mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, her birth having occurred on the Emerald isle. She was a daughter of Captain John O'Connell, who served in the British army and was killed in battle in Hindustan.

In the year 1880 Mr. Peninger came to Idaho, his wife and little child—their firstborn, George Carter Peninger,—remaining in the east until 1882, when they, too, came to Idaho. The family first lived in the Wood river valley for a short time but in December, 1882, removed to Boise and have lived in the city and vicinity throughout the intervening period. They continued in Boise for several years, but later Mr. Peninger took up a one hundred and twenty acre homestead just across the road from his present home and five miles southwest of Boise. This was during the first administration of Grover Cleveland. The tract of land was covered with sagebrush and he faced the difficult and arduous task of clearing and

developing the property. After a few years, or in 1896, he took up a homestead, and he and his family located thereon and continued its further development and improvement until it is now one of the most beautiful and valuable tracts of one hundred and twenty acres to be found between Boise and Meridian. In 1911 Mr. Peninger sold that property and immediately purchased his present home place just across the road from the homestead, a farm somewhat smaller, embracing only forty acres. This, too, is one of the best of its size in the Boise valley and its splendid appearance indicates the careful supervision and the practical and progressive methods of the owner.

To Mr. and Mrs. Peninger have been born but two children. The elder, George Carter, is married and resides in Riverside valley, Canyon county, Idaho. The daughter, Jessie May, is the wife of Charles W. Culver, of Emeryville, California. They also reared an adopted son, Robert William Sherier, who is now eighteen years of age and has been a member of the household from the age of nine months.

Mr. Peninger is a republican in his political views. He proudly wears the little bronze button that proclaims him a veteran of the Civil war and a member of the Grand Army post. His wife is connected with the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Maccabees. They are well known residents of Ada county, where they have made their home for thirty-nine years, therefore witnessing much of the growth and development of the community, while along agricultural lines Mr. Peninger has taken an active part in the work of general progress and improvement.

W. E. STUART.

W. E. Stuart, a stockman living in the Falk district of Payette county, was born near his present residence at Falk, Idaho, December 29, 1868. His father, William Stuart, was a native of Ireland and on coming to America about 1850 took up his abode in Illinois. He afterward removed to Missouri and in 1864 came to Idaho, settling at what is now known as Falk. In Illinois he had married Sarah Ellen Ackels, a native of Ohio, and they crossed the plains from Missouri with an ox team and four cows, which they drove as a team, and also a four horse team. They experienced all of the troubles and hardships attendant upon such a trip in those early days and were six months on the way. In Idaho the father engaged in the live stock business and was considered one of the most prominent stockmen of the state. He owned thousands of head of cattle and at one time owned thirty-one hundred and sixty acres of land in the Payette valley. He was a man of upright character and genuine worth, was fearless, and it was said of him that when the Indians stole his horses he always brought them back. He died on the 18th of October, 1895, while his wife passed away at Blackfoot, Idaho, in January, 1901. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom four are living: Emma B., now a practicing physician of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Minnie Patten, of Falk, Idaho; Mrs. Nellie Meldrum, of Victoria, British Columbia; and W. E., of this review.

The last named was reared on the old homestead farm and early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and raising stock. He was yet a youth in his teens when he became an active factor in the development of the stock raising interests of his father. Today he is the owner of seven hundred and fifty acres of excellent land and is extensively engaged in the raising of cattle for beef. The residence which he occupies was built by his father in 1893 and overlooks the beautiful valley of the Payette, being about seven miles southeast of New Plymouth. He also has a summer home—a log cabin, located in a picturesque spot on Squaw creek, in the mountains of Idaho.

On the 25th of June, 1902, Mr. Stuart was united in marriage to Miss Mary Carter, of Arkansas, a daughter of Josiah and Martha (Daniels) Carter. Her father is still living in Ontario, Oregon, at the age of eighty years. Her mother died while crossing the plains and her father became one of the well known pioneer settlers of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have a daughter, Alta, who was graduated from the eighth grade of the grammar school at the age of twelve years. She has many interesting relics, found in Idaho, and a fine fossil specimen from Oregon. She also has the bullets taken from two bears which were killed by a friend of her father. She possesses likewise a collection of pestles which were used

by the Indians to crush their grain, and she has an old rifle and two powder horns which were given her by an old Indian. She is very fond of these souvenirs and takes great delight in listening to the stories of which they are the visible evidence. She has the photographs of her grandparents on both sides of the family, which she prizes highly and which are most interesting mementos of bygone days. She is a girl of most attractive personality, a splendid type of the western life that thrills everyone that comes to know aught of this section of the country.

Mr. Stuart is a man of commanding figure, affable and genial, and he has a host of warm friends in his section of the state. Here he has spent his entire life, witnessing the marvelous growth and development of the region, and he has always borne his full share in the work of progress and improvement.

ANTON GORECZKY.

Anton Goreczky, conducting an extensive business under the name of the Boise Sash and Door Factory, which is one of the most important industrial enterprises of the city, was born near Vienna, Austria, June 8, 1861. He was very young at the time of his mother's death and his father afterward remarried, but home surroundings were uncongenial and when a lad of but thirteen Anton Goreczky left home. He served a four years' apprenticeship to a cabinet maker and afterwards worked as a journeyman, visiting the principal cities of Europe, while in the meantime he was promoting his knowledge through attendance at night schools. On the 5th of March, 1878, he was drafted for military service, but not wishing to become a soldier under the Austrian government, he ran away and sailed for America, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, July 9, 1878. He subsequently removed to Calumet county, Wisconsin, where for four and a half years he was employed as a cabinet maker by Henry Woelker, during which period he practiced the closest economy as well as industry, so that at the end of that time his cash capital amounted to thirteen hundred and fifty dollars. He then determined to engage in farming and removed to Morton county, Kansas, where he preempted a homestead on which he resided for two and a half years and at the same time worked at the cabinet maker's trade. Kansas, however, suffered from a grasshopper scourge and extensive drought and he was able to make nothing off of his land. Placing the farm in charge of his father, who had come to the new world several years after the arrival of the son, the latter then removed to Trinidad, Colorado, where he was employed at cabinet making for a year. Later he went to Denver, Colorado, where he worked at carpentering and cabinet making for four years, and again he carefully saved his earnings.

It was in February, 1891, that Mr. Goreczky arrived in Boise, where he took up the work of contracting and building, erecting many of the leading business houses and fine residences of the city. After two years, such had been his success, he was able to erect a planing mill, which he operated with profit until 1901, when a disastrous fire completely destroyed his entire plant. The characteristic courage and determination of Mr. Goreczky here came to the front and he rebuilt his mill, erecting a two-story modern brick structure with ten thousand feet of floor space. He has developed and equipped a splendid plant. His mill yard covers nearly an entire city block and has adequate switching facilities for its shipping department. Mr. Goreczky has carefully studied every phase of the business and has learned the secret of success—the accomplishment of maximum results at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. As proprietor of the Boise Sash and Door Factory he has built up a business of extensive and gratifying proportions and in addition he is the owner of much valuable city realty, together with one of the fine homes of Boise.

In 1891 Mr. Goreczky was married to Miss Mary Sully, who was born in the same town in which her husband's birth occurred. They have become parents of two children: Oscar, now bookkeeper and general manager for his father; and Elsie.

Mr. Goreczky has always been a republican where national questions and issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot, nor does he feel that he must bow to the dictates of party at any time. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and his religious faith is that of the Roman

Catholic church. His life illustrates what can be accomplished through individual effort and determination, for starting out in the business world when a lad of but thirteen years without capital or influential friends to aid him, he has steadily worked his way upward and his business and property holdings are the visible evidence of his life of well directed energy and thrift.

Z. SANFORD GWALTNEY.

Z. Sanford Gwaltney, president and manager of the Idaho Electric Supply Company of Boise, came to this state from Salt Lake City in 1915 and on the 21st of September, 1917, purchased a controlling interest in the company of which he has since been president and manager. His life story had its beginning at Fort Branch, Gibson county, Indiana, March 30, 1885. He is a son of James H. and Serelda (McDonald) Gwaltney, both of whom were natives of that state and have now passed away.

Z. Sanford Gwaltney was reared in Gibson county and studied electrical engineering in Purdue University of La Fayette, Indiana, in which he remained a student for two and a half years, leaving that institution in 1906, when twenty-one years of age. He afterward spent five years in Wichita, Kansas, where he was treasurer of the United Electric Company. Later he lived for three years at Salt Lake City, where he was manager of the Salt Lake Electric Supply Company, and in 1915 he came from Utah to Boise. The Idaho Electric Supply Company, Ltd., was incorporated in 1908 and the business has since been carried on under that name save that the word "Limited" was dropped September 21, 1917. The capital stock is fifty thousand dollars. This is the largest concern in Idaho dealing in electric supplies. The officers of the company are: Z. S. Gwaltney, president; E. A. Boyd, vice president; R. L. Walker, secretary; and G. M. Jeffery treasurer. They conduct both a wholesale and retail business in automobile and electric supplies and their trade extends over a wide territory for they handle a most extensive line and their business methods are such as commend them to the patronage and support of the general public.

On the 12th of March, 1918, Mr. Gwaltney was married in Boise to Miss Virginia O. Turner, a native of Virginia. Mr. Gwaltney belongs to the Boise Commercial Club. He is also a Mason belonging to Idaho Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and an Elk loyal to the teachings and purposes of those organizations. He is actuated in all that he undertakes by a progressive spirit that never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose, and the determination and energy which he has displayed in the conduct of his business affairs has placed his house in a position of leadership in its line in the state.

FRED M. HARRINGTON.

Fred M. Harrington, interested in live stock raising and farming, was born in Shenandoah, Iowa, in 1875 and is a representative of one of the old American families. His great-great-grandfather in the paternal line was a soldier of the War of 1812. His grandfather, Gamaliel Harrington, was a Baptist minister who rode the circuit according to the old-time practice of the ministry and covered a large area near Shiocton, Wisconsin. He attained the notable old age of eighty-three years.

His son, Jerry Harrington, father of Fred M. Harrington, was born in Warren county, New York, in 1837 and in 1856 removed with his parents to Wisconsin, settling first at Calumet, where they lived for four years and then removed to Shiocton. At the time of the Civil war he became an infantryman of the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the famous Iron Brigade, and thus he served until honorably discharged because of disability on account of illness. He was sent home it was thought to die, but nature triumphed over disease and, recovering his health, he enlisted in the spring of 1864 in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry and was with his command on Sherman's flank during the march to the sea. He was one of the men who aided in the capture of Jeff Davis. This was preceded by a detachment of Michigan cavalry and of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry mistaking each other for southern soldiers and firing, with the result



Z. SANFORD GWALTNEY



that several of the Michigan boys were killed. After this the two commands joined forces and were together at the capture of the president of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Harrington also participated in the battle of the Wilderness and the battle of Gettysburg and was one of the few survivors of the battle of Bull Run. He died in 1907, his death being a great blow to his son Fred, for they had always been the closest companions. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Cynthia B. Torrey, was born in Massachusetts and became a resident of Wisconsin when eighteen years of age. On the 1st of January, 1866, she became the wife of Jerry Harrington and her death occurred on the 10th of December, 1916.

When Fred M. Harrington was but a year old his parents returned from Shenandoah, Iowa, to Shiocton, Wisconsin, and there he attended the graded schools until sixteen years of age, after which he assisted his father in farm work to the age of nineteen. At that time he was married and entered the live stock business and farming and also engaged in the produce business on his own account in Wisconsin, where he remained until March 13, 1908. He then came to Caldwell and here entered the butchering business, in which he continued for five years, being associated with W. Grant Ward under the name of the Idaho Meat Company. At the same time they were engaged in shipping live stock and farming. Mr. Ward owns forty acres just east of Caldwell and Mr. Harrington forty acres southwest, just outside of the city limits, and together they own and cultivate four hundred and eighty acres in Owyhee county, on which they raise stock and hay, at all times raising a large number of cattle. In the spring of 1913 they disposed of their interests in the butchering business and under the firm name of Baker, Ward & Harrington they are engaged in buying and shipping live stock, making shipments mostly to Seattle, although a portion of their shipments go to Alaska.

On the 24th of February, 1895, Mr. Harrington was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Kransus, of Appleton, Wisconsin, and they have had four children: Irene, who is director of the dining hall of Reed College, Portland, Oregon; Hazel, the wife of Alois A. Davis of Berros, California; Dora, deceased; and Clara, a student.

Mr. Harrington is an athletic man. He is more than six feet in height, weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds and has always greatly enjoyed football, baseball and boxing. He was for five years a member of the city council and is interested in all that has to do with the welfare and progress of his section of the state. His business activities have been carefully and wisely directed, and his success is the direct and legitimate outcome of his labors.

B. C. BERTLESON.

Since 1909 B. C. Bertleson has been the owner and occupant of his present farm property, which is situated nine miles southeast of New Plymouth. He was born in New York city, August 7, 1869, his parents being J. C. and Carrie (Skaaning) Bertleson, who were natives of Denmark. They were driven out of Schleswig-Holstein by the Germans, for Mr. Bertleson was a soldier in the Danish army when Germany conquered that country. They came to America and after six years returned to Denmark, where they resided for ten years, when once more they emigrated to the new world. They made their way across the country to Nebraska, where Mr. Bertleson homesteaded and there followed farming for fifteen years. In their family were seven children, five of whom were daughters, the brother of B. C. Bertleson being Pete Bertleson, who came west with him in 1888 and passed away at Los Angeles, California, in 1905. Two of the sisters are yet living, one being a resident of Missouri and the other of Seattle, Washington. Both are married.

B. C. Bertleson attended the schools of Denmark and of Nebraska. He became a resident of Idaho in 1901, settling in the Payette valley, where he purchased the Nicholas ranch, which he later sold and then made investment in his present place of two hundred acres in 1909. This is pleasantly situated nine miles southeast of New Plymouth, in the midst of a rich and productive district. Here Mr. Bertleson is engaged in sheep raising and has about eighteen hundred head. He likewise has about twenty head of other stock. He came to Idaho after first going to Oregon and has never regretted his determination to become a resident of this

state, for here he has found good business opportunities and in their utilization has won for himself a creditable position as a representative farmer and stockman of Payette county.

In 1901 Mr. Bertleson was married to Miss Ada Zufelt, a daughter of Harmon and Minerva (Johnson) Zufelt, who were pioneers of Arizona, where Mrs. Bertleson was born. By her marriage she has become the mother of six children: Lloyd C., Warren C., Jay G., Lorena, Mona Letta and Ada Della, all yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Bertleson has been keenly interested in irrigation problems and in the question of bringing water into the arid districts and in 1915 and 1916 was a director of the Farmers Cooperative ditch, while for the past eight years he has been a director of the Enterprise ditch and is now commissioner of the Canyon county drainage district, No. 1.

CHARLES F. ADAMS.

Charles F. Adams, identified with the commercial interests of Boise as the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Idaho Candy Company, was born in Tipton, Iowa, July 23, 1886, a son of Francis W. and Ella R. (Reichert) Adams. The father, who devoted his life to merchandising, passed away in 1904, but the mother survives and now makes her home in Spencer, Iowa. Charles F. Adams was one of three children and has a sister living, Laura, now the wife of J. H. McCord, a banker of Spencer, Iowa.

In his native town Charles F. Adams was reared and he supplemented his public school education by a course in Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1906, winning the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Civil Engineer. For a year he was in Cedar Rapids, where he followed civil engineering, and in 1907 he removed to Hollywood, California, where he occupied the position of bookkeeper in a bank for six months. He afterward spent a year and a half as bookkeeper and teller in the National Bank of California in Los Angeles and in May, 1909, he left California for Idaho, becoming a resident of Boise, where he conducted a real estate business until August, 1910. He then purchased an interest in the Idaho Candy Company, a large concern of which he has since been the secretary, treasurer and general manager. The business has been developed to extensive proportions, being now represented on the road by four traveling salesmen, and the trade is today the largest in their line in the state. Their methods measure up to the highest standards of commercial ethics and, recognizing the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement, they have put forth every effort to please, not only in the standard of their manufactured products but also in the treatment accorded patrons.

On the 8th of June, 1910, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Eva Ambrose, of Nevada, Iowa, of whom he had been a schoolmate. They have one son, Charles Ambrose, who was born April 30, 1911. In his fraternal relations Mr. Adams is a Royal Arch Mason and he also has membership with the Elks, with the Boise Commercial Club, with the Country Club and with the Sons of the American Revolution, for among his ancestors in the paternal line were those who fought for American independence. His interests and activities have ever been broad and varied and his support can be counted upon for any measure or plan that looks to the benefit and upbuilding of his adopted city.

ELMER C. LOOK.

A highly improved farm property is that owned and conducted by Elmer C. Look, who has forty acres in the Fargo district near Wilder, whereon he is successfully engaged in sheep raising. He was born in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, December 7, 1884, and is a son of W. H. and Emily (Harvey) Look, both of whom were natives of Maine, in which state their ancestors had lived for several generations. The great-grandfather of Elmer C. Look in the maternal line was Governor Carver, the first governor of Massachusetts and one of the passengers on the May-

flower. In 1882 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Look removed from the Pine Tree state to Minnesota. There the father engaged in farming until 1906, when he removed with his family to Idaho, settling on an eighty acre tract of land in the Fargo district of Canyon county. He sold that place in 1909 and now lives in Caldwell, where he is connected with the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was the organizer. It is called the Canyon County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company and has over five million dollars worth of policies in force, a business that has been developed within ten years, the average cost per year being a dollar and sixty cents per thousand dollars. To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Look have been born five children: John, Lee and Margaret, who were born in Maine; and Grace and Elmer C., who are natives of Minnesota.

The last named was reared in his native state, where he early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, for his time was devoted to farm work when he was not busy with the duties of the schoolroom. After coming to Idaho with his parents he secured a relinquishment claim of eighty acres from his brother in 1907 and has since resided upon this property, which is located in the Fargo district near Wilder. Today it is all under cultivation but when he located upon the tract it was covered with brush and there was no water available. There was a long and weary wait of three years before the land was of any real value, which was not until water was secured for irrigating purposes. But at length the irrigation project was put through and with the addition of water the soil responded readily to the care and labor bestowed upon it. Mr. Look in addition to developing his land is engaged in raising sheep and now has one hundred and thirty head upon his place. His is a splendidly improved farm property. He has two wells on the farm and a fine water system. There is a substantial residence and good barns and outbuildings. There is both hard and soft water on the place and he has a septic tank under ground for the sanitation of all offal water. He uses the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and in addition to his sheep he keeps a small herd of cattle. He likewise acts as agent for the Canyon County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company and thus adds in no small measure to his income.

In 1910 Mr. Look was married to Miss Mildred Crowe, of Minnesota, a daughter of F. M. and Etta (Day) Crowe, the former a native of Wisconsin and the latter of Minnesota but now residents of Wilder, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Look are widely and favorably known in the locality in which they make their home, their circle of friends being almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Look is a most progressive citizen, and his enterprise and ambition have carried him into important business relations.

JOHN HILLMAN.

While death has called John Hillman, there are many who remember him as a substantial citizen and representative agriculturist and stock raiser of Madison county. He was born at Herriman, Utah, in February, 1858, and is a son of Ira K. and Emma (Baker) Hillman, who were natives of Missouri and of England respectively. The father went to Utah with the early representatives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and there operated a farm throughout his remaining days. His wife passed away in 1888.

John Hillman was reared and educated in Utah and became pump man and engineer at the Ontario mine at Park City, Utah. He was thus engaged for many years. About 1885 he removed to Bingham or Oneida county, Idaho, settling in that district which is now Madison county. He fled on land fourteen miles from Rexburg and there left his family while he went to Montana and worked as an engineer in connection with mining interests until about 1900. He then returned to the farm, which he continued to cultivate throughout his remaining days. He passed away in June, 1915, and thus was terminated a life of usefulness and activity that had commanded for him the respect and goodwill of his fellowmen. In addition to the development of his land he made a specialty of raising thoroughbred horses. His farm property embraced six hundred acres of land, a part of which was irrigated, and the success which he had achieved enabled him to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances.

On the 23d of October, 1881, Mr. Hillman was married to Miss Ellice Hawley, a daughter of C. B. and Mary Ann (Allred) Hawley, who were natives of Canada and of Missouri, respectively. The father was a farmer and raiser of horses and other live stock in Utah until 1884, when he came to what is now Madison county, Idaho, purchasing land at Sunnyside. This he continued to cultivate throughout his remaining days, his life's labors being terminated in death in May, 1909. His wife passed away in October, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Hillman became the parents of six children. Maude is now the wife of Willard Tarbet, a sheepman residing at Rexburg, Idaho. Genevieve is attending school in California. John I. is principal of a high school at Jerome, Idaho. Benjamin I. is operating the old home farm at Sunnyside. Clarence L., of Rexburg, who is now acting as deputy sheriff, enlisted for service in the United States army in May, 1917, and was mustered out eighteen months later or in November, 1918. Errol Hawley, who also enlisted for military service in May, 1917, remained with the army for seventeen months and was then mustered out in Virginia in September, 1918. He had spent six months in France, held the rank of sergeant and is an expert rifleman.

Politically Mr. Hillman was a republican, giving earnest support to the party and its principles. Mrs. Hillman is a member of the Unitarian church and since her husband's death she has removed to Rexburg, where in 1919 she built a fine home that she now occupies.

M. J. DEVERS.

M. J. Devers is occupying a fine home in the Devers addition to Caldwell, which he platted. He has for many years been classed with the progressive farmers of his section of the state and has also been closely associated with the development of irrigation interests. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 22, 1864, and is a son of Andrew Devers, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States on a sailing vessel and was six months en route. He located at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and there passed away in 1889 at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Bridget Flynn, was also born in Ireland and they were married before coming to the new world. She passed away at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1913 at the notable old age of ninety-four years.

M. J. Devers attended the common schools to the age of twelve years and then decided to provide for his own support, first hiring out to carry water for contract laborers at twenty-eight cents per day. Later for a time he drove a mule team and subsequently became time-keeper for men who were working in the mines. He next went with a number of men who were making coal breakers, but after three days his mother had him discharged and, taking him home, started him again to school. The work of the school room, however, proved irksome and after a brief period he again abandoned his textbooks and secured a position as delivery boy in a general merchandise store. He later entered a wholesale store as shipping clerk and then became collector for the firm, remaining until 1886, when he came west with the intention of going to Alaska, but his brother, P. A. Devers, who was living in Caldwell, Idaho, persuaded him to remain here. His brother had preceded him to Caldwell several years.

In the spring of 1887 M. J. Devers went out with a surveying party that surveyed the Sebree ditch, now controlled by the Farmers Cooperative Ditch Company, of which he has become the president. He was in the clothing business from 1905 until 1914, conducting his interests under the name of the Caldwell Clothing Company, and was in the lumber trade under the firm name of the Idaho Lumber Company for a few years following 1910. He exercised his desert claim of preemption rights on four hundred acres at Ten Davis on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which farm he still owns and operates, carrying on general agricultural pursuits and also raising sheep and cattle, but gives his attention principally to hogs. He takes great pride in his farm, which is a very attractive place, forming one of the most pleasing features of the landscape. The trees which he planted are now tall and stately, standing as silent sentinels to the march of time. In years gone by deer crossed his place in great numbers and there was every evidence of frontier life. He was the first to raise clover seed, which he threshed with a horse power threshing machine and sold for nineteen cents a pound in 1895, the yield being about six bushels to the acre. About one-half of this,



M. J. DEVERS

however, was lost in the threshing. He has likewise been identified with real estate activity in that he platted the Devers addition in the northeast section of Caldwell, where he has since sold a number of lots. He now has a fine home in that addition, which is one of the attractive residence sections of the city.

Mr. Devers was united in marriage to Miss May E. Kelleher, a daughter of Daniel Kelleher, of Caldwell, who was living retired from active business at the time of his death, which occurred December 25, 1896. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen O'Brien, is also deceased. Mrs. Devers was born in Joliet, Illinois, and by her marriage has become the mother of a daughter, Honore T., who is on the stage with a stock company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and has also been in the movies. She was born on the ranch and is an ardent exponent of the virtues of Idaho and has a great love for the sagebrush country. She was fourteen years of age when her father took her back to Pennsylvania and showed her the district in which his boyhood was passed.

The experiences in the life of Mr. Devers have been indeed broad and varied. Dependent upon his own resources from an early age, he was as a boy a collector for an Insurance company in Pennsylvania who asked him to put up a bond, which he refused to do, whereupon they inquired if his parents would not put up a bond and Mr. Devers replied that he would not ask them to. Notwithstanding this, he was given the position and in this, as in every other relation of life, was most faithful and trustworthy. Throughout his entire career his word has been as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal. He was the president of the American National Bank of Caldwell, which failed through the dishonesty of its cashier, but the stockholders, largely through the influence of Mr. Devers, saved one hundred per cent to the depositors. This one act is characteristic of his entire life. Men have come to know that what he says he will do; that his promise is as good as any written contract and that he values his own self-respect and the esteem of his fellowmen more than wealth or position. While he and his wife now reside in Caldwell, they have a deep seated love for the old home farm, which Mr. Devers says he will never let go out of the family. He is a fine, genial gentleman, always hospitable, always courteous and always loyal to any trust.

W. F. HOWARD.

W. F. Howard, a leading live stock dealer of Idaho, makes his home at Caldwell, near which city he is engaged in the raising of pure bred cattle and hogs, of which he has owned some of the finest in the west. He was born in Pontiac, Livingston county, Illinois, September 19, 1868, and there attended the graded schools until he reached the age of sixteen years. He afterward devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits under the direction of his father, W. F. Howard, who was one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers of the state. He continued with his father until he reached the age of twenty-one years, but in the meantime the family removed to Kansas, where they lived for four years, afterward returning to Illinois. The mother of W. F. Howard, Jr., who in her maidenhood was Miss A. E. Hays, was born in Illinois and died in 1915.

On attaining his majority W. F. Howard of this review left home and became foreman of the city gas plant at Pittsburgh, Kansas, where he remained for a year and a half and then returned to the old homestead in Illinois. Three years later he married and began raising live stock and engaged in farming on his own account. At the end of five years he removed to Idaho, making Roswell his destination, and since 1901 he has continued a resident of this state. He has devoted his attention to general farming and to the raising of pure bred stock, including Percheron horses, shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs for breeding purposes only. At present he is devoting his entire energies to hogs and cattle, his sons, however, continuing the raising of pure bred horses. Mr. Howard has owned some of the finest stock in the west and ships throughout the entire northwest section of the country. He owns Sammy, the grand champion Poland China boar of the northwest, also the sow Silver Bell, likewise a Poland China grand champion of 1917, and Hannah's Big Molly, grand champion in 1918, which he has since sold. Lady Roswell, another fine bred sow, he sold at Portland, Oregon, in 1918 for three hundred dollars, the highest price ever paid for a sow west of the Rockies. He

has sold thirty-one head of hogs since August 1, 1918, at an average of seventy-six dollars and ninety-three cents each. There were six purple ribbon winners at the State Fair at Boise in 1918, Mr. Howard carrying off every one of the prizes offered. He has thirty-two head of pure bred shorthorns and was the first man in Caldwell to sell cattle on the halter. At one time he owned a team of four Percherons, weighing from two thousand to twenty-one hundred and fifty pounds each, and a stallion weighing twenty-two hundred and fifty pounds. He has done everything in his power to improve the stock raised, and standards have been largely promoted through his efforts. He is now the vice president of the Union Stock Yards. He owns a tract of eighty acres near Roswell and eight acres within the city limits of Caldwell.

In 1894 Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Namine Umphenour, of Pontiac, Illinois, and they have become the parents of two daughters and four sons: Henry Merle, a lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers, who joined the colors as a private when twenty-three years of age and won his promotion, having two years' experience at Moscow and seeing actual service on the border; Frank Leslie, twenty-one years of age, who is married and follows farming; Della Fern, a stenographer in the Caldwell Flour Mills; Seymour Brant, aged twelve; and Edgar Judson, aged nine, both of whom are attending school; and Emma May, who is the youngest. The children all possess musical talent of an instrumental and vocal character, which they have inherited from their father. Music, therefore, is a continual feature of their home and adds much to the delight of their guests.

Mr. Howard ranks with the wide-awake, alert and enterprising business men of his section, who is not only one of the most prominent stock breeders of the west but is also a director of the Western National Bank of Caldwell. His plans are carefully formulated and promptly executed, and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

JOHN B. NEWPORT.

John B. Newport, actively interested in farming in Canyon county, near Notus, was born in Dallas county, Missouri, September 18, 1865. He attended the public schools there to the age of seventeen and when a youth of eighteen years he came to Idaho, arriving in Caldwell on the 8th of March, 1884. He has since been identified with the northwest and has become an active factor in the farming and stock raising circles of Canyon county. He went to work for C. P. Lee and W. L. Williams, farming in the Dixie country, about three miles south of the present site of Notus. After four months he began work on the Nat Graves ranch for Charley Simpson. Nat Graves was at that time a large horse raiser in this section and later sold his interests for one hundred thousand dollars and returned to Arkansas. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Newport was taken ill and was unable to engage in work until the following spring, when he once more took up farming, being thus active until 1886, when he returned to his old home at Buffalo, Dallas county, Missouri. He remained there for more than a year and then once more came to Idaho, taking up his abode at his present location. He has dug potatoes in fields that are now the streets of Parma and he has witnessed almost the entire development and growth of this section. After eighteen months he went to Puget Sound and was there employed in the lumber woods. In the following spring he removed to Tacoma, Washington, where he worked in a sawmill until July. He was next in the Palouse country and took charge of the threshing outfit of George Clughnean, thus working until November 13, 1890, when he again visited his old home in Missouri. He had received a letter from his sister stating that if he wished to see his mother alive he must come immediately. She lived, however, until the following June and in February Mr. Newport returned to Idaho, where he secured a position with M. R. Jenkins, who was farming near Middleton. Six months later he again went to the Palouse district in Washington and took charge of a threshing outfit for Jake Arrowsmith. In November, 1891, he went to Portland, where he remained during the winter, and in 1892 went by steamer to San Francisco. When the harvest season was on he took charge of a combined header and harvester, with thirty-two mules, for Thomas Pope, in the San Joaquin valley,

near Stockton, California. After the threshing season was over he hauled and loaded grain at Willow, California, for about fifty days in the employ of Jim Boyd and then returned to the employ of Thomas Pope to put in his fall grain, remaining with him until November, 1892, when he returned to Parma, Idaho. Here he worked on the Goodhue ranch until the fall of 1893, when he began operating the threshing outfit for Stockton Brothers. In the spring of 1894 he rented a ranch and engaged in farming on his own account for three years, during which time the profits of his labor brought him sufficient capital to enable him then to purchase a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres near Notus, where he continuously cultivated his fields and raised stock until 1911. In that year he rented the farm and took up his residence at Notus. At one time he had as many as two hundred head of stock on his place and his farming and stock raising interests were most carefully and successfully conducted. At Notus he engaged in the hardware and implement business until 1915, when he sold out and has since devoted his attention to the sale of threshing machinery for Altman & Taylor of Mansfield, Ohio.

On the 30th of November, 1893, Mr. Newport was married to Miss Dora Stockton, of Parma, Idaho, who died May 28, 1911, leaving three children: John L., twenty-four years of age, who is now married and conducts a garage at Wilder; James M., twenty-one years of age, a fireman on the Oregon Short Line Railroad; and Lolo V., who is attending the high school in Caldwell. On the 17th of February, 1916, Mr. Newport wedded Mrs. Lillian (Powell) Culbertson, the widow of Jesse Culbertson, of Baker City, Oregon, who by her former marriage had a daughter, Jessie June, now ten years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Newport has been born a son, Paul.

Since first coming to the northwest when eighteen years of age Mr. Newport has in many ways been identified with the development work west of the Rockies and is familiar with all the phases of pioneer life and of subsequent progress and improvement here. He has always been an industrious and energetic man and whatever success he has achieved is the direct result of his own labors.

EDWARD HEIGHTSMENN.

Edward Heightsmenn, who carries on dairying and general farming, about ten miles southeast of New Plymouth, was born in Ohio, October 24, 1861, a son of Stephen and Barbara Heightsmenn. The father was a native of Germany and came to America in early youth. He enlisted for service in the Mexican war and thus did active military duty for his adopted country. In Ohio he was married and in his family were six children.

Edward Heightsmenn was educated in Ohio and when a young man went to Missouri, while at the age of twenty-four years he came to Idaho, settling in Idaho county, near the town of Denver, taking up a homestead at Cottonwood. After about two years he removed to Mount Idaho, now Grangeville, and there he followed farming and carried on his trade of carpentering.

While there Mr. Heightsmenn was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Lamb, a native of Mobile, Alabama, and a daughter of Nicholas and Mary (McGill) Lamb, who came to Idaho in 1877 by way of San Francisco, journeying from the Golden Gate to Lewiston, Idaho, and settling at Mount Idaho, where the father followed farming. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Heightsmenn became the parents of three children: Barbara E., the wife of E. L. Plumber, of Vale, Oregon, and the mother of one child, Doris M.; Frederick C., fifteen years of age, who is attending school; and Dorothy A., likewise in school.

In 1905 Mr. Heightsmenn removed from Mount Idaho to his present location ten and a half miles southeast of New Plymouth, where he rents one hundred and twenty acres of land and carries on dairying and general farming. He owns a place of twenty-three acres three miles west of New Plymouth and also owns ten acres in Ontario, Oregon, and a residence in that town. He has about sixty head of cattle, some of which he uses for dairy purposes and some of which he raises for beef.

Mr. and Mrs. Heightsmenn are familiar with all the experiences of pioneer life. The first meal eaten in a hotel by Mrs. Heightsmenn was at L. P. Brown's hotel at Mount Idaho, a picture of which is in this history. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heightsmenn have witnessed the entire transformation of the state from the early

mining days to the present time, when Idaho is largely a rich farming country. Mrs. Heightsmenn was urged in her early girlhood to teach the Indians as she speaks the Nez Perce language and is familiar with the character of the red men. At one time Mr. Heightsmenn served as deputy sheriff of Idaho county, but he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to concentrate his efforts and energies upon his business affairs, which are most wisely and carefully conducted. Those who know him esteem him as a man of sterling worth, and he well deserves classification with the representative pioneers of Payette county.

COLIN McLEOD.

Colin McLeod, who is extensively engaged in sheep raising in Idaho and makes his home at Caldwell, was born in Ardgay, Rosshire, Scotland, February 27, 1880. His parents were John and Ina McLeod, the former a farmer by occupation, now deceased. The mother, however, still survives.

It was in 1899, when a young man of nineteen years, that Colin McLeod came to Idaho from Scotland and entered the sheep industry at Rockville with Finley McKenzie, by whom he was employed for six years. He then began business on his own account in partnership with John Bruce, having ten thousand head of sheep at the outset. Their camp was at Jump Creek, eighteen miles south of Caldwell, but Mr. McLeod disposed of his interests there in 1915 and in the fall of that year entered into partnership with W. J. Hodgson and purchased the outfit of John Archibald north of Boise, including fifteen thousand head of sheep and about twenty-five hundred acres of land. They now have about thirty-five thousand head of ewes and lambs and own over seven thousand acres of land in Ada, Gem, Boise and Owyhee counties. They give employment to an average of forty-five men. They expect to cut sixteen hundred tons of hay in 1919 and usually buy each year between twenty-five and thirty-five hundred tons. Their annual payroll amounts to more than forty thousand dollars. In the spring of 1919 they shipped six carloads or one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds of wool. Mr. McLeod is recognized as one of the most progressive and enterprising young sheepmen of Idaho and is doing much to improve the conditions of the business in this state.

On the 8th of August, 1907, Mr. McLeod was married to Miss Anna Purser, a native of England, who came to Oregon with her parents, Frank and Eliza (Good-year) Purser, when four years of age. Her father and mother removed to Caldwell, Idaho, about twelve years ago and live in a beautiful home on Kimball avenue, near the McLeod residence, Mr. Purser having practically retired from active business. To Mr. and Mrs. McLeod have been born three children: Constance E., Eleanor Rose and Ruby Helen, all of whom are in school. The family occupy one of the finest homes in Caldwell, on Kimball avenue, erected by Mr. McLeod in 1910. It is built in an attractive style of architecture and furnished with every modern convenience and comfort that refined taste suggests.

Mr. McLeod deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. Starting out in the business world as a sheep herder on coming to the United States as a youth of nineteen years, he has since steadily and persistently worked his way upward, making time and effort count for the utmost, and he is today one of the successful sheep raisers of the state. His interests are being gradually developed along commendable lines and he has done much to improve conditions and promote prices for the sheepmen of Idaho.

GEORGE BARKER.

A quarter of a century ago George Barker took up his abode upon the farm which is still his place of residence and through the intervening period he has converted a wild tract into richly productive fields, from which he annually gathers large crops. His place is situated on Big Willow creek in Payette county, not far from the city of Payette. Mr. Barker was born in western Kansas on the 15th of October, 1874, a son of C. T. and Ellen (Bowler) Barker, both of whom were natives of Illinois and removed to Kansas in early life. The father there followed



COLIN McLEOD



the occupation of farming until 1886. His wife had died the previous year and he then went to Baker county, Oregon, with his son George, who was then about twelve years of age. Father and son followed farming there for nearly two years and then removed to Long Valley, Idaho, where Mr. Barker took up a homestead, residing thereon until 1903. He then removed to Washoe, Idaho, where he is now living retired.

George Barker accompanied his father to the west and is familiar with every phase of the state's development and improvement since that time. He removed from Long Valley to the Payette valley in 1889 and entered the employ of Ben Bivens as a farm hand, working at the mouth of the Little Willow creek for a period of about five years. On the 4th of July, 1895, he took up his abode on a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has since owned and occupied, and later he acquired forty acres adjoining. This land was all wild and undeveloped when it came into his possession, but through his efforts it has been highly cultivated and improved, being supplied with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm of the twentieth century. Today he has fifty acres planted to alfalfa and seventy acres to wheat, barley and rye. His alfalfa crop yields about six tons to the acre. He likewise keeps a few head of sheep, cattle, horses and hogs. His fine residence is one of the most attractive and modern in this section of the state. He keeps a fine roan Durham registered bull for breeding purposes and his stock is of high grade. In addition to his home place he also owns a desert claim.

In 1899 Mr. Barker was married to Miss Laura L. Johnson, a daughter of Cal and Nannie (King) Johnson, who were among the most prominent of the pioneer settlers of the state and own a fine old homestead on the Payette river. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have four children: Helen Margaret, Carrie Ellen, William Clayton and Clifford.

Mr. Barker has served on the school board and is desirous of giving his children the best educational opportunities possible. He stands for progress and improvement in all things relating to the welfare of the community and his enterprise has been a valuable factor in advancing public good.

Bancroft Library

FRANCIS M. HAMMER.

Francis M. Hammer, a farmer and live stock grower of Boise, whose farm lies on both sides of Upper Warm Springs avenue, about a quarter of a mile above the Natatorium, came to Idaho in the fall of 1864 from Grayson county, Texas, and through the intervening period of fifty-five years has been a resident of the northwest. Mr. Hammer was born in Champaign county, Illinois, March 10, 1844, and has therefore passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey but is still hale and vigorous. His father was John Hammer, a farmer by occupation, and the mother bore the maiden name of Eleanor Grier. Both died in Texas, to which state the family had removed from Illinois in 1854. The paternal grandfather, John Hammer, served in the War of 1812. The same military spirit was shown by Francis M. Hammer when during the Civil war he joined Company H of the Twenty-ninth Texas Cavalry in the Confederate army, serving for two years. It was immediately afterward that he came from Grayson county, Texas, to Idaho, where he arrived in the fall of 1864. He left Grayson county on the back of a mule, thus traveled north to Council Grove, Kansas, spent a few weeks there and subsequently joined a wagon train of seven or eight wagons. They were driving five hundred head of cattle and the whole outfit set out for Idaho, reaching Boise just four months later. About one hundred head of the cattle were sold at Denver, Colorado, but the rest were brought to Idaho. Mr. Hammer, then only twenty years of age, was in the employ of Leonard Fuqua, who together with his brother, William Fuqua, owned the cattle. Mr. Hammer made the trip to assist in driving the herd. Soon after his arrival in Idaho he went to the Grand Ronde valley of Oregon, where he spent two years on a ranch. In 1867 he again came to this state, spending four years in Owyhee county, in and near Silver City, where he was employed at teaming and at general sawmill work. In 1871 he returned to Oregon, where he engaged in the live stock business in the vicinity of the present town site of Vale. In 1877 he once more came to Idaho and it was then that he purchased

his present farm just above the Boise city limits. He made investment in one hundred and six acres of land, for which he paid three thousand dollars. A few years ago he sold forty acres of this tract for seven hundred dollars per acre and since then has sold smaller portions of it but still has forty acres of the original property, which with its improvements is probably worth twenty-five thousand dollars. Since 1877 Mr. Hammer has devoted his attention to farming and to the raising of beef cattle and horses. In recent years his three sons, John, Francis M. and Jesse, have been associated with their father in the breeding and raising of cattle and horses and have many hundred head on hand always. The cattle and horses are grazed much of the time on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres which Mr. Hammer owns about six miles from Boise.

Mr. Hammer was married in Baker, now Malheur county, Oregon, in 1874, to Miss Amanda Thomson, who was born in the Willamette valley of Oregon, a daughter of James Thomson, a pioneer of that state, who removed to the northwest from Arkansas prior to the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer have now traveled life's journey together for forty-five years and they have reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Theirs is a notable family record inasmuch as the circle has never been broken by the hand of death. The children are: Ralph; Etta, now the widow of George Richardson and for the past six years a trained nurse in St. Luke's Hospital in Boise; John; Francis M.; Fred; Jesse, who served with the United States forces on the Rhine in Germany, being a member of the Second Idaho Regiment; and Eva, the wife of John Sykes. Ralph is a resident of Mackay, Idaho, where he is engaged in mining, and John and Francis M. are acting as their father's assistants in the farming and live stock business, as was their brother Jesse before he entered the army. Fred also is at home.

In his political views Mr. Hammer is a democrat but has never been a candidate for office. His attention has always been given to his business affairs yet he is not remiss in the duties of citizenship and cooperates heartily in plans and measures for the public good. His entire business career has been marked by progress, resulting from close application and energy well directed.

SAMUEL HUGH PROCTOR.

Samuel Hugh Proctor, a rancher and sheepman residing at Kimberly, Idaho, was born in Decatur, Illinois, May 10, 1868, a son of Hugh and Dorcas (Smith) Proctor. His boyhood days were passed in his native state and he is indebted to the public school system of Illinois for the educational opportunities which he enjoyed and which qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. When his textbooks were put aside he took up the occupation of farming and raising live stock, in which business his father was engaged. While in Illinois he raised a number of fine race horses and also engaged in the breeding of standard bred horses. He was at one time the owner of Rex Orator, with a record of 2:17½. He was often called upon to act as judge of races and has always been recognized as an authority upon the value of fine horses. In the winter of 1892-3 he went to Labette county, Kansas, where he engaged in dealing in cattle and hogs, feeding cattle. He afterward returned to Illinois, where he remained until December, 1913, and then came to Twin Falls county, Idaho, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in 1914. To his original purchase he added eighty acres and took up his abode upon the farm, which still remains his place of residence. He has an excellent ranch property of two hundred and forty acres, much of which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, so that the place annually produces good crops. He is also interested in the Pocatello Security & Trust Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and he has interests in oil lands. His attention, however, is chiefly given to his ranching and live stock interests and he is now handling registered Rambouillet sheep, Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses, having one hundred and fifty head of registered sheep. He has three bands of sheep in the hills and is one of the well known stockmen of his section of the state.

In 1894 Mr. Proctor was married to Miss Ada L. Miller, a native of Illinois and a daughter of John and Charlotte Miller. She passed away in 1907, at the age of thirty-three years, leaving two children, Charlotte D. and Hugh Miller. In

1917 Mr. Proctor was again married, his second union being with Miss Cuba A. Niblock, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Basil and Margaret (Yeager) Niblock.

Mr. and Mrs. Proctor are widely and favorably known in Twin Falls county, where his operations as a ranchman and sheepman have brought him prominently to the front in business circles. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. He concentrates his efforts and attention upon his business affairs and in all that he undertakes manifests a most progressive spirit.

E. G. DICKERSON.

E. G. Dickerson, who is conducting a transfer and auto livery business in Parma under the name of the Parma Transfer Company and is also actively identified with farming in Canyon county, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, August 29, 1869. He was but a young lad when his parents removed with their family to McLean county, Illinois, and there he acquired his education. He afterward took up the occupation of general farming and stock raising in connection with his father, with whom he was thus associated until 1890, when the parents removed to Washington county, Iowa, as did also E. G. Dickerson and his wife. He there followed farming for three years, at the end of which time he became a resident of Marshall county, Kansas, but his parents remained in Iowa. In Marshall county Mr. Dickerson devoted three years to general agricultural pursuits and then became a resident of Neosha county, Kansas, where he again followed farming for three years, after which he disposed of his interests there and made his way to the northwest with Parma, Idaho, as his destination. Here he purchased the business of the William Leigh Transfer Company and changed the name to the Parma Transfer Company. In this connection he conducts a general transfer and auto livery business. He and his brother, who has been associated with him for the past four years, also own about two hundred acres of land under cultivation within a mile of the town of Parma. Mr. Dickerson likewise buys and sells horses and mules and raises a few sheep. He has another brother, F. L. Dickerson, who has about four hundred acres of land four miles south of Parma, planted mostly to wheat, and he is likewise engaged in stock raising, having fifty head of cattle, forty head of sheep and twenty head of horses. In the year 1918 F. L. Dickerson was chairman of the county democratic committee.

On the 10th of February, 1892, E. G. Dickerson was united in marriage to Miss Clara Dodds, of Adams county, Ohio, and they have become the parents of two children: Jesse Earl, twenty-six years of age, who was with the United States geographical survey until November, 1918, when he volunteered for service in the American army as a member of the sanitary department. He was discharged after the signing of the armistice and returned to his old position with the geographical survey. Raymond Wilson, eighteen years of age, is attending the Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon.

Mr. Dickerson early learned the value of industry and thrift, and as the years have passed he has most carefully directed his labors so that his diligence and perseverance have constituted the foundation upon which he has built his success.

JAMES W. LYNCH.

James W. Lynch, residing at New Plymouth, where he follows the occupation of farming, was born in Omaha, Nebraska, December 28, 1860, his parents being Thomas and Johanna Lynch, natives of Ireland, who on coming to America settled first in Illinois and afterward removed to Nebraska, where the father homesteaded. The old log house is still standing on the farm where James W. Lynch was born. His brother, Thomas T., and a sister, Margaret, are the owners of the old homestead and are numbered among the richest farming people at Shell Creek, Platte county, Nebraska. The parents were devout members of the Catholic church and passed away in that faith on the old homestead.

James W. Lynch supplemented his public school education by a course in a business college of Dubuque, Iowa, from which he was graduated. He afterward became connected with mercantile interests in Platte Center, Nebraska, and was thus engaged for six years. He then turned his attention to the banking business and for fifteen years was connected with the Farmers State Bank of that place. Following the failure of the bank in 1898 he removed to Idaho to recoup his fortunes and started again at the foot of the ladder as a sheep herder. After two years, through his own efforts and the assistance of his wife, who had conducted a millinery business, he had gained a start and was in possession of five hundred head of sheep. He then became one of the organizers of the firm of Lynch & Phillips, his partner being his brother-in-law. In the meantime they had acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land and after a time, in order to carefully cultivate their land, they sold their sheep and are now giving their entire attention to the raising of fruit and to general farming, including the production of hay and grain. They have fifty-five acres planted to fruit and in 1919 sold about seven thousand boxes of apples at fifty dollars per ton. Their grain yield was about fifty bushels to the acre in wheat and they sold about two hundred tons of alfalfa in 1919. The place upon which Mr. Lynch and his family now reside comprises twenty acres near New Plymouth. It was cultivated mostly in 1919 by Mrs. Lynch.

It was on the 12th of September, 1894, that Mr. Lynch was married to Miss Phoebe Phillips, a daughter of Sirvillian E. and Elizabeth (Divet) Phillips, the former a native of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father died in 1908 but the mother is now living with Mrs. Lynch at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Phillips was a carpenter by trade and built the first house in New Plymouth. His father had been a pioneer of both Nevada and California. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch have two children: Irl J., twenty-three years of age, who is an electrician; and Delphine E., who is still in school. Mrs. Lynch is a lady of innate culture and refinement who presides with gracious hospitality over her home, making it the center of a cultured society circle. Their residence is situated on an eminence, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding country.

C. S. WELLS.

C. S. Wells, who is successfully following farming, his place of two hundred and eighty acres being pleasantly and conveniently located a mile and a half north-east of Caldwell, was born in Lucas county, Iowa, July 9, 1868. The following year his parents removed with their family to Missouri, where he acquired his education, pursuing his studies to the age of eleven years, when he began to provide for his own support. Through the succeeding five years he worked as a laborer. When sixteen years of age he became an employer and since that time has been farming for himself. In 1883, accompanied by his mother and brother, he removed to Nebraska, where he began farming on his own account, remaining for five years in that state, on the expiration of which period the family went to Kansas, where C. S. Wells again devoted his attention to the occupation of farming, and also took up the business of raising live stock, in which he continued for fourteen years.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Wells and family arrived in Caldwell, Idaho, and he purchased his present farm, it being the Hi Jobe estate. The property is located a mile and a half northeast of Caldwell and one hundred and sixty acres of the farm is planted to blue grass and white clover. The broad fields appear as level as the floor and nothing more beautiful was ever seen in the blue grass region of Kentucky. In addition to the production of crops, Mr. Wells raises grain and live stock, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle and registered Percheron and standard bred horses. The draft stock and cattle which he has on his farm are worthy of special mention. Mr. Wells is meeting with very substantial success in the development and improvement of his farm, as he carries on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising.

In 1893 Mr. Wells was married to Miss Maggie Walker, of Iowa, and they became the parents of five children: Luella Fern, Jessie, Rachel May, Everett James and Edna Marguerite. The wife and mother passed away April 20, 1916.

In the years of his residence in the northwest Mr. Wells has made steady

progress and is now one of the prosperous business men of Canyon county. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as he started out in business life empty-handed when a young man. From that time forward he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources and labors, and his progressiveness and energy have enabled him to wrest fortune from the hands of fate and win a place among the leading farmers and stock raisers of the section in which he has chosen to make his home.

JOHN BIVENS.

John Bivens, a farmer of Fruitland, was born in Pike county, Missouri, May 27, 1854, his parents being David M. and Honor (Reyley) Bivens, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Illinois. However, the mother went with her parents to Missouri and was married there. David M. Bivens was a farmer and stock raiser, devoting his entire life to that occupation. In 1862 he came to Idaho, crossing the plains with the Atchison train, of which he was a lieutenant. They passed through Idaho the same year and went to Oregon, laying out the site for the town of Union, located between Baker City and La Grande. In the fall of 1863 they returned to Idaho and settled near Falk, in Payette county. They had but one encounter with the Indians in crossing the plains, one of their company being killed, but the Indians paid a heavy score for the life they took. With the return of the Bivens family to Idaho the father established a stage station at Weiser and also one at Falk, where later the family made their home. In 1864 the William Stuart family also located in the same locality and the Stuart and Bivens families established the first school in southern Idaho. Both families were connected with the cattle business on an extensive scale and as the ranges were open they had thousands of head. Each spring saw them on the road east to the nearest railroad station in Nebraska with hundreds of head of cattle which they had prepared for the market. In 1876 David M. Bivens made a trip to Mexico and brought back with him some alfalfa seed, thereby introducing the crop into this state. To raise that product it was necessary to have water, so accordingly his son, John Bivens, began the building of an irrigation canal, which at that time was called the Bivens and Pence ditch, but is now known as the Lower Payette ditch. They built about sixteen miles of ditch and the system has since been extended until the ditch is now thirty-four miles in length and serves more than two hundred farmers. At one time in the early days the family received a great scare about the Indians. A man was seen lying in the sagebrush apparently dead and it was reported to the settlers that Ben Bivens was out there dead, with the addition that no doubt he was killed by the Indians. The settlers went out in fear to hunt for the body but upon reaching the spot found the man alive and beside his camp fire. He had been drunk and was sleeping off his intoxication. Ben Bivens was found at his camp in good health. The day before the outbreak of the Bannock war John Bivens was carrying the mail from Payette to Indian valley and while stopping at Sand Hollow to eat his lunch an Indian overtook him and pulled a gun on him, but Mr. Bivens managed to get his horse between himself and the Indian and get out his own gun, whereupon the Indian decided to engage in conversation. He then rode along with Mr. Bivens to the Indian valley. Mr. Bivens, however, was convinced by the actions of the Indian that trouble was brewing and advised the settlers to that effect. During the Bannock war the Indians stole a large number of horses, many of which belonged to Mr. Bivens, who was one of a party of ten who pursued them through the Indian valley to Council valley, at which place five of the party started on the return trip, while the other five followed the Indians into the Weiser canyon. One of these men was William White, who was captain of the party, and all were killed but a Mr. Keetley, who was badly wounded and was without ammunition. He saw there was nothing for him to do but roll over the rocks and down the river bank into the river, and, swimming up the stream instead of down, he thus saved his life. The Indians made a close search for him but he managed to evade them. He remained in hiding until after dark and then worked down the stream in the water, never touching the bank, for a distance of twenty-five miles and extending over a period of three days. Although severely wounded he immediately went to the fort and reported the trouble with the In-

dians. A message was sent to the lieutenant governor of Boise, Mr. Bivens acting as messenger and making the trip alone. He delivered his message to the governor and troops were dispatched to Payette, where Peter Pence, Mr. Bivens and ten other men accompanied them to the scene of the murders and buried the dead white men but found no Indians. The parents of Mr. Bivens passed through all the hardships and privations of these pioneer times and the troubles incident thereto. The father died in 1883 at the age of fifty-four years and the mother passed away in 1899 at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, the death of both occurring in the Payette valley. During the Bannock war, while a freight train of about twenty wagons were camped under a bluff just north of New Plymouth on the Payette river, they were surprised by the Indians, who attempted to steal their horses and did succeed in getting ten head. A battle followed, Mr. Pence and Mr. Bivens being of the posse who pursued the Indians. In the morning they found traces of blood, which assured them that their weapons had not missed their aim. They tracked the Indians by their footprints and one among them made a print eighteen inches long. He was known as Big Foot. In the morning, at the top of a bluff, they found three newly made graves. They followed the Indians to Indian Grove, north of Weiser, and there found the horses grazing. Here Mr. Pence ordered caution. They formed a circle around the Grove and when the Indians found they were trapped they made a run for their horses and in the skirmish that followed two Indians were killed, but they got away with six of the ten horses. Big Foot was so swift a runner that he could outrun a horse and so ran the six horses into the Snake river and swam them across, carrying his rifle on the back of his neck, and as soon as he reached the opposite shore he discharged his rifle at his pursuers. Such were some of the conditions which the early settlers faced, making the history of that period a lasting memory to all who participated therein.

On the 12th of January, 1884, Mr. Bivens was married to Miss Fannie E. Stuart, who was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, and in 1882 came to the Payette valley to be with her sister, Mrs. J. B. Nesbit. She passed away at Payette, July 6, 1918. She had become the mother of six children, three of whom are deceased, Walter, John and Albert. The three living are as follows: George S., who was with the Ambulance Corps of the United States army, is still in France. The engine was blown off his car but he was uninjured. Emily F. is at home. Jessie E. is the wife of Alonzo H. Heap, who is a farmer near Falk. He was born at Montpelier, Bear Lake county, Idaho, his parents having been pioneers of this state. By her first husband, J. P. Schall, Mrs. Heap had a daughter, Josephine E. Schall, who is now a pupil in the sixth grade.

Mr. Bivens is living on a ranch of twelve acres at Fruitland and has witnessed notable changes in the country and its development, bearing his part at all times in the work of general progress and improvement. He made government surveys and helped to survey the railroad from Weiser to Salmon Meadows. He furnished the meat to the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company when they were building the line through this state. In connection with the public life of the community he has also figured conspicuously. He served on the school board of Payette and for two terms represented his district in the territorial legislature, aiding in framing the early laws of the commonwealth.

It is to his daughter, Mrs. Heap, that we are indebted for the interesting material concerning her father and pioneer times. Mrs. Heap was born at Payette and there acquired her education. Having been reared in Idaho when it was a frontier region, she relates many an interesting story and reminiscence concerning the early days. She tells of a man by the name of Ward, who was a broncho buster, and while breaking a horse the hackamore came off and he naturally therefore could not manage the animal. He accordingly called to Mr. Bivens and an Indian buster: "Oh, please corral me." Every time that he would attempt to get off the horse would strike at him with his front feet. One day when Mrs. Heap had been riding she passed the house of Tom White, who was sitting on his front porch loading his old muzzle loader gun. She asked him what was up and he replied: "A bear has eaten all of my pigs and now he has begun on the garden, so I am going after him." That night they heard the man shooting and after waiting for a long time for his return went out to look for him. They found him all out of breath. He said that he had been kicked. In the morning they found the bear dead and when they skinned him they found his hide so full of carpet tacks that they could hardly get it off. This accounted for the kick, for instead of loading

the gun with shot, in the dark the man had used a package of carpet tacks. Payette county certainly owes much to the Bivens family for what they have done in the development and upbuilding of this region and there is no one who has been more closely associated with the district from pioneer times to the present.

ALEXANDER BLESSINGER.

Alexander Blessinger, deceased, was for many years a valued resident of Idaho. He came to this state during the period of its pioneer development and shared in the hardships and privations incident to the settlement and improvement of the frontier. He was engaged in freighting in the early days when there was constant danger of Indian attack and on more than one occasion his wife was threatened. In his later years he became connected with farming and stock raising and met with substantial success in that line of business. He was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1836. His father, John Blessinger, was one of the farmers of that place, but when his son Alexander was but four years of age he removed with his family to Indiana, settling near Indianapolis, where he again devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He passed away at Charlottesville, Indiana, May 2, 1858, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Brown, died at Charlottesville, June 3, 1847, when but thirty-seven years of age.

Alexander Blessinger, reared in Indiana, pursued his education in the public schools and early became familiar with all branches of farm work. In 1859 he went to Missouri and in the spring of 1860 crossed the plains with ox team to Oregon, settling at Dayton, in the Willamette valley. There he worked for his uncle, Sam Brown, upon a farm until 1861, when he went to the Caribou mines of British Columbia. His success there, however, was limited and the only gold which he found he had made into a ring, which his son, W. G. C. Blessinger, now wears. He afterward engaged in freighting from Umatilla, Oregon, to Silver City, Idaho, until the Indians became so troublesome that he was obliged to abandon the work as he was in fear of his life. In 1864 he took up his abode in the Boise basin and there engaged in mining with good success for a year.

In 1865 Mr. Blessinger returned to Dayton, Oregon, and was there united in marriage to Miss Maria McClellan, who was born at Fairfield, Illinois, July 29, 1847. She crossed the plains with her parents by ox team in 1850, the family home being established near the present city of Portland, Oregon. After his marriage Mr. Blessinger rented and cultivated his uncle's farm, remaining thereon until 1867, when he and his wife moved to Boise and purchased what was known as the Strode place. He also engaged in freighting from Kelton, Utah, which at that time was the nearest railroad point to Boise, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles. While engaged in freighting he had a very narrow escape from the Indians. He and his companion teamsters were going into camp one evening at the place where Glens Ferry is now located when they saw a band of Indians approaching on their side of the Snake river. Mr. Blessinger entreated his companions to ferry their wagons across the river and make camp on the other side but only one man took his advice. The rest of them remained and that night their horses and mules were stolen, their wagons burned and it was only by mere chance and fast running that the men were not murdered. Mr. Blessinger and the companion who took his advice and ferried across the river with him saved all of their goods and stock as the Indians did not cross the river. Mr. Blessinger continued to engage in freighting until about 1880, when he removed from the Strode place to the Picayune Smith place, where he farmed and also conducted a dairy for three years. He then returned to Boise and conducted the Walla Walla corral, where the teamsters kept their horses and mules. In November of the same year he sold the business and removed to the old home farm of two hundred and twenty-six acres, which he purchased from Isaac Newton for four thousand dollars. Upon this tract of land he carried on general farming and also the raising of stock for beef. His business affairs were carefully and wisely directed and he was regarded as a man of enterprise and sound judgment.

As the years passed Mr. and Mrs. Blessinger became the parents of fifteen children: Lauretta, the wife of H. L. Tucker, of Boise, who is the owner of several houses in that city which he rents; Charles Elsworth, fifty-one years of age, who

married Carrie Higgins and lives at Ola, Idaho; Edward Alexander, who died December 5, 1877; John Franklin, who passed away on the 9th of December of that year; Ray and Minnie, twins, the former of whom is now conducting the home farm, while the latter died in infancy; Anna Hester, the wife of Edward Wanke, living upon a farm adjoining the homestead; Ida May, the wife of Steve S. Blore, of La Grande, Oregon; Lucretia, who resides upon the home farm and takes care of her invalid brother; Walter Grannis, thirty-six years of age; Lottie, who became the wife of David A. Stubblefield, of Boise, and died in 1912; Ella Amanda, the wife of Arthur D. Shelton, a farmer living near Lake Lowell; Benjamin Harrison, thirty-one years of age, who married Goldie Rudisill, of Mountain Home; Ollie Myrtle, the wife of Cassius E. Powell, of Manette, Washington, who was in France with the Fourteenth Division of the Railroad Engineers; and Fred, who died in 1896.

Death again severed the family circle when on the 13th of February, 1918, Alexander Blessinger passed away, all of his living children being present at his bedside when he breathed his last. The wife and mother had departed this life September 30, 1913. Mr. Blessinger had been an active supporter of the republican party and was twice a candidate for the office of county commissioner. He attended the convention which nominated John T. Morrison for governor and was a great friend of the Morrison family. There was no phase of frontier life in the northwest with which Alexander Blessinger was not familiar, having from 1860 been a resident of this section of the country. He lived to witness its wonderful growth, development and transformation and at all times bore his part in the work of general improvement and progress. His reminiscences of the early days were most interesting and presented a clear picture of conditions that were here found more than a half century ago. His labors were indeed a factor in the development of Idaho, and his worth as a man and citizen was widely acknowledged.

EDWARD KONRAD.

Edward Konrad, the manager of the shoe department of the Golden Rule Store, was born at Denver, Colorado, July 26, 1881, his parents being Henry and Barbara (Kessler) Konrad, both now residents of Boise, where they have made their home since 1892. The father has devoted his entire life to the shoe trade. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and learned the trade of shoemaking in early life. He has since given his attention to the business and for twenty-seven years he was the owner of a shoe store in Boise and is now a shoe salesman in the Golden Rule Store. His thorough understanding of the trade enables him to give splendid service in this connection and his unfailing courtesy and tact and his judgment concerning the value of shoes have enabled him to render most valuable service to the establishment and its patrons.

Edward Konrad of this review left high school when eighteen years of age and entered a shoe store in Boise. For a period of twenty years he, too, has been connected with the shoe trade as a salesman and for eight years as manager. It was in 1912 that he became the manager of the shoe department of the Golden Rule Store in Boise and has since made good in this capacity. His record is marked by devotion to the interests of the firm which he represents and his work has been most satisfactory to the company. Even before he left school he was employed in shoe stores during vacations and his entire business activity has been in connection with the shoe trade.

On the 22d of July, 1908, Mr. Konrad was married to Miss Etta Ballinger, of Peoria, Illinois, who was born, however, in Chenoa, that state. They now have one son, Edward Wayne, who was born March 1, 1914.

Mr. Konrad turns to fishing and hunting for recreation, greatly enjoying a trip into the open. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Boise Commercial Club and is interested in all of the purposes of that organization for the upbuilding of the city, the development of its business interests and the adoption of higher standards of civic service.

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